

LESSON 146

823 Modal auxiliaries for probability

logical

In order to communicate our ideas about how probable we think something is, we often use words such as "sure", "probably" or "perhaps". However, another common way of communicating these ideas is by using modal auxiliary verbs such as "must", "might" etc. For example, instead of saying "Perhaps David is Australian", we can say "David might be Australian".

Tell me a common way of communicating our ideas about how probable we think something is, besides using words like "sure", "probably" or "perhaps"?

A common ...,
besides ..., is by using modal auxiliary verbs

Give me an example, please.

I may buy some new
clothes next weekend

The modal "must" can express the idea that we are sure something is true because it makes logical sense in a particular situation. For example, if somebody says "John has just run 30 kilometres", we can reply "He must be tired". This is similar to saying "Judging from what you've just told me, I'm sure he is tired".

Which modal can express the idea that we're sure something is true because it makes logical sense in a particular situation?

The modal "must" can ...

Give me an example, please.

Alison must have a lot of money because
she owns houses in four different countries

The modals "should" and "ought to" can express the idea of "probably". For example, we can say "The train should arrive soon". This means the same as "I think the train will probably arrive soon".

824 Which modals can express the idea of "probably"?

The modals
"should" and "ought to" can ...

Give me an example, please.

They just said on TV that it
ought to be nice and sunny tomorrow

The modals "may", "might" and "could" can express the idea of "perhaps". For example, if somebody asks us "Do you know where Sarah is?", we can answer "She could be in her office". This is similar to saying "Perhaps she's in her office".

Which modals can express the idea of "perhaps"?

The modals "may",
"might" and "could" can ...

Give me an example, please.

Quick! If you run, you might
catch that bus!

The modal "can't" expresses the idea that we are sure something is not true because it makes no logical sense in a particular situation. For example, if somebody says "This is Peter's jacket", we can say "No, it can't be Peter's jacket; it's too small".

Which modal expresses the idea that we're sure something is not true because it makes no logical sense in a particular situation?

The modal
"can't" expresses ...

Give me an example, please.

Amy can't be in her flat. I've called there
three times and nobody's answered.

When we use modals in this way, we put the word "have" and a past participle after the modal when we are talking about something that happened in the past. For example, "John ran 30 kilometres yesterday. He must have been very tired when he finished".

When we use modals in this way, what do we do when we're talking about something that happened in the past?

When we use ...,
we put the word "have" and a past
participle after the modal when we're talking about ...

Give me an example, please.

I can't find Kim anywhere.
I think she may have gone home.

825 Now, I will give you a sentence, and you say a sentence with the same meaning, but with a modal:

She runs every day, so I'm sure she's fit.

She runs every day, so
she must be fit

Perhaps he knows the address of the party.

He might
(or may/could) know the address of the party

I'm certain that he isn't in his office because the lights are off. He can't
be in his office because ...

I think the cake will probably taste very good. The cake should
(or ought to) taste very good

I'm sure he studied hard for that exam because he got the highest
possible grade. He must have studied hard
for that exam because ...

They left home two hours ago so they've probably arrived by now.
They left home two hours ago
so they should have arrived by now

I don't believe she's gone home yet because her car's still here.
She can't have gone home
yet because her car's still here

I think perhaps I forgot to lock the door. I may (or might) have
forgotten to lock the door

826 climate

Which country do you think has the best climate in the world?
I think ... has the best ...

Why?

shade

shadow

projector

beam

old-fashioned

What's the opposite of "to sit in the sun"? The opposite of "to
sit in the sun" is "to sit in the shade"

When you buy jeans, what shade of blue do you tend to buy: a light
shade or a dark shade? When I buy jeans, I tend ...

What am I pretending to do? You're pretending to shade
your eyes from the sun

At the cinema, when someone passes in front of the projector and cuts
the beam of light, what do we see appear on the screen?
At the cinema, when ... , we see the
shadow of the person's head appear on the screen

Can you see any shadows on the walls of this room? Yes, I can see ...

Where?

Do you like old-fashioned country houses where the ceilings are supported by big wooden beams? Yes, I like ...
~ No, I don't like ...

Would you like to live in a house like that? Yes, I'd like to ...
~ No, I wouldn't like to ...

827 **cheer**

cheer up!

What do people do at a concert when the performance has been very good? People cheer at a concert when ...

What does it mean: "Cheer up! Things aren't as bad as they seem"?
"Cheer up! Things aren't as bad as they seem" means that we should try to feel happier, because the situation that is making us unhappy is not as serious as it appears to be

direct

channel

English Channel

curve

course

off course

current

directly

Direct me to the nearest post office from here, please.
Go out of the building, turn ...

Do you think you'd be good at directing a large business?
Yes, I think I'd be ... ~ No, I don't think I'd be ...

When swimmers swim across the English Channel, do they swim in a direct line?
No, when swimmers ..., they don't swim in ...; they swim in a curve

Why is this?
Because if they tried to go in a direct line, they'd be carried off course by the strong current

What do you do directly after the lesson is over?

I ... directly after the
lesson is over

828



Dictation 100

The boy whistled to himself/ as he cycled down the empty street./ The evil deed has been done/ and cannot be undone,/ so we should accept the fact/ and stop thinking about it./ Every now and again,/ I get my car checked/ by a professional/ so that I know it will run properly./ The girl sat on the steps/ cutting up the pink cloth/ into small pieces./ In the discussion that followed,/ Arthur lost his temper/ and began to quarrel violently./ My essay was criticized/ for not containing proper paragraphs.



Do Revision Exercise 66