



ENGLISH

Chapter 8
Week 8

4th
SECONDARY

MYSTERIES



 **SACO OLIVEROS**

HELICOMOTIVATION!



Modal verbs of deduction and speculation

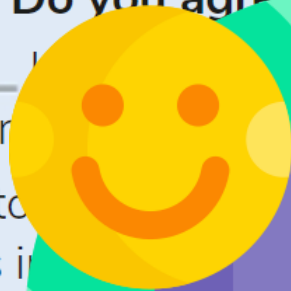
1 Read the examples and circle the correct option to complete the rules.

Present	Past
It must be a joke.	It must have been a joke.
It might be the artist's work.	It might have been the artist's work.
The figures could be a protest.	The figures could have been a protest.
It can't be an advertising stunt.	It couldn't/can't have been an advertising stunt.

- 1 We use *must* when we think that something is **definitely/possibly** true.
- 2 We use *could* and *might* when we think something is **definitely/possibly** true.
- 3 We use *can't* when we think something is **definitely not/possibly not** true.
- 4 To talk about the **present/past** we use the modal verb + base form, and to talk about the **present/past** we use modal verb + *have* + past participle.

2 Look at the photo and read what people said about it. Complete the sentences with *must*, *could*, *might* or *can't*. Do you agree?

- 1 The photo could be in another country.
- 2 It must be in a town with many tunnels like this in Italy.
- 3 She 's wearing a dress, not a runner. Definitely not a runner.
- 4 She could know the man. He might be a stranger.
- 5 She must want to go to the end of the tunnel. If she wouldn't be there. I'm sure of that.
- 6 It can't be night time because I can see daylight at the end of the tunnel.



WELL
DONE!

Modal Verbs of Deduction

100% Sure (Positive)

MUST

50% Sure

MAY
MIGHT

100% Sure (Negative)

CAN'T



couldn't

We can use both *couldn't* and *can't* to speculate and make deductions about the past.

He ***can't/couldn't*** have had bad news.

3 Look at the photo and complete the sentences.
Use a modal and past form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 He can't have had bad news.
- 2 He might have won something.
- 3 He could have got a new job.
- 4 He could have heard something wonderful.
- 5 He might have asked his girlfriend to get married.
If so, she must have said "Yes"!



4 Complete the text with present or past modals and the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.



It ¹ **could be** (be) in a museum, or it ² **might be** (be) in an art gallery. It isn't clear. He ³ **must like** (like) the sculpture because he is taking a photo of it. Also, there ⁴ **can't be** (be) any rules about taking photos there. The photographer ⁵ **can't have taken** (take) the photo recently because the camera looks really old. I suppose he ⁶ **could be** (be) a history or art student. I'm not sure, but he ⁷ **might have done** (do) a project about this sculpture recently, and that's why he's there.

1 Read the examples and complete the rules.

Nobody **had** ever **seen** the language before he **bought** the book.

Ardic first **saw** the manuscript four years ago – he **hadn't heard** of it before that.

Had Voynich **heard** about the manuscript and then **tried** to find it?

- 1 We use the past perfect to talk about an action that happened before another action in the past.
- 2 The actions in bold happen after the actions in blue.
- 3 We form the past perfect with subject + had (*not*) + past participle.

Short form of *had*

The short form of *had* is 'd. Don't confuse this with the short form of *would*.

I'd been there before. = I had

I'd like to go there. = I would

2 Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 We **hadn't heard** about ancient computers before we listened to the podcast.
- 2 After we **had looked** at the photo, we tried to understand how the device worked.
- 3 We **hadn't thought** of researching this before we read about it.
- 4 What **had** you **learned/learnt** about the topic before you listened to the podcast?

Time expressions

Time expressions that we use with the past perfect include *by the time, ever, never, already, by then*.



3 Read the text and circle the correct option.

The giant heads – or ‘moai’ – on Easter Island are a mystery. When the first Europeans **1 arrived/had arrived** on the island in the 1700s, they **2 never saw/had never seen** anything like the statues before. The Rapa Nui people **3 made/had made** them out of rock between 1250 and 1500. **4 After/By the time** they had carved them, the people somehow **5 moved/had moved** the huge heavy statues around the island. One theory is that the people cut down all the trees and **6 used/had used** them to roll the statues into place. Another theory is that they transported the statues by ‘rocking’ them forwards. The scientists who suggested this theory **7 already did/had already done** an experiment with a copy of a statue. They moved the copy 100 meters **8 after/before** they had tied ropes to the head. However, this method wouldn’t work well on hills. Perhaps the statues will always be a mystery!

GRAMMAR ROUND-UP

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

STRANGE WEATHER?

The small town of Lajamanu in Australia, **1** (...) is hundreds of miles from the sea, had a surprise recently. It started raining fish! The fish were alive when they hit the ground, so they **2** (...) alive when they were up in the sky. Residents **3** (...) as many fish as they could – they were happy it **4** (...) crocodiles! So how **5** (...) ? Scientists have asked **6** (...) that question, but they don't have an answer yet. They think a tornado **7** (...) caused the mysterious rain. Tornadoes can lift up water and fish from rivers and drop them far away. It isn't the first time something like this **8** (...). There have been reports of rain with frogs, coins and birds in different countries around the world!



HOMEWORK

from 1 to 5

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a whose | b which |
| 2 a must have been | b must be |
| 3 a collected | b were collecting |
| 4 a didn't rain | b hadn't rained |
| 5 a it happened | b did it happen |
| 6 a themselves | b himself |
| 7 a can't have | b might have |
| 8 a has happened | b has been happening |

Thank You!

