

**SOLUTIONS INTERMEDIATE 3**  
**UNIT 5: TECHNOLOGY**  
**5E**

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# 5D

## Grammar

### Modals in the past

*I can use past modals correctly.*

1 Circle the correct modals to complete the sentences.

- 1 She **can't have** / **might have** / **must have** left her phone at school. Or perhaps she left it on the bus.
- 2 There's no pizza left. They **can't have** / **could have** / **must have** eaten it all.
- 3 Juliet **can't have** / **may have** / **must have** gone on holiday. She was at school yesterday!
- 4 I didn't get your email. Do you think you **can't have** / **could have** / **must have** sent it to my old email address?
- 5 Your smartwatch probably isn't broken. It **can't have** / **could have** / **must have** run out of charge.
- 6 The school show is on YouTube. Our teacher **can't have** / **might have** / **must have** uploaded it.
- 7 You went 130 km in less than an hour? You **can't have** / **could have** / **must have** driven very fast!
- 8 Max isn't replying to my texts. He **can't have** / **might have** / **must have** taken his phone with him.

**2 Complete the sentences with *must have* or *can't have* and the verb in brackets.**

- 1 Jack is usually here by now. He \_\_\_\_\_  
(miss) his bus.
- 2 Madison didn't know about the party. She  
\_\_\_\_\_ (get) your email.
- 3 Sam \_\_\_\_\_ (take) his phone with  
him; he isn't answering my text messages.
- 4 There's no bread. We \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) it  
all at breakfast.
- 5 They've left school already. Their lessons  
\_\_\_\_\_ (finish) early today.
- 6 He \_\_\_\_\_ (injure) his leg really badly.  
He cycled home!

3 Write the correct reply (a–f) after sentences 1–6. Use *should* / *shouldn't have* and the past participle form of the verb in brackets.

1 'My camcorder screen is damaged.'

' \_\_\_\_\_ ,

2 'I think we're driving in the wrong direction.'

' \_\_\_\_\_ ,

3 'I've spent a fortune on my phone this month!'

' \_\_\_\_\_ ,

4 'My email account has been hacked again.'

' \_\_\_\_\_ ,

5 'Mason is really angry with me.'

' \_\_\_\_\_ ,

6 'My tablet is completely dead.'

' \_\_\_\_\_ ,

a We (bring) the satnav.

b You (choose) a better password.

c You (charge) it overnight.

d You (drop) it on the pavement.

e You (make) those comments on Twitter.

f You (call) your friend when you were abroad.

4 Complete the dialogue with the modals below. You can use the same modal more than once.

can't have    may / might / could have  
might not have    must have

**Erica** What's the matter, Jack? You look worried.

**Jack** I can't find my phone. I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ left it somewhere.

**Erica** Did you have it on the bus?

**Jack** Yes, I did. But I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ left it there because I used it just after I got off. I sent you a text.

**Erica** You <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ dropped it when you were walking here from the bus stop.

**Jack** Yes, that's possible. I was listening to my MP3 player.

**Erica** Somebody <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ found it by now and handed it in to the police.

**Jack** Or they <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ handed it in. They <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ kept it.

**Erica** Shall I phone the police station and ask?

**Jack** Yes, OK. But why don't you call my phone number first?

**Erica** OK, I will. I can hear your phone ringing.

**Jack** Me too. I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ dropped it in the street.

**Erica** No. You <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ put it down somewhere in the house.

**Jack** That's a relief! But where is it?

**5 Write replies for the sentences. Use the words in brackets.**

1 'My back is really painful.' (might have)

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2 'Ellie has got a really expensive new phone.' (must have)

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3 'I failed my science exam.' (can't have)

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4 'I've deleted all my photos by mistake.' (should have)

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5 'Anna left a rude message on my Facebook page.' (might not have)

---

6 'I haven't got enough money for my bus ticket.' (shouldn't have)

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7 'It took Ben two hours to get home from school.' (must have)

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8 'I was hungry all morning at school.' (can't have)

---

9 'Molly seemed really disappointed with her exam result.' (might have)

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**WHAT DO YOU DO  
WHEN YOU'RE  
FEELING GREAT?**





**WHAT DO YOU DO  
WHEN YOU'RE  
FEELING DOWN?**





**WHEN DOES USING  
SOCIAL MEDIA MAKE  
YOU FEEL GOOD?**

**WHEN DOES IT MAKE  
YOU FEEL BAD?**

1 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Which of these activities do you spend a lot of time doing? Do you think you might do any of them too much? Give reasons for your answers.

- checking your phone for messages
- taking photos of yourself
- browsing social networking sites
- watching video clips online
- playing video games



**ADDICTED: UNABLE TO  
STOP TAKING OR  
DOING SOMETHING  
HARMFUL.**



**2** Read the article. Do you think the son was addicted to playing video games? Find evidence for your opinion.

According to a Chinese blog, a man has hired gamers to find his son in an online game and kill his character.

The man was unhappy with his son for not finding a job and was also worried about the amount of time the 23-year-old spent playing games online. So he found some other gamers who were particularly good at online combat games and paid them to kill his son's character. His son became aware of the situation when people kept attacking him. He was so curious about it that he asked one of his attackers to explain.

Apparently, the son was shocked at the answer, but he was not particularly angry with his father. After all, people who play online combat games are used to being killed!

We are probably all familiar with stories of video game addiction. However, many experts are not sure that it is a real condition. They point out that spending a lot of time doing something is not the same as being addicted to it. It only becomes an addiction when it is harmful to family life, friendships or work.



## **LEARN THIS!** Adjective + preposition



Many adjectives are followed by certain prepositions:  
*in, at, of, with, etc.*

*to be obsessed with / successful in / sensitive to something*

You need to learn these adjective + preposition combinations as they do not follow any rules. A good dictionary will tell you which preposition to use with which adjective.

3 Read the **Learn this!** box. Then underline these adjectives in the text in exercise 2. Which prepositions follow them?

addicted   angry   aware   curious   familiar  
good   harmful   shocked   unhappy   worried





# MARRIED

- A. With
- B. To
- C. Of
- D. At





# MARRIED

- A. With
- B. To
- C. Of
- D. At





# FAMOUS

- A. For
- B. Of
- C. At
- D. With



# FAMOUS

- A. For
- B. Of
- C. At
- D. With









# AFRAID

A young girl with freckles and wide, fearful eyes is peering over a plaid blanket in a dark room. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting her face and the texture of the blanket against a dark background.

- A. At
- B. To
- C. About
- D. Of

# AFRAID

- A. At
- B. To
- C. About
- D. Of







# PLEASED

- A. About
- B. To
- C. With
- D. Of



# PLEASED

- A. About
- B. To
- C. With
- D. Of







# ANGRY

- A. At
- B. To
- C. With
- D. About





# ANGRY

- A. At
- B. To
- C. With
- D. About



## LOOK OUT!



Some adjectives can be followed by more than one preposition with no difference in use or meaning.

*to be annoyed at / with somebody or something*

But with some adjectives, the preposition changes depending on the type or meaning of the word which follows.

*to be unhappy with somebody / about something*

- 4 **DICTIONARY WORK** Read the **Look out!** box. Then read the dictionary entry. Which two prepositions can be used after the adjective *similar*? Does the choice of preposition depend on the meaning or on the type of word which follows?

**similar** /'sɪmələ(r)/ *adj* **similar (to sth/sb); similar (in sth)** like sth/sb but not exactly the same: *My phone is similar to my brother's.* • *Our houses are very similar in size.*

5 Circle the correct prepositions to go with these adjectives.  
Use a dictionary to help you.

1 dissatisfied **in** / **with**

2 responsible **for** / **in**

3 obsessed **of** / **with**

4 sensitive **for** / **to**

5 pleased **to** / **with**

6 successful **in** / **to**



**6 USE OF ENGLISH** Complete the text with the correct prepositions. All of the adjectives are in exercises 2–5.



selfie (n):  
a picture taken  
of a person by  
that person

A teenager in the UK, Danny Bowman, became addicted <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 'selfies' and spent up to ten hours a day taking around 200 photos of himself with his phone. This was a true case of addiction: it was harmful <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ his education and his friendships and responsible <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ several health problems. Experts are aware <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the condition and say it is becoming more and more common. Danny first posted selfies on Facebook when he was fifteen and soon became obsessed <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ reading his friends' comments. Although he was pleased <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ many of the things his friends wrote, he was also very sensitive <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ criticism. Before long, he was feeling very dissatisfied <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ his appearance. He took more and more photos of himself. His parents became very worried <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ his behaviour. Because they were both mental health nurses, they were familiar <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ addictions. They knew that Danny needed help. Now, after months of hospital treatment, Danny has been successful <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ beating his addiction. But it's a growing problem, with many other cases similar <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Danny's.

**7 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Tell your partner about something that you are (or have been):

1 successful in.

2 excited about.

3 satisfied with.

4 curious about.

5 pleased with.

6 good at.

7 angry about.

8 keen on.

I was really successful in my recent music exam.

## 5D

### Modals in the past

**1 Complete the sentences with the phrases below.**

can't have   could have   might not have   must have   should have   shouldn't have

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ used my satnav. This map is really old and now I'm completely lost.
- 2 Oh look, that's Jon's phone on the desk. He \_\_\_\_\_ forgotten it.
- 3 My computer isn't working. I'm not sure why, but I \_\_\_\_\_ downloaded some malware when I clicked on that link.
- 4 He \_\_\_\_\_ sent this text message. He hasn't got a phone.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ tried to update my phone software. I did it last night and now my phone doesn't work at all.
- 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ deleted that document. Perhaps you saved it to a different folder.



**2 Complete the text with the correct past modal form of the verbs in brackets.**

**Kim** My laptop is missing! It's got all my homework on it!

**Steve** OK, don't panic. When did you last have it?

**Kim** Well, it was in my bag when I was on the train yesterday afternoon. But when I got off the train, it wasn't there.

**Steve** Someone on the train <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (must / steal) it! Who was sitting next to you?

**Kim** An elderly lady. But she <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (can't / take) the laptop. She got off the train with me, and she didn't have any luggage.

**Steve** It <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (might / fall) out of your bag. Was the bag closed?

**Kim** No, it wasn't.

**Steve** Well, that's not good. You <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (shouldn't / leave) your bag open.

**Kim** Yes, well, I know that now.

**Steve** Have you called the train company? They <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (could / find) it.

**Kim** No, I haven't called them yet.

**Steve** Well, you <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (should / call) them first of all!

**Kim** Actually, I've just remembered something. I <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (might / not / lose) my laptop. In fact, I <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (may / forget) to put it in my bag before I got onto the train.

**Steve** So where is it?

**Kim** Well, I <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (must / leave) it at my aunt's house. That's where I was yesterday morning.

**Steve** Mystery solved!

**3 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Read about these situations. Then talk about what might / could / can't / must have happened.

- Natasha was crying last night after a long phone call.
- Will was listening to his MP3 player on the beach yesterday. Now it doesn't work.
- Marie hasn't replied to any of her emails for over a week.
- George is missing and his laptop and phone have also disappeared.

Natasha must have had an argument with her boyfriend.

I think she might have heard some bad news about a relative.



**ASSIGNMENT:  
WORKBOOK 5E**

**DEADLINE: THURSDAY**