***New Headway Upper – Intermediate***

Revision

MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS OF PROBABILITY IN THE PAST

* All modal auxiliary verbs can be used with the perfect infinitive
* They denote different degrees of certainty
* *will have done* – the most certain; *might / may / could have done* is the least certain

*\*should(n’t) + have + past participle* – advice or criticism about a past event (the sentence expresses what is contrary to the facts)

You shouldn’t have sent that letter. (You did send it.)

You should have accepted my suggestion. (You didn’t accept it.)

*\*could + have + past participle* (past abilities or possibilities that didn’t happen; it can also be used to criticize people for not doing things.)

They could have won the battle.

You could have hurt yourself!

*\*might + have + past participle* (criticism about a past event in a sentence that is contrary to the facts = the above use of *could have done*)

You might have helped instead of just sitting on your backside.

\*\*\**might have known/ might have guessed* – a typical action of someone or something

I *might have known* that he would complain.

*\*needn’t + have = past participle* (a past action was done, but was not necessary)

You needn’t have got up so early. The train was delayed.

You needn’t have cooked. No one’s hungry.

\*certainty about the past with *must* and *can’t* – certainty about what didn’t happen is expressed with *can’t* (not mustn’t)

I must have left my wallet in the supermarket. (I am sure I did.)

I can’t have left my wallet in the supermarket. (I’m sure I didn’t.)

**Ex. 3. (p. 78)**

*Answer these questions using the words in italics*:

1. When did Richard die? **in the 15th century (must)**
2. What was he doing when he died**? riding a horse (could) fighting (must)**
3. Was he buried in a car park? **(can’t)**
4. How old was he when he died? **32 or 33 (may) 40 (can’t)**
5. What did they learn from his deformed spine? **a hunchback (would)**
6. Why were his feet missing**? builders in the 16th century (might)**
7. How did the Canadians feel about the discovery? **surprised and excited (must)**
8. Who was Richard fighting in the battle? **Henry VIII (can’t) Henry VII (would)**

**KEY**

1. He must have died in the 15th century.
2. He could have been riding a horse. He must have been fighting.
3. He can’t have been buried in a car park.
4. He may have been 32 or 33. He can’t have been 40.
5. That he would have been a hunchback.
6. Builders in the 16th century might have chopped them off.
7. They must have been surprised and excited.
8. He can’t have fought Henry VIII. He would have fought Henry VII.

**Ex. 1 . (p. 80)**

*Underline the correct answer:*

1. Sorry I’m late. I *should have gone / had to go* to the post office
2. I looked for Pearl but I *couldn’t find / couldn’t have found* her.
3. I don’t know where Paul is. *He had to go / must have gone* home early.
4. I *had to work / must have worked* hard when I was at school.
5. You *needn’t have said / shouldn’t have said* anything to Pam about her birthday party. It was going to be a surprise.
6. You *needn’t have bought / couldn’t have bought* a new vacuum cleaner. I managed to fix the old one.
7. You *should have asked / must have asked* me earlier. I *might have given* / *would have given* you a lift.
8. You *can’t have done / needn’t have done* your homework! You only started five minutes ago.
9. You *could have told / must have told* me the lesson had been cancelled! I *shouldn’t have* *got* / *wouldn’t have got up* so early.
10. You were lucky to get out of the car unharmed. You *would have been / could have been* badly hurt.

**KEY**

1. Sorry I’m late. I had to go to the post office. (an obligation, not regret)
2. I looked for Pearl, but I couldn’t find her. (past ability expressed by “couldn’t”)
3. I don’t know where Paul is. He must have gone home early. (logical deduction – Paul isn’t here, so I deduce that he has gone home)
4. I had to work hard when I was at school. (an obligation, not a deduction)
5. You shouldn’t have said anything to Pam about her birthday party. It was going to be a surprise. (a criticism about the past event, not expressing a lack of necessity)
6. You needn’t have bought a new vacuum cleaner. I managed to fix the old one. (an action that was done that wasn’t necessary, not an impossibility or something that you were unable to do)
7. You should have asked me earlier. I would have given you a lift. (advice about a past event that is contrary to the facts and the imagined result, not probability / assumption / possibility)
8. You can’t have done your homework! You only started five minutes ago. (logically impossible, not unnecessary)
9. You could have told me the lesson had been cancelled! I wouldn’t have got up so early. (a criticism to someone for not doing something and the imagined result, not probability / an assumption / possibility)
10. You were lucky to get out of the car unharmed. You could have been badly hurt. (a possibility that didn’t happen)

**II Talking business:**

**(*Profile SB*)**

*Read these statements and tick* ***(√*** *) the three which most closely represent your beliefs about wok.*

1. People are naturally lazy and avoid work if they can.
2. People find satisfaction in work.
3. Everybody in an organization is capable of creativity.
4. Work is necessary evil.
5. People prefer to follow orders and instructions.
6. Work is as natural as play or rest.

Compare your answers with the table. Are you more theory **X** or theory **Y**?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| THEORY ***X*** | THEORY ***Y*** |
| People are lazy and avoid work if they can.  Work is a necessary evil.  People like to be told what to do. | Work is as natural as play or rest.  People find satisfaction in work.  People at all levels are capable of creativity and coming up with solutions. |

*Note:*

*\*This is based on theories developed by Douglas McGregor, a professor at MIT from 1950s-1960s.*

*\*Most people are a “mixture” of these two theories.*

**III Study the list of things which are important in a job.**

* opportunities for promotion
* comfortable working conditions
* status and respect
* interesting and satisfying work
* fringe benefits (e.g. company car, private health insurance)
* a good salary and holidays
* colleagues I like
* a fair and reasonable boss
* training opportunities
* job security

Choose the three which are the most and least important to you. Explain your choices.

**IV WRITING ACTIVITY: *Writing CVs:***

***(Profile SB)***

personal details

**Full name**: Antonella Carter

date of birth 14 / 02/ 88

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marital status married

educational history

I am currently following a part-time MBA programme in International Business at Randolph Business School

1997 – 2000 University of South Nottingham: BSc Business Studies

1994 – 1996 Dr Chalmer’s Sixth Form College

‘A’ levels in Italian (A), Mathematics (B), Biology (B)

skills

Word-processing, Excel, Power Point. Clean driving licence.

Languages: Bilingual English / Italian.

employment history

**September 2002 – present**

Farinelli Fashions: Marketing Executive with responsibility for customer services. I regularly visit sales outlets in the south of England and our suppliers’ factories in Malta and Morocco.

**January 2001 – September 2002**

Kilt Corner: Shop Assistant, then Deputy Manager

**August – December 2000**

La Sorpresa Italian Restaurant: part-time waitress

hobbies and interests

Soccer: At university I was captain of the women’s soccer team. Playing the cello. Member of SN Chamber orchestra.

In my gap year I travelled round Australia and south-east Asia. I developed a much broader awareness of other cultures and ways of life.

referees

Catriona Flynn Professor K. Pradesh

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Note:

\* *BSc, B.Sc (BrE); B. S. (AmE)* = Bachelor of Science – a first university degree in a science subject

*\* referee* – someone who provides information about you when you are trying to get a job.