



9 Making connections

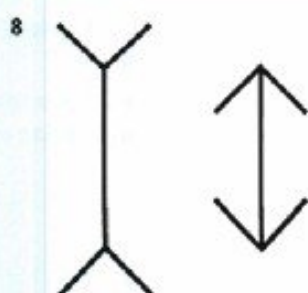
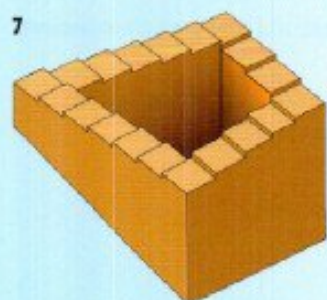
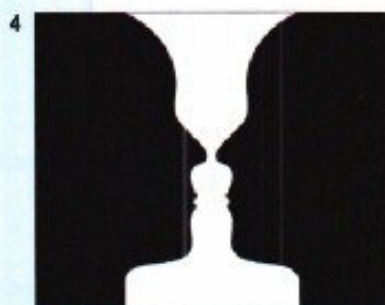
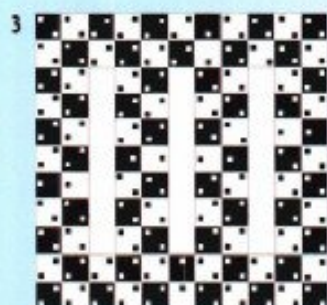
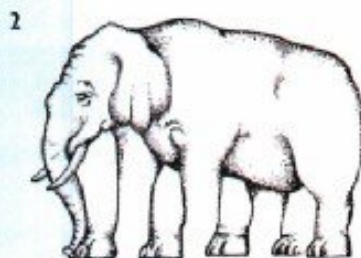
Modal verbs 2 – probability • Character adjectives • *So do // Neither do //*



STARTER

Work with a partner. Look at the optical illusions. Can you find ... ?

three animals three people's faces a word
the colour red parallel lines a vase



OPTICAL ILLUSIONS

must be/can't be/looks like

- 1 Two people are discussing the optical illusions on this page. Here are some lines from their conversation. Which optical illusion does each line refer to?
 - a It **looks like** stairs that go up forever.
 - b That **must be** a vase.
 - c They **can't be** the same colour.
 - d I think they **might be having** an argument.
 - e It **can't have** five legs.
 - f It **could be** a duck or a rabbit.
 - g The one on the left **must be** longer.
 - h It **looks like** someone wearing glasses.
 - i It **looks wobbly, like a jelly**.
 - j The dots **must be creating** the illusion.
- 2 **T 9.1** Listen to the full conversation. As you listen, point to the picture they are talking about.
 - What is the truth about each one?
 - Which two optical illusions can the man not see?

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Which of these sentences is the most sure? Which two sentences are less sure?
 - It **must be** a duck.
 - It **could be** a duck.
 - It **might be** a duck.
- 2 The above sentences all mean *I think it's possible that it is a duck*. What does *It can't be a duck* mean?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 9.1 p147

PRACTICE

Fact or fiction?

- 1 Work with a partner. Do you believe these statements are true or false? Use modal verbs in your comments. Discuss ideas as a class.

1 Lightning never strikes in the same place twice.

That must be true. I've often heard this.

It could be true but I'm not so sure.

- 2 Hurricanes always have ladies' names.
 - 3 Women have a higher pain threshold than men.
 - 4 The sea is blue because it reflects the sky.
 - 5 A penny dropped from a skyscraper can kill a person.
 - 6 Hair and nails continue to grow after death.
 - 7 Birds are bird-brained and stupid.
 - 8 No two snowflakes are the same.
 - 9 Bats are blind.
- 2 **T9.2** Listen and check your ideas. Do you learn anything that surprises you?

Grammar and speaking

- 3 Work with a partner. Take turns to read aloud the statements and respond using the words in brackets.

- 1 I think I've lost my passport (*must, worried*)
You must be very worried.
- 2 Your phone's ringing! (*might, Jane*)
- 3 Paul's taking his umbrella. (*must, rain*)
- 4 Harry and Sally never go on holiday.
(*can't, much money*)
- 5 Hannah's not in class. (*could, coffee bar*)
- 6 Look! Three fire engines! (*must, somewhere*)
- 7 I haven't seen Tom for weeks.
(*can't, work here any more*)
- 8 Whose jacket is this? (*might, John's*)
- 9 You got top marks in the test! (*must, joke!*)

T9.3 Listen and check your answers.
Practise again

What are they talking about?

- 4 **T9.4** Listen to five short conversations. With a partner, guess the answer to the questions. Give reasons for your conclusions.

- 1 **A** A glass of orange juice and a mineral water, please.
B Still or sparkling?
A Sparkling, please.
B Do you want ice and lemon with that?
A Just ice, thanks. How much is that?

Where do you think the people are? *At home? In a restaurant? In a café?*

They can't be at home because they're paying for the drink.
They could be in a restaurant but... They must be in ...

- 2 What are they talking about? *A TV? A mobile phone? A computer?*
- 3 What do you think she's talking about? *An exam? A job interview? Her driving test?*
- 4 Who are the people? *Two friends? Husband and wife? Brother and sister?*
What are they talking about? *A retirement present? A wedding present? An anniversary present?*
- 5 What do you think they are doing? *Playing football? Watching a horse race? Watching a football match?*

Who's who in the family?

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

A HOLIDAY WITH FRIENDS

must have been/can't have been

1 T 9.5 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 ...

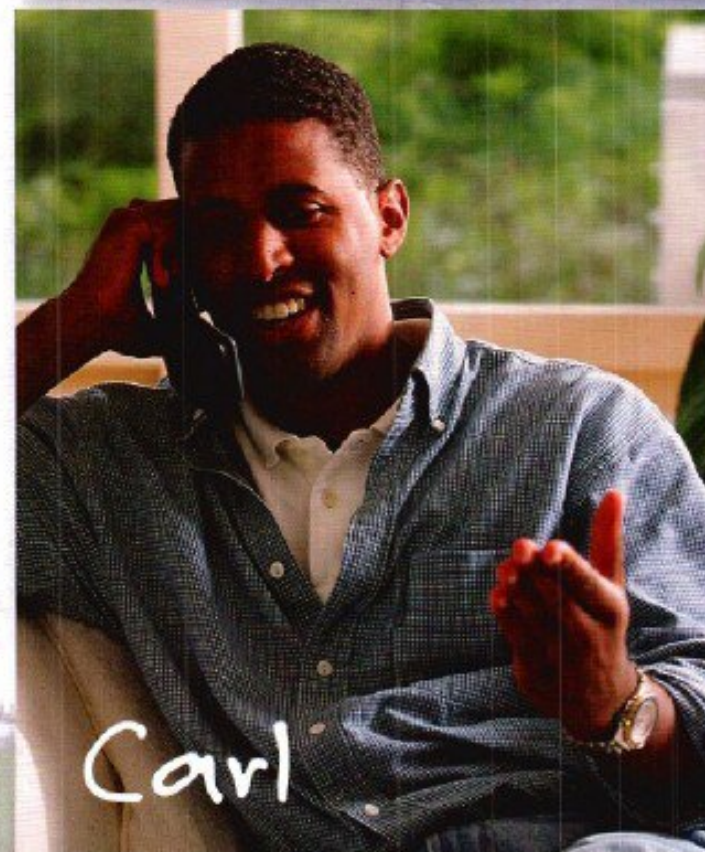
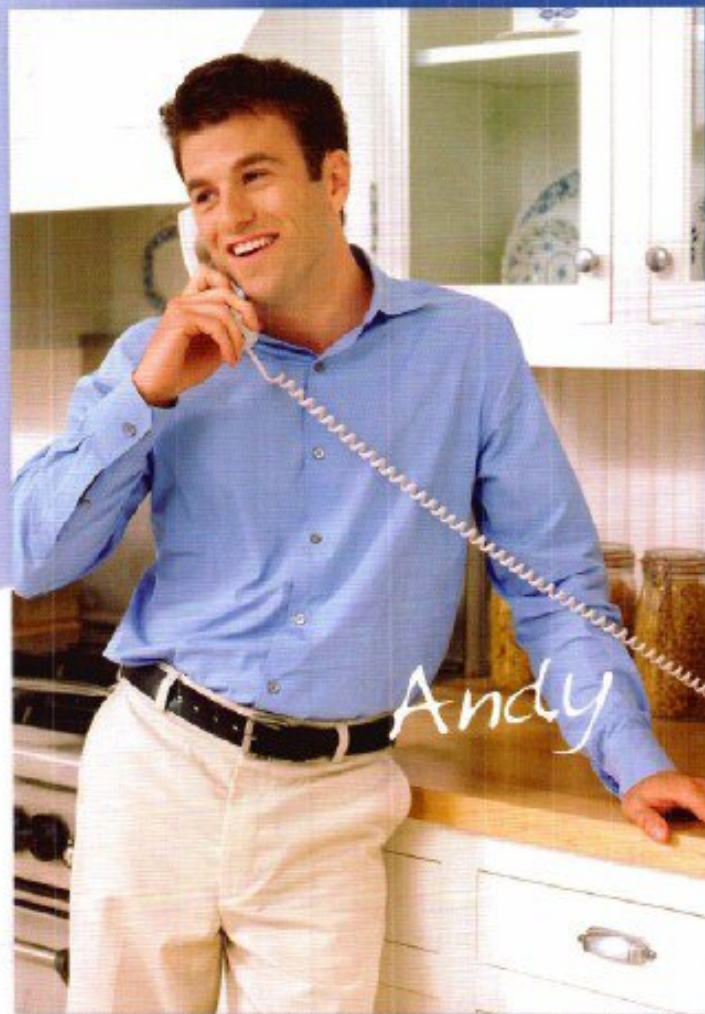
Andy Absolutely. It was a great holiday. Some ups and downs, but we all got on well together and had fun. Shall we go again next year?

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.

- What is the relationship between Andy and Carl?
 - They must be friends.
 - They could be business colleagues.
- Where have they been?
 - They must have been on a skiing holiday.
 - They can't have been on a skiing holiday.
- How many people went on holiday?
 - There must have been six.
 - There can't have been six.
- What happened to Carl?
 - He must have broken his leg.
 - He might have broken his arm.
- Where did they stay?
 - They might have stayed with friends.
 - They must have stayed in a hotel.
- What did Andy do on holiday?
 - He must have taken a lot of photos.
 - He can't have taken many photos.
- 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.
- 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 9.6** 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 can't could might	be on holiday.
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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 9.7 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 eating sweets.
- It _____ have been Saud that you met at the library.
- I _____ learn to speak English.

READING AND SPEAKING

The man who planted trees



The man

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.



T 9.8 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 9.9 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.

- 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.
- 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.

T 9.10 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?

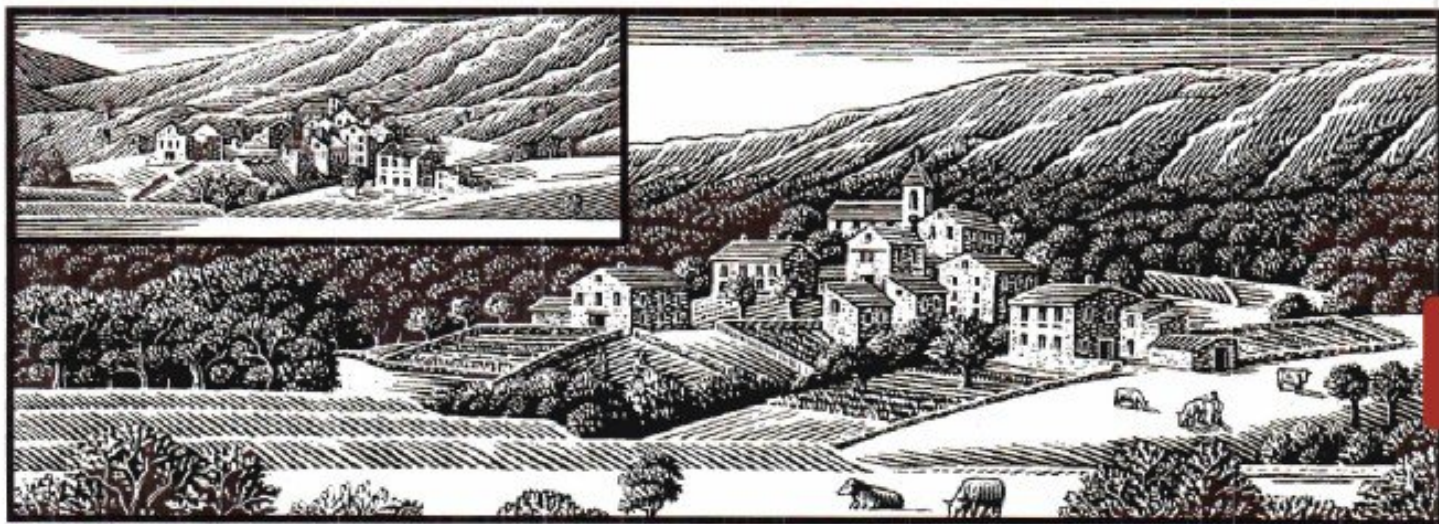
The writer returns for a final visit in 1945 after World War II. Elzéard is still alive. The writer is amazed at what he sees. Not only is there the forest, but houses and even villages have been rebuilt.

T 9.11 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?



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

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.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reliable | <input type="checkbox"/> lazy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> optimistic | <input type="checkbox"/> generous |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sociable | <input type="checkbox"/> moody |
| <input type="checkbox"/> talkative | <input type="checkbox"/> hardworking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reserved | <input type="checkbox"/> easygoing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shy | <input type="checkbox"/> untidy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> impatient | <input type="checkbox"/> cheerful |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ambitious | <input type="checkbox"/> 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 (2)

▶▶ 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 9.12** 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?		

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

So do I! Neither do I!

- T 9.13** 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 ski.		
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 celebrities.		
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 9.13** 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!