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(3° ANNO, 1° SEMESTRE)

# UNIMC LABORATORIO INGLESE III

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## TODAY'S LESSON

- GRAMMAR: MODALS WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE PAST ONES (MUST, MAY, MIGHT, CAN, COULD, HAVE+PAST PARTICIPLE, SHOULD, OUGHT TO)
- VERBS OF THE SENSES: FEEL, LOOK, SOUND, SMELL, TASTE
- VOCABULARY: FEELINGS (ADJECTIVES)

# LET'S GET STARTED!!!



## COOPERATIVE LEARNING:

- FIRST: DO IT INDIVIDUALLY AND WRITE THEM ON A PAPER;
- AFTER THAT: COMPARE YOUR ANSWERS WITH YOUR COLLEAGUES AND TALK TO EACH OTHER (TRY TO TALK ONLY IN ENGLISH AND IF YOU DON'T KNOW SOME WORDS LOOK THEM UP INTO A FREE ONLINE DICTIONARY «CAMBRIDGE» «OXFORD»).
- FINALLY: SHARE YOUR IDEAS WITH THE WHOLE CLASS TO PRACTICE SPEAKING SKILLS

# 1 GRAMMAR past modals: *must have*, etc.



- a Look at the photo. With a partner, predict who the people are, where they are, and what they are arguing about. Use *could be*, *can't be*, and *must be*.

( They can't be a family, because... They must be...

- b 7.1 Listen and check. Who is the 'guilty' person in the photo?
- c 7.2 Listen to some extracts from the conversation again and complete them with *could have*, *might have*, *must have*, *can't have*, or *should have*.
- 1 You   finished it.
  - 2 One of you   used it.
  - 3 It   been me.
  - 4  you  drunk it last night...?
  - 5 Someone   given it to the cat.
  - 6 ...you   put your name on it.
- d Look at the gapped phrases 1–6 in c and think about what they mean. Then with a partner, match them to meanings A–D. Write the number in the box before each phrase.
- Which phrase (or phrases) means you think...?
- A ☐ ☐ it's very probable (or almost certain) that something happened or somebody did something
- B ☐ ☐ it's possible that something happened or somebody did something
- C ☐ ☐ it's impossible that something happened or somebody did something
- D ☐ ☐ somebody didn't do the right thing
- e p.144 Grammar Bank 7A

## 2 PRONUNCIATION weak form of have

When he got home, he realized  
*have* he must ~~of~~ left his bag at  
school, so he ran back, but when he

- a Look at an extract from a British child's homework above. Why do you think the child made that mistake?

### Weak form of have

When *have* is an auxiliary verb, it is usually contracted in spoken English, e.g. *I've*, *you've*. If it's not contracted, it's pronounced /əv/, e.g. after a modal verb. The pronunciation is exactly the same as the weak form of *of*.

- d In pairs, read the conversations and complete **B's** responses with your own ideas (for responses 5–8 you also need to use *must have*, *might have*, *should have*, or *can't have*). Then practise the conversations.

- 1 A It was my birthday yesterday!  
B You should have *told me*.
- 2 A I can't find my phone anywhere.  
B You must have .
- 3 A I definitely said we were meeting them at 7.00.  
B They may have .
- 4 A I'm so tired. I can't keep my eyes open.  
B You shouldn't have .
- 5 A I failed my piano exam.  
B .
- 6 A Why do you think Fiona and Brian broke up?  
B .
- 7 A Alberto didn't come to class yesterday.  
B .
- 8 A We're going to be late. There's so much traffic.  
B .



## past modals

**must, may / might / could, can't / couldn't + have + past participle**



1 I **must have left** my phone at Anna's. I definitely remember having it there. 7.3

You **must have seen** something. You were there when the accident happened.

2 Somebody **might have stolen** your wallet when you were getting off the train.

I wonder why she's not here. I suppose she **could have forgotten** about the meeting.

He still hasn't arrived. I **may not have given** him the right directions.

3 She **can't have gone** to work. Her car's still there.

You **couldn't have seen** their faces very clearly. It was too dark.

- We use *must, may / might / could, or can't / couldn't + have + past participle* to make deductions or speculate about past actions.

1 We use *must have* when we are almost sure that something happened or was true.

The opposite of *must have* is *can't have* **NOT** ~~*mustn't have*~~ – see 3.

2 We use *might / may / could + have* when we think it's possible that something happened or was true.

- We can also use *may / might not have* (but **NOT** *couldn't have*) to talk about the possibility that something didn't happen. **NOT** ~~*I couldn't have given him the right directions.*~~


3 We use *can't have* and *couldn't have* when we are almost sure something didn't happen or that it is impossible. We only use *couldn't have* when the speculation is about the distant past, e.g. *They couldn't have been married. They both died young.*

## **should have / ought to have + past participle**

We've gone the wrong way. We **should have turned** 7.4  
left at the traffic lights.

It's my fault. I **ought to have told** you earlier that my party was on Saturday.


- We use *should / shouldn't + have + past participle* to say that somebody didn't do the right thing, or to express regret or criticism.
- We can use *ought / oughtn't to have* as an alternative to *should / shouldn't have*, e.g. *I ought to have told you earlier.*
- *must have* and *should have* have completely different meanings. Compare:  
*She should have phoned me.* = I told her to phone me but she didn't.  
and  
*She must have phoned me.* = I'm sure she phoned me. I think that missed call was her number.

 a Rewrite the **bold** sentences using *must* / *might* (not) / *can't* + *have* + verb.

I'm certain I left my umbrella at home.

*I must have left my umbrella at home.*

- 1 Holly's crying. **Perhaps she's had an argument with her boyfriend.** *She...*
- 2 I'm sure Ben has read my email. I sent it first thing this morning. *Ben...*
- 3 I'm sure Sam and Ginny haven't got lost. They have satnav in their car. *They...*
- 4 You saw Ellie yesterday? That's impossible. She was in bed with flu. *You...*
- 5 **Perhaps John didn't see you.** That's why he didn't say hello. *John...*
- 6 I'm sure Lucy has bought a new car. I saw her driving a blue VW Golf! *Lucy...*
- 7 I'm sure Alex wasn't very ill. He was only off work for one day. *Alex...*
- 8 They didn't go to Tom's wedding. **Maybe they weren't invited.** *They...*
- 9 This tastes very sweet. I'm sure you used too much sugar. *You...*
- 10 **It definitely wasn't my phone** that rang in the cinema. Mine was on silent. *It...*

b Respond to the first sentence using *should* / *shouldn't have* or *ought* / *oughtn't to have* + a verb from the list. 

---

buy   drive   go   invite   learn   sit   take   write

---

- A We couldn't understand anybody in Paris.  
B You *should have learned* some French before going.
- 1 A Tom told me the date of his party, but I've forgotten it.  
B You \_\_\_\_\_ it down.
  - 2 A Sorry I'm late! The traffic was terrible.  
B You \_\_\_\_\_ here. The metro is faster.
  - 3 A Amanda was rude to everyone at my party.  
B You \_\_\_\_\_ her. You know what she's like.
  - 4 A I don't have any money left after going shopping.  
B You \_\_\_\_\_ so many shoes.
  - 5 A You look really tired.  
B I know. I \_\_\_\_\_ to bed earlier last night.
  - 6 A The chicken's still frozen solid.  
B I know. You \_\_\_\_\_ it out of the freezer earlier.
  - 7 A I think I've burned my face.  
B I'm not surprised. You \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun all afternoon without any sunscreen.



- 1 She might have had an argument with her boyfriend.
- 2 Ben must have read my email.
- 3 They can't have got lost.
- 4 You can't have seen Ellie yesterday.
- 5 John might not have seen you.
- 6 Lucy must have bought a new car.
- 7 Alex can't have been very ill.
- 8 They might not have been invited.
- 9 You must have used too much sugar.
- 10 It can't have been my phone.

*‘Life can only be  
understood backwards;  
but it must be lived  
forwards.’*

---

Søren Kierkegaard,  
Danish philosopher  
(1813 – 1855)



Do you agree with this quote?

Can you get the difference between “can” and “must”?

# Dovere: *must* (1)

*Must* ha **solo il *simple present*** (devo) e ha una **forma unica per tutte le persone**. È **seguito da un verbo alla forma base** (senza *to*). Osserva le forme di *must* nelle tabelle.

| Affermativa                                      | Negativa<br>non contratta / contratta                               | Interrogativa<br>(mai contratta)                   | Interrogativa-negativa<br>(sempre contratta) |
|--|---|--|--|
| Sogg. + <b>must</b> + verbo                      | Sogg. + <b>must not</b> + verbo /<br>Sogg. + <b>mustn't</b> + verbo | <b>Must</b> + sogg. + verbo?                       | <b>Mustn't</b> + sogg. + verbo?              |
| Short answer affermativa (mai contratta)         |   | Short answer negativa (sempre contratta)           |  |
| <b>Yes</b> , + pron. pers. sogg. + <b>must</b> . |   | <b>No</b> , + pron. pers. sogg. + <b>mustn't</b> . |  |

You must read this novel. It's wonderful.  
He mustn't eat before his blood test.  
A Must you do it now? B Yes, I must.

Devi leggere questo romanzo. È meraviglioso.  
Non deve mangiare prima delle analisi del sangue.  
A Devi farlo ora? B Sì.

## Usi di *must*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <b>Obbligo interno</b> = indicare un <b>obbligo che ci si impone</b> perché lo si ritiene opportuno (riferito al presente).  | I must try to sleep a bit more. I'm very tired.<br>Devo cercare di dormire un po' di più. Sono molto stanca.<br>(È opportuno che dorma un po' di più per essere meno stanca.) |
| 2. <b>Ordine / proibizione vincolante</b> = indicare un <b>dovere o divieto assoluto imposto da un'autorità esterna</b> in un <b>avviso pubblico</b> o in un <b>regolamento</b> . | Passengers must fill in the customs forms.<br>I viaggiatori devono compilare i moduli per la dogana.  |
| 3. Dare un <b>consiglio con grande convinzione</b> o fare una <b>raccomandazione</b> .  | It's a good restaurant. You must go there.<br>È un buon ristorante. Devi andarci.   |
| 4. Indicare <b>proibizione o divieto assoluto</b> di fare qualcosa <b>nel presente</b> .  | You mustn't feed the animals at the zoo.<br>Non devi dar da mangiare agli animali allo zoo.   |
| 5. <b>Deduzione affermativa</b> = dire che <b>si è certi di qualcosa</b> sulla base di dati sicuri ( <b>deduzione affermativa</b> riferita a un fatto <b>presente</b> ).          | The TV is on. There must be someone in the sitting room.<br>La TV è accesa. Deve esserci qualcuno in salotto.   |

# Proibizione e assenza di necessità

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| proibizione,<br>divieto<br>al passato  | couldn't,<br>wasn't / weren't allowed to  | When we were children, <b>we couldn't / weren't allowed to</b> watch TV after 10 p.m.<br><i>Quando eravamo bambini non potevamo guardare la TV dopo le 10 di sera.</i>   |
| assenza<br>di necessità<br>al presente | don't / doesn't have to,<br>don't / doesn't need to + forma base [➤ 19.1; 19.5] | We <b>don't have to / don't need to</b> leave our room at 8 today; we can leave it after lunch.<br><i>Non è necessario che liberiamo la nostra stanza alle 8 oggi; possiamo liberarla dopo pranzo.</i>             |
| assenza<br>di necessità<br>al passato  | didn't have to + forma base,<br>didn't need to + forma base                     | Sandy <b>didn't have to / didn't need to</b> wait for the bus because her mum picked her up at the station.<br><i>Sandy non ha dovuto aspettare l'autobus perché sua madre è andata a prenderla alla stazione.</i> |

## NOTA CHE

Osserva la differenza d'uso tra **didn't need to + forma base** e **needn't have + participio passato**.

- **Didn't need to + forma base** = non era necessario fare qualcosa e non è stato fatto (o non so se sia stato fatto).  
*I had some cheese, so I **didn't need to buy** it.*      *Avevo del formaggio, perciò non ho dovuto comprarlo.*
- **Needn't have + participio passato** = non era necessario fare qualcosa, ma è stato fatto.  
*You **needn't have brought** these roses!*      *Non dovevi / Non avresti dovuto portare queste rose!*

Osserva la tabella riassuntiva sulle funzioni comunicative di **shall, must / mustn't, have to / don't have to, don't need to**.



Osserva la tabella riassuntiva sulle funzioni comunicative di **shall, must / mustn't, have to / don't have to don't need to**.

|                                   |   |                                  |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| consiglio, suggerimento           | a) gentile (nel presente)                       | shall                            | Shall I call another plumber?   |
|                                   | b) raccomandazione (nel presente)               | must                             | You really <b>must</b> visit that castle.   |
| proposta, offerta                 | gentile e formale (nel presente)                | shall                            | Shall I carry your luggage?   |
| obbligo interno                   | 1ª pers. sing. / plur. (nel presente)           | must                             | I <b>must</b> get up earlier.   |
| obbligo generico                  | a) tranne 1ª pers. sing. / plur. (nel presente) | must / have to                   | He <b>must / has to</b> work hard today.  |
|                                   | b) negli altri tempi                            | have to                          | They <b>had to</b> phone the fire brigade.  |
| obbligo esterno                   | a) imposto da un'autorità (nel presente)        | must                             | Tourists <b>must</b> have travel insurance.   |
|                                   | b) 1ª pers. sing. / plur. (nel presente)        | have to                          | It's foggy. We <b>have to</b> slow down.  |
|                                   | c) negli altri tempi                            | have to                          | I'm sure he <b>will have to</b> resign.   |
| deduzione affermativa             | nel presente                                    | must                             | The dog has run a lot. He <b>must</b> be really thirsty now!                                |
| divieto assoluto                  | a) nel presente                                 | mustn't                          | You <b>mustn't</b> smoke here!  |
|                                   | b) nel passato                                  | couldn't                         | During the war we <b>couldn't</b> go out at night.  |
| assenza di obbligo o di necessità | a) nel presente                                 | don't have to                    | You <b>don't have to</b> water the plants today.  |
|                                   |   | don't need to                    | She <b>doesn't need to</b> wash the car now.  |
|                                   | b) nel passato                                  | didn't have to<br>didn't need to | We <b>didn't have to</b> take the cat to the vet.<br>We <b>didn't need to</b> pack our bag. |

## 1. Perché commetto un errore se uso *hasn't to / hadn't to* per esprimere assenza di necessità?

Perché *have to* è un verbo debole e per fare la forma negativa ho bisogno dell'ausiliare. Quindi le forme corrette per esprimere assenza di necessità sono *doesn't have to / didn't have to*.

### Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

0. When Sam was 17, he couldn't / **can't go** out without asking his parents' permission.
1. Mirko **doesn't have to** / **mustn't** buy a new tennis racket. I can lend him mine.
2. **Didn't you have to** / **Don't you have to** water the plants two days ago?
3. You **didn't need to buy** / **needn't have bought** all these crisps. We already have lots of them.
4. We **don't need to** / **didn't need to** bring any extra food for our dog. The hotel provides food for pets.
5. **A Could you** / **Did you have to** use a pocket calculator in Maths tests? **B No**, we couldn't.
6. I **didn't need to send** / **needn't have sent** a fax. Sarah had already done it.
7. They **haven't to** / **don't have to** go back home for lunch. They can eat at the hospital canteen.
8. We **couldn't** / **didn't have to** light the fire because we didn't have any matches.

### Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

0. She isn't studying tomorrow and so she **must** / can / **has to** come to the lake with us.
1. There **must** / **can** / **can't** be someone upstairs! I can hear somebody walking!
2. We ate very well at the Indian restaurant yesterday! You **shall** / **have to** / **must** go there!
3. **A It's hot here. Shall I open the window?** **B Yes, please.** / **No, don't it.** / **Yes.**
4. **A Where shall we** / **do we have to** / **must we** go on Saturday night? **B Let's play cards at home!**
5. Yesterday, it was so foggy that we **couldn't** / **weren't able to** / **can't** see the house opposite ours!
6. Michael is four but he can **reads** / **read** / **to read** very well.
7. This word game is really difficult! I **mustn't** / **don't have to** / **can't** do it.
8. Last night I **was able to** / **could** / **was allowed to** go to the cinema because my elder brother was with me.
9. **Could** / **Shall** / **Must** you let me make a phone call? I've left my mobile at home.
10. We **had to** / **must** / **had got to** revise everything for the test yesterday!

1 Listen, **I'd rather talk** about this tomorrow, when we've both calmed down.

2 **I'd rather we didn't argue**, but this is very important to me.

1 We use *would rather* with the infinitive without to to talk about present / future preferences, as an alternative to *would prefer to*.

*I'd rather go on holiday in July than August.*

*Would you rather stay in or go out tonight?*

*I'd rather not go out tonight. I'm really tired.*

**NOT** *I'd not rather.*

2 We can also use *would rather* + person + past tense to talk about what we would like another person to do, as an alternative to *I would prefer it if...*, e.g. *I'd rather you came on Saturday; I'm a bit busy on Friday. I'd rather you didn't smoke in here, if you don't mind.*

Rewrite the **highlighted** phrases using *would rather*.

1 **I'd prefer to go to the cinema** than to a club.

2 **I'd prefer not to go to the party** if my ex is going to be there.

3 **Would you prefer to meet** on Thursday morning or afternoon?

4 **I'd prefer it if you didn't take photos.**

5 **I'd prefer it if your parents stayed** in a hotel and not with us.



## 20.2

## Would rather

**Would rather** (preferirei) ha **solo il condizionale presente** e si usa spesso in forma contratta (**'d rather**) per indicare che cosa si preferirebbe fare / non fare in una determinata situazione (**preferenza specifica e momentanea**). Osserva come si costruisce *would rather*.

**Stesso soggetto (would rather ha lo stesso soggetto del verbo che lo segue)**

**1. riferito al presente / futuro**

sogg. + **would rather** + (**not**) + forma base

**I'd rather leave** today (than tomorrow).

*Preferirei partire oggi (piuttosto che domani).*

**We'd rather not go** to the cinema tonight.

*Preferiremmo non andare al cinema stasera.*

**2. riferito al passato**

sogg. + **would rather** + (**not**) + **have** + part. pass.

**I'd rather have watched** a comic film.

*Preferirei aver guardato / Avrei preferito guardare un film comico.*

**They'd rather not have met** her.

*Preferirebbero non averla incontrata. / Avrebbero preferito non incontrarla.*

**Soggetto diverso (would rather ha un soggetto diverso da quello del verbo che lo segue)**

**1. riferito al presente / futuro**

sogg. + **would rather** + 2° sogg. + **simple past**

**He'd rather I drove** him home.

*Preferirebbe che io lo accompagnassi a casa in auto.*

**I'd rather he didn't say** anything about it.

*Preferirei che lui non dicesse nulla al riguardo.*

**2. riferito al passato**

sogg. + **would rather** + 2° sogg. + **past perfect simple**

**I'd rather he had bought** something else.

*Avrei preferito che lui avesse comprato qualcos'altro.*

**We'd rather he hadn't answered** in that way.

*Avremmo preferito che lui non avesse risposto così.*



## NOTA CHE

- 1 Se c'è un **secondo termine di paragone**, esso viene introdotto da **than** (+ sostantivo / forma base del verbo) o da **instead of** (+ sostantivo / forma in *-ing*).  
I'd rather read a novel **than** watch TV. / I'd rather read a novel **instead of** watching TV.
- 2 Con **would rather + have / drink / eat + compl.ogg.** si offre / accetta qualcosa da bere o mangiare.  
Would you like some carrots or **would you rather have some beans?** Vorresti delle carote o preferiresti dei fagioli?
- 3 Oltre a *would rather*, anche **would prefer** indica una **preferenza specifica**. Osserva la loro costruzione.

**would rather** + forma base (+ **than** + forma base)

**would prefer** + (compl.ogg.) + **to** + forma base  
(+ **rather than** + forma base)

I'd rather play tennis (than play table-tennis).

I'd prefer to play tennis (rather than play table-tennis).

- 4 Per indicare **preferenza generica e permanente**, cioè qualcosa che abitualmente si preferisce fare, si usa il verbo *prefer*. Osserva la tabella con le costruzioni.

**prefer** + sostantivo + **to** + sostantivo

I prefer bitter chocolate to milk chocolate.

**prefer** + forma in *-ing* + **to** + forma in *-ing*

I prefer dancing to singing.

**prefer** + **to** + forma base + **rather than** + forma base

I prefer to tidy my bedroom rather than clean the kitchen.

6

### Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

0. I'd rather go / **to go** on foot to work than by bus.

1. We'd rather **arrive not** / **not arrive** late.

2. I'd rather **have left** / **had left** by train.

3. She'd rather **haven't called** / **not have called** me.

4. I'd rather he **gives** / **gave** up playing cards.

5. We'd rather you **didn't** / **don't** attend that course.

6. I'd rather they **have** / **had** changed their plans.

7. I'd rather listen to music than **watch** / **watching** TV.

8. We would prefer **to stay** / **stay** at home tonight.

### Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

0. I'd rather go / **to go** on foot to work than by bus.

1. We'd rather **arrive not** / **not arrive** late.

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## Feelings and Emotions

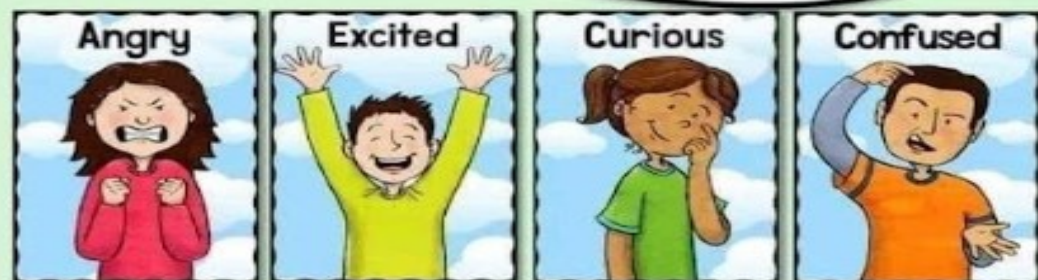
Tick the correct answer.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <br><input type="checkbox"/> sad<br><input type="checkbox"/> angry<br><input type="checkbox"/> bored         | <br><input type="checkbox"/> nervous<br><input type="checkbox"/> surprised<br><input type="checkbox"/> happy |
| <br><input type="checkbox"/> shy<br><input type="checkbox"/> nervous<br><input type="checkbox"/> proud       | <br><input type="checkbox"/> cry<br><input type="checkbox"/> happy<br><input type="checkbox"/> shock         |
| <br><input type="checkbox"/> silly<br><input type="checkbox"/> curious<br><input type="checkbox"/> sad      | <br><input type="checkbox"/> happy<br><input type="checkbox"/> grumpy<br><input type="checkbox"/> excited   |
| <br><input type="checkbox"/> bored<br><input type="checkbox"/> scared<br><input type="checkbox"/> confused | <br><input type="checkbox"/> tired<br><input type="checkbox"/> sad<br><input type="checkbox"/> scared      |

Do the exercise first individually, then compare your answer with one or two of your colleagues, finally share with the whole class.



## Feelings Posters



*looks like* + noun

*looks* + adjective

*looks as if* + clause



# verbs of the senses

## look / feel / smell / sound / taste

- 1 You **look** tired.  
That cake **smells** good!  
These jeans don't **feel** comfortable.
- 2 Tim **looks like** his father.  
Are you sure this is coffee? It **tastes like** tea.  
This material **feels like** silk – is it?
- 3 She **looks as if** she's been crying.  
It **smells as if** something's burning.  
It **sounds as if** it's raining.
- 4 I saw Jane this morning. She **looked** sad.  
I spoke to Jane this morning. She **seemed** sad.



7.11

- 1 We use *look, feel, etc.* + adjective.
- 2 We use *look, feel, etc.* + *like* + noun (phrase).
- 3 We use *look, feel, etc.* + *as if* + clause.
  - You can use *...like* or *...as though* instead of *...as if*, e.g. *It sounds like / as though it's raining.*
- 4 We use *look* to describe the specific impression we get from someone's appearance. We use *seem* to describe a general impression we get (not necessarily appearance).
  - *seem* can be followed by the same structures as *look*, e.g. *Mark seems like a nice man.*



### feel like

*feel like* can also be used as a verb meaning *want / would like*. It is followed by a noun or a verb in the gerund, e.g. *I **feel like** pasta for lunch today.* (= I'd like pasta for lunch today). *I **don't feel like** going to bed.* (= I don't want to go to bed).

### as

*as* is often used before *if* to talk about how something appears, sounds, feels, etc.: *It looks as if it's going to snow.* However, it is also used:

- to describe somebody or something's job or function: *She works as a nurse. You can use that box as a chair.*
- to compare people or things: *She's as tall as me now.*
- to give a reason: *As it was raining, we didn't go out.* (*as = because*)
- to say that something happened while something was happening: *As they were leaving, the postman arrived.* (*as = when / at the same time*)
- after *such* to give an example, e.g. *I like soft fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries.*

**A** We use **like** or **as if** to say how somebody/something looks, sounds or feels:

- ☐ That house **looks like** it's going to fall down. *or*  
That house **looks as if** it's going to fall down.
- ☐ Amy **sounded like** she had a cold, didn't she? *or*  
Amy **sounded as if** she had a cold, didn't she?
- ☐ I've just had a holiday, but I feel very tired.  
I don't **feel like** I've had a holiday. *or*  
I don't **feel as if** I've had a holiday.

You can also use **as though** in these examples:

- ☐ I don't **feel as though** I've had a holiday.

Compare:

- ☐ You **look tired**. (**look** + *adjective*)
- ☐ You **look like you haven't slept**.  
You **look as if you haven't slept**. } (**look like** / **as if** + *subject* + *verb*)



**B** We say: **it looks like ... or it looks as if ...**  
**it sounds like ... or it sounds as if ...**

- ☐ Sarah is very late. **It looks like** she isn't coming.  
*or* **It looks as if** she isn't coming.
- ☐ **It looked like** it was going to rain, so we took an umbrella.  
*or* **It looked as if** it was going to rain ...
- ☐ The noise is very loud next door.  
**It sounds like** they're having a party.  
*or* **It sounds as if** they're ...

You can also use **as though**:

- ☐ **It sounds as though** they're having a party.



**C** You can use **like** / **as if** / **as though** with other verbs to say how somebody does something:

- ☐ He ran **like he was running for his life**.
- ☐ After the interruption, the speaker went on talking **as if nothing had happened**.
- ☐ When I told them my plan, they looked at me **as though I was mad**.



**D**

After **as if**, we sometimes use the *past* when we are talking about the *present*.

For example:

- ☐ I don't like him. He talks **as if** he **knew** everything.

The meaning is not past. We use the past (as if he **knew**) because the idea is not real: he does *not* know everything. We use the past in the same way with **if** and **wish** (see Unit 39).

We do not normally use **like** in this way.

Some more examples:

- ☐ She's always asking me to do things for her – **as if I didn't** have enough to do already.  
(I *have* enough to do already)
- ☐ Joe's only 40. Why do you talk about him **as if he was** an old man? (he *isn't* an old man)

When you use the past in this way, you can use **were** instead of **was**:

- ☐ Why do you talk about him **as if he were** an old man?
- ☐ They treat me **as if I were** their own son. *or* ... **as if I was** their own son.  
(I'm *not* their son)

### 118.1 What do you say in these situations? Use the words in brackets to make your sentence.

- 1 You meet Bill. He has a black eye and blood on his face. (look / like / be / a fight)  
You say to him: You look like you've been in a fight.
- 2 Claire comes into the room. She looks absolutely terrified. (look / as if / see / a ghost)  
You say to her: What's the matter? You .....
- 3 You have just run one kilometre, but you are exhausted. (feel / like / run / a marathon)  
You say: I .....
- 4 Joe is on holiday. He's talking to you on the phone and sounds happy.  
(sound / as if / have / a good time)  
You say to him: You .....

**118.2** Make sentences beginning **It looks like ...** or **It sounds like ...** .

you should see a doctor  
it's going to rain

there's been an accident  
~~she isn't coming~~

they're having an argument  
they don't have any

1 Sarah said she would be here an hour ago.

You say: It looks like she isn't coming.

2 The sky is full of black clouds.

You say: It .....

3 You hear two people shouting at each other next door.

You say: .....

4 You see an ambulance, some policemen and two damaged cars at the side of the road.

You say: .....

5 You and a friend are in a supermarket. You're looking for bananas, but without success.

You say: .....

6 Dave isn't feeling well. He tells you all about it.

You say: .....

Go back to the first exercise (feelings and emotions) and try to write some sentences using “It looks like” “ he/she looks...” ex: it looks as if he is going to cry / he looks sad

# JUST A QUICK REVISION: LIKE VS AS

Unit

117

## like and as

A

**Like** = similar to, the same as:

- ☐ What a beautiful house! It's **like a palace**. (*not as a palace*)
- ☐ Be careful! The floor has been polished. It's **like walking on ice**. (*not as walking*)
- ☐ It's raining again. I hate weather **like this**. (*not as this*)
- ☐ 'What's that noise?' 'It sounds **like a baby crying**.' (*not as a baby crying*)

In these examples, **like** is a *preposition*. So it is followed by a *noun* (like **a palace**), a *pronoun* (like **this**) or **-ing** (like **walking**).

Sometimes **like** = for example. You can also use **such as**:

- ☐ I enjoy water sports, **like** surfing, scuba diving and water-skiing. *or*  
I enjoy water sports, **such as** surfing ...

B

**As** = in the same way as, in the same condition as.

We use **as** with *subject (S) + verb (V)*:

- ☐ I didn't move anything. I left everything **as it was**.
- ☐ You should have done it **as I showed** you.

|                           |
|---------------------------|
| S + V                     |
| as <b>it</b> <b>was</b>   |
| as <b>I</b> <b>showed</b> |

We also use **like** in this way (+ *subject + verb*):

- ☐ I left everything **like it was**.

Compare **as** and **like**. You can say:

- ☐ You should have done it **as I showed you**. *or* ... **like I showed you**.

*but* You should have done it **like this**. (*not as this*)

We say **as usual** / **as always**:

- ☐ You're late **as usual**.
- ☐ **As always**, Nick was the first to complain.

We say **the same as** ...:

- ☐ Your phone is **the same as** mine. (*not the same like*)

## D

**As** can also be a *preposition* (**as** + *noun*), but the meaning is different from **like**.

Compare:

- ☐ **As a taxi driver**, I spend most of my working life in a car.  
(I am a taxi driver, it's my job.)

- ☐ Everyone in the family wants me to drive them to places. I'm **like a taxi driver**.  
(I'm not a taxi driver, but I'm like one.)

**As** (*preposition*) = in the position of, in the form of etc. :

- ☐ Many years ago I worked **as a photographer**. (I was a photographer)
- ☐ Many words, for example 'work' and 'rain', can be used **as verbs or nouns**.
- ☐ London is fine **as a place to visit**, but I wouldn't like to live there.
- ☐ The news of the tragedy came **as a great shock**.

Put in **like** or **as**. Sometimes either word is possible.

- 1 We heard a noise like a baby crying.
- 2 I wish I had a car ..... yours.
- 3 Hannah has been working ..... a waitress for the last two months.
- 4 We saw Kevin last night. He was very cheerful, ..... always.
- 5 You waste a lot of time doing things ..... sitting in cafes all day.
- 6 ..... you can imagine, we were very tired after such a long journey.
- 7 Tom showed me some photos of the city ..... it was thirty years ago.
- 8 My neighbour's house is full of interesting things. It's ..... a museum.
- 9 In some countries in Asia, ..... Japan, Indonesia and Thailand, traffic drives on the left.
- 10 The weather hasn't changed. It's the same ..... yesterday.
- 11 You're different from the other people I know. I don't know anyone else ..... you.
- 12 The news that they are getting married came ..... a complete surprise to me.
- 13 This tea is awful. It tastes ..... water.
- 14 Suddenly there was a terrible noise. It was ..... a bomb exploding.
- 15 Right now I'm working in a shop. It's not great, but it's OK ..... a temporary job.
- 16 Brian is a student, ..... most of his friends.



**a Match the sentence halves.**

- |                                   |                                     |  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 That group sounds like          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | A her mother.                          |
| 2 That boy looks                  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | B a really nice place.                 |
| 3 Nora looks like                 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | C very soft.                           |
| 4 That guitar sounds              | <input type="checkbox"/>            | D someone has been smoking in here.    |
| 5 Tom looks as if                 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | E really sweet.                        |
| 6 Our car sounds as if            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | F Coldplay.                            |
| 7 Your new cashmere sweater feels | <input type="checkbox"/>            | G too young to be drinking beer.       |
| 8 This apple tastes               | <input type="checkbox"/>            | H it's got coffee in it.               |
| 9 It smells as if                 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | I roses.                               |
| 10 Your perfume smells like       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | J it's going to break down any moment. |
| 11 This cake tastes as if         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | K he's just run a marathon.            |
| 12 The restaurant seems like      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | L awful! You need to tune it.          |

**b Circle the correct form.**

Your boyfriend *looks* / looks like a rugby player. He's huge!

- 1 You've gone completely white. You look / look as if you've seen a ghost!
- 2 What's for dinner? It smells / smells like delicious!
- 3 I think John and Megan have arrived. That sounds / sounds like their car.
- 4 Have you ever tried frogs' legs? Apparently, they taste like / taste as if chicken.
- 5 Are you OK? You sound / sound as if you've got a cold.
- 6 Can you put the heating on? It feels / feels like really cold in here.
- 7 You seem / seem like really happy. Does that mean you got the job?
- 8 Your new bag feels / feels like real leather. Is it?
- 9 Let's throw this milk away. It tastes / tastes like a bit off.
- 10 Can you close the window? It smells / smells as if someone is having a barbecue.

## 1 ADJECTIVES

a Match the feelings and the situations.




- 1 ☒ B 'I feel really **miserable**.' /'mɪzrəbl/
- 2 ☒ F 'I feel a bit **homesick**.' /'həʊmsɪk/
- 3 ☐ 'I'm quite **disappointed**.' /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/
- 4 ☐ 'I'm very **lonely**.' /'ləʊnli/



- 5 ☐ 'I'm incredibly **proud**.' /praʊd/
- 6 ☐ 'I'm really **fed up**.' /'fed 'ʌp/
- 7 ☐ 'I'm very **grateful**.' /'ɡreɪtfl/
- 8 ☐ 'I'm very **upset**.' /ʌp'set/
- 9 ☐ 'I'm so **relieved**.' /rɪ'li:vɪd/
- 10 ☐ 'I'm very **offended**.' /ə'fendɪd/

# DON'T FORGET TO STUDY/REVISE THE VOCABULARY BANK!!!

## 2 STRONG ADJECTIVES

a Match the strong adjectives describing feelings with their definitions. 

astonished /ə'stɒnɪʃt/   bewildered /brɪ'wɪldəd/   delighted /dɪ'lartɪd/  
desperate /'despərət/   devastated /'devəsteɪtɪd/   horrified /'hɒrɪfaɪd/  
overwhelmed /əʊvə'welmd/   stunned /stʌnd/   thrilled /θrɪld/

- 1 stunned very surprised and unable to move or react
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ extremely upset
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ very happy and excited
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ incredibly pleased
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (SYN amazed) very surprised
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ with little hope, and ready to do anything to improve the situation
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ feeling such strong emotions that you don't know how to react
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ extremely confused
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ extremely shocked or disgusted

b  5.5 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Make true sentences for five of the adjectives in 1a and 2a.

- A You discover that your beloved dog has disappeared.
- B ~~You've been stuck at home all weekend and it's been raining.~~
- C A stranger gives you a lot of help with a problem.
- D You are abroad and you think someone has stolen your passport, but then you find it.
- E You don't get a job you were hoping to get.
- F ~~You go to study abroad and you're missing your family and friends.~~
- G You move to a new town and don't have any friends.
- H You've been doing the same job for ages and it's really boring.
- I Someone in your family wins an important prize.
- J A friend doesn't invite you to his wedding.

### 3 INFORMAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

a Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases and try to work out their meaning.

- 1 ☒ B I was **scared stiff** when I heard the bedroom door opening.  
/ˌskeəd 'stɪf/
- 2 ☐ You look a bit **down**. What's the problem? /daʊn/
- 3 ☐ I'm absolutely **shattered**. I want to relax and put my feet up.  
/'ʃætəd/
- 4 ☐ I was completely **gobsmacked** when I heard that Tina was getting married! /'gɒbsmækt/
- 5 ☐ I'm **sick of** hearing you complain about your job. /'sɪk əv/
- 6 ☐ When England missed the penalty in the last minute, we were absolutely **gutted**. /gʌtɪd/

b Match the words and phrases in a to the feelings.

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| A sad or depressed       | D exhausted                |
| B terrified              | E fed up or irritated with |
| C extremely disappointed | F astonished               |

c  5.6 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the sentences in a. Look at the feelings in b. Remember the informal words and expressions.



# Verbs often confused

## VOCABULARY BANK

a Complete the **verbs** column with the correct verb in the right form.

|  | verbs  |
|--|--|
| <b><u>argue</u> / <u>discuss</u></b><br>1 I need to <input type="text"/> the problem with my boss.<br>2 I often <input type="text"/> with my parents about doing housework.                        | <input type="text"/> (= talk about sth)<br><input type="text"/> (= speak angrily to sb)  |
| <b><u>notice</u> / <u>realize</u></b><br>3 I didn't <input type="text"/> you were so unhappy.<br>4 I didn't <input type="text"/> that Karen had changed her hair colour.                           | <input type="text"/> (= understand fully, become aware of sth)<br><input type="text"/> (= see, observe)                                      |
| <b><u>avoid</u> / <u>prevent</u></b><br>5 Jack always tries to <input type="text"/> arguing with me.<br>6 My dad can't <input type="text"/> me from seeing my friends.                             | <input type="text"/> (= try not to do something)<br><input type="text"/> (= stop)  |
| <b><u>lend</u> / <u>borrow</u></b><br>7 When are you going to pay me back the £50 that I <input type="text"/> you?<br>8 Could I <input type="text"/> your car tonight? I know you're not using it. | <input type="text"/> (= give sth to sb that you want them to give back)<br><input type="text"/> (= ask for sth that you intend to give back) |
| <b><u>mind</u> / <u>matter</u></b><br>9 My parents don't <input type="text"/> if I stay out late.<br>10 It doesn't <input type="text"/> if we're five minutes late.                                | <input type="text"/> (= have a problem / feel strongly)<br><input type="text"/> (= be a problem)   |
| <b><u>remember</u> / <u>remind</u></b><br>11 Can you <input type="text"/> me to call my mum later?<br>12 <input type="text"/> to turn off the lights before you go.                                | <input type="text"/> (= help sb to remember)<br><input type="text"/> (= not forget)  |
| <b><u>expect</u> / <u>wait</u></b><br>13 I <input type="text"/> that Daniel will forget our anniversary. He always does.<br>14 We'll have to <input type="text"/> half an hour for the next train. | <input type="text"/> (= think that sth will happen)<br><input type="text"/> (= stay where you are until something happens)                   |
| <b><u>wish</u> / <u>hope</u></b><br>15 I <input type="text"/> I was a bit taller!<br>16 I <input type="text"/> that you can come on Friday. I haven't seen you for ages.                           | <input type="text"/> (= want sth to be true, even if it is unlikely or impossible)   |



|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <input type="text"/> (= want sth to happen)                                 |
| <b>beat / win</b>  |   |
| 17 Arsenal <input type="text"/> the match 5–2.   | <input type="text"/> (= be successful in a competition)                     |
| 18 Arsenal <input type="text"/> Manchester United 5–2.   | <input type="text"/> (= defeat sb)  |
| <b>refuse / deny</b>   |   |
| 19 Tom always <input type="text"/> to discuss the problem.   | <input type="text"/> (= say you don't want to do sth)                       |
| 20 Tom always <input type="text"/> that he has a problem.  | <input type="text"/> (= say that sth isn't true)                            |
| <b>raise / rise</b>  |   |
| 21 The cost of living is going to <input type="text"/> again this month.   | <input type="text"/> (= go up)  |
| 22 It's hard not to <input type="text"/> your voice when you're arguing with someone.                                      | <input type="text"/> (= make sth go up)                                     |
| <b>lay</b> (past <i>laid</i> , past participle <i>laid</i> ) / <b>lie</b> (past <i>lay</i> , past participle <i>lain</i> ) |   |
| 23 Go and <input type="text"/> on the bed if you're tired.   | <input type="text"/> (= put your body in a horizontal position)             |
| 24 I usually <input type="text"/> my baby on the bed to change his nappy.  | <input type="text"/> (= put sth or sb in a horizontal position)             |
| <b>steal / rob</b>   |   |
| 25 The men had been planning to <input type="text"/> the bank.   | <input type="text"/> (= take sth from a person or place by threat or force) |
| 26 If you leave your bike unlocked, somebody might <input type="text"/> it.  | <input type="text"/> (= take money or property that isn't yours)            |
| <b>advise / warn</b>   |   |
| 27 I think I should <input type="text"/> you that Liam doesn't always tell the truth.                                      | <input type="text"/> (= tell sb that sth unpleasant is likely to happen)    |
| 28 My teachers are going to <input type="text"/> me what subjects to study next year.                                      | <input type="text"/> (= tell sb what you think they should do)              |

**b** 🎧 7.9 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the verbs column. Say the sentences with the correct verbs.

**KEEP PRACTISING AT HOME!!!**

**THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION!!!**