

SOLUTIONS UPPER-INTERMEDIATE 2
UNIT 3:
COSTUMES AND CULTURE
3D

PEGAH BAHOJB GHASEMI

3C

Listening

When in Rome ...

I can identify different types of listening text.

1 Write informal sentences with the same meaning. Use the words in brackets.

1 Good morning. (there)


2 It's a pleasure to meet you. (good)

3 Allow me to introduce you to some of my colleagues. (meet)

4 Could I fetch you a coffee at all? (fancy)

5 It's very kind of you to offer. (why)

6 It was a pleasure to meet you. (great)

2  1.14 Listen to extracts from conversations. For each one, decide if it is formal (F) or informal (I). Then write the words or phrases that helped you decide.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____


8 _____

9 _____


10 _____

Listening Strategy

As you listen, focus on features that tell you what type of text you are hearing (e.g. news, interview, advertisement, notice, story, review, joke, etc.) and what the topic is. Such clues include register (formal or informal), subject vocabulary or the speaker's tone of voice.

3  1.15 Read the Listening Strategy. Then listen to extracts 1–6 and match them with text types a–f.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| a an interview | <input type="checkbox"/> | d a joke | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b a story | <input type="checkbox"/> | e a play | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c a chat between friends | <input type="checkbox"/> | f a review | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4  1.16 Listen to the beginnings of four texts. Who is speaking? Match text types 1–6 with people A–F. There are two extra people.

A entertainer


B media presenter

C friends

D student and professor

E colleagues

F tourist guide and tourist

5  1.17 Listen to the four texts in full and choose the correct answers (a–c).

- 1 In text 1, what is the student particularly enthusiastic about?
 - a The chance to study science using a foreign language.
 - b The challenge of learning new vocabulary quickly.
 - c Opportunities to improve her French outside of her lessons.
- 2 In text 2, what is Stella's main worry about her friends?
 - a That they won't be able to find work in the USA.
 - b That Joe won't understand Maria's problems.
 - c That Maria will not be happy in the USA.
- 3 In text 3, why is the comedian planning to do shows abroad?
 - a To help people abroad improve their English.
 - b To show that London is home to the best comedians.
 - c To show that English comedians can speak other languages too.
- 4 In text 4, what is the woman doing?
 - a She's selling tickets for the London Eye.
 - b She's giving advice on London attractions.
 - c She's offering guided tours.



**WHERE'S YOUR
FAVORITE COUNTRY?**

**ARE YOU FAMILIAR
WITH ITS CULTURE?**







茶禅一味

赵稼初


TATAMI



茶禅一味
趙棟初



1 Look at the photo. Where do you think this is?

2  1.23 Listen and complete the dialogue.

Jo Hi, Tom. How was your trip to Japan?

Tom It was a disaster! I ¹_____ have gone without reading about their customs. I really ²_____ to have been better prepared – then I ³_____ not have embarrassed myself so badly.

Jo Why? What happened?

Tom Well, Aki's parents took us to dinner one night. I had a really bad cold. Aki ⁴_____ have told me not to blow my nose in public! Everyone kept staring. Then I forgot to take off my shoes when we went to our table – you're not supposed to wear shoes on tatami. The people in the restaurant ⁵_____ have thought I was so rude! When Aki told me later, I felt terrible about it.

Jo I'm sure you needn't have done. How could you have known?

Tom Anyway, I bought a gift for Aki's parents. I sent it on Monday, so it ⁶_____ have arrived by now. I probably didn't need to send them anything, but I really wanted to apologise.

- 3 Read the **Learn this!** box. Match the modal verbs from exercise 2 with the rules.

LEARN THIS! Modals in the past



- a** We use *may (not) / might (not) / could have* to speculate about the past. We don't use *couldn't have* in this way.
She might have been worried about something.
- b** We use *should / shouldn't have* or *ought (not) to have* to say what the right or wrong way to behave was.
He shouldn't have left early. He ought to have stayed.
- c** We sometimes use an exclamation with *might have* or *could have* (but not *may have* or negative forms) to tell somebody how we think they should have behaved.
You might have offered me a biscuit! I was starving!
- d** We use *must have* and *can't / couldn't have* to make logical deductions about the past.
They can't have known about the meeting.
They must have misunderstood your email.
- e** We use *should have* and *was supposed to* to talk about things we expect to have happened.
She left an hour ago, so she should have reached the airport by now.
She was supposed to take the tickets with her.

WHO TOLD THE NEWSPAPERS ABOUT THE PRIME MINISTER'S SECRET PLANS?

- A. It must have been someone close to him.
- B. It might have been someone close to him.
- C. It should have been someone close to him.

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POLICE THINK THE SUSPECT ... THE COUNTRY USING A FAKE PASSPORT.

A. was supposed to leave

B. may have left

C. must have

POLICE THINK THE SUSPECT ... THE COUNTRY USING A FAKE PASSPORT.

A. **was supposed to leave**

B. **may have left**

C. **must have**

**SHE ... THERE. HER CAR KEYS ARE
STILL HERE.**

A. can't/couldn't have driven

B. must have driven

C. shouldn't have driven

**SHE ... THERE. HER CAR KEYS ARE
STILL HERE.**

A. can't/couldn't have driven

B. must have driven

C. Shouldn't have driven

4 Underline the incorrect modal verb and replace it with a more suitable one. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 1 They mustn't have seen Max – he's away on holiday.
- 2 Joe knew about the strike. He must have warned me!
- 3 I couldn't have yawned when Tim told that story. It was a bit rude of me.
- 4 It was so noisy. It's possible he ought not to have heard us.
- 5 I emailed Erin a week ago, so she can't have read it by now.
- 6 I don't know if Jake is coming. I left a note for him but he should not have seen it.



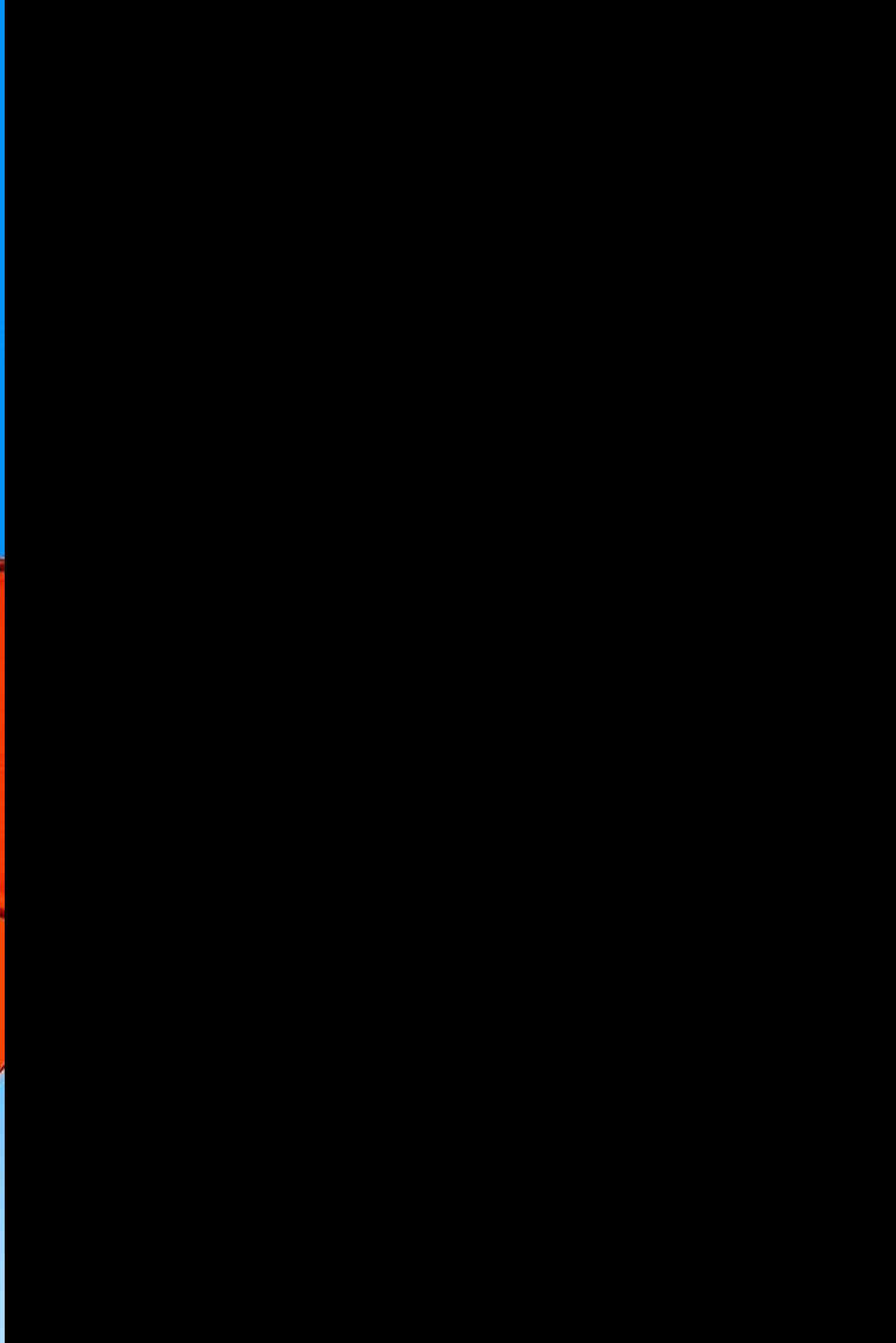
Sorry
WE'RE
CLOSED



The café was closed,
I ... there so early.



The café was closed,
I **needn't have got**
there so early.





The sun came out so
we ... take our
umbrella.



The sun came out so we **didn't need to** take our umbrella.

- 5 Read the **Look out!** box. Then find examples of *needn't have* and *didn't need to* in exercise 2.

LOOK OUT! *needn't have / didn't need to*



- 1 We use *needn't have* + past participle to say an action that was done was unnecessary.

The café isn't open yet. I needn't have got here so early!

- 2 We use *didn't need to* + infinitive to say an action was unnecessary, whether or not it was done.

The bus stopped nearby, so I didn't need to walk far.

~~*The bus stopped nearby, so I needn't have walked far. X*~~

6 Look at the sentences. Are both verbs correct, or only one?

- 1 He **needn't have cooked** / **didn't need to cook** all that food.
Most of the guests didn't turn up.
- 2 We had a full tank of petrol, so we **didn't need to stop** /
needn't have stopped to get any.
- 3 The hotel provided towels, so I **didn't need to take** / **needn't have taken** any.
- 4 They **needn't have waited** / **didn't need to wait** long as the queue was very short.
- 5 She **didn't need to pay** / **needn't have paid** for the meal as it was free.

7 Complete the sentences with a suitable modal verb and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Dan looks tired. He _____ (sleep) badly last night.
- 2 Luckily, Ela gave me her spare ticket, so I _____ (buy) one.
- 3 Tom only sat the test last week so he _____ (get) the result yet.
- 4 I'm not certain, but I _____ (leave) my passport at home.
- 5 The restaurant's empty. We _____ (book) a table after all.
- 6 He _____ (bring) so much luggage. It won't all fit in the car.

8 SPEAKING Work in pairs, taking turns to be A and B. Student A: tell Student B about a situation below. Student B: listen to Student A and respond using past modals.

- 1 My best friend isn't talking to me.
- 2 My brother thinks he saw a ghost yesterday.
- 3 I haven't got any money at all this month.

I had an argument with Matt and he won't talk to me now.

You shouldn't have argued. You must have upset him.

**ASSIGNMENT:
WORKBOOK 3D
GRAMMAR BUILDER**

DEADLINE: SATURDAY