Chapter 6

Expressing Assumptions and Probability (p.129)

We can express the meaning of logical probability or deduction/assumption by using *must* + the base form of the verb. We express the negative of logical probability/deduction/assumption by using *couldn’t/can’t or mustn’t* + the base form of the verb. There is no question form.

Examples
Ellen has two dogs and three cats. She must love animals!
Terry is yawning. He must be tired and sleepy.
They never eat ice cream. They can’t like ice cream very much.
John has just eaten a big dinner. He couldn’t be hungry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Interrogative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She must be a happy person.</td>
<td>She can’t be a happy person.</td>
<td>______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She couldn’t be a happy person.</td>
<td>______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She mustn’t be a happy person.*</td>
<td>______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They must live nearby.</td>
<td>They can’t live nearby.</td>
<td>______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They couldn’t live nearby.</td>
<td>______________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*sometimes used in spoken English

Exercise 1
Write sentences using *must* deduction to respond to the following.

1. No one has answered the telephone. I wonder if they are out. **They must be out.**
2. Conrad White owns five houses, two yachts, and several cars. I wonder if he has a great deal of money. ____________________________
3. Andrew and Jessica are packing up their books and putting on their coats. I wonder if they are planning to stay longer. ____________________________
4. Lucy reads mystery novels constantly. I wonder if she finds them boring. ____________________________
5. Sherlock Holmes solves a lot of mysteries. I wonder if he’s good at finding out information. ____________________________
6. Maureen bites her fingernails all the time. I wonder if she’s a relaxed person. ____________________________
7. ESL teachers always have interesting activities for their classes to do. I wonder if they work hard. _________________________________________________________________

8. Linda knows the meanings of a lot of words. I wonder if she uses her dictionary a lot.

______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________

9. Those students always have a lot of spending money. I wonder if their parents give them extra money. _________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

10. Jack gets a lot of speeding tickets. I wonder if he drives very carefully. ________________

______________________________________________________________________

Exercise 2
Look at the fact sheet on the famous singer, Avril Lavigne. Then answer the questions using modals of probability.

Name: Avril Lavigne
Date of Birth: Sept. 27, 1984
Place of Birth: Belleville, Ontario
Occupation: Singer, Songwriter, Model, Actress
Height: 5’3”
Nationality: Canadian
Hometown: Napanee, Ontario

- She has a younger sister, Michelle, and an older brother, Matthew.
- Was originally a country and folk music performer, but transitioned into “punk rock” because she wanted to make more money.
- Received five Grammy nominations, including one for Best New Artist (2003).
- Dropped out of high school after grade 11 when she got a record deal.
- Was nominated for six Juno Awards in 2003.
- Has a pizza named after her at a restaurant in her home town, Napanee, Ontario.
- Favourite pizza topping is olives.
- The song “Slipped Away” on her second album is about the death of her grandfather.
- Avril taught herself the guitar at the age of 12.
- Won Favourite Female Singer at the 18th Annual Kid’s Choice Awards (April 2005).
- 2005: Won three Juno Awards: Fan’s Choice Award, Artist of the Year, and Pop Album of the Year (“Under My Skin”).
- Writes all of her own songs about her own personal experiences.
- Owns over 100 pairs of Converse sneakers.
- Is a vegetarian.
1. Does Avril Lavigne like pizza? How do we know?
   **She must like pizza because she has a pizza named after her.**

2. Does she wear sneakers a lot? How do we know?

3. Does she like singing? How do we know?

4. Is Avril talented? How do we know?

5. Does Avril like olives?

6. Is she a popular singer?

7. Does Avril have a special gift for music?

8. Does Avril enjoy academic subjects and school?

9. Does she come from a French family?

10. Does her music sell a lot?

11. Does she want to make a lot of money?

12. Does she care about animals?

13. Is Avril a sensitive person?

14. Is she close to her family?

15. Does she have a Canadian passport?

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**Expressing Probability and Assumptions in the Past (p. 131)**

We use *must have + the past participle* to express probability, deductions, or assumptions about the past. We express the negative by using *couldn’t have/can’t have/ + the past participle*. In spoken English, people sometimes use *mustn’t have + the past participle*. There is no question form.
Examples
They hadn’t had anything to eat all day. They must have been very hungry.
The students didn’t study for the test. They couldn’t have done very well on it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Interrogative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They must have had a lot of money since they bought such an expensive house.</td>
<td>They couldn’t have had very much money since they couldn’t afford to buy a used car.</td>
<td>They can’t have had a lot of money since they couldn’t afford to buy a used car.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 3
Make sentences appropriate to the situations, using the words given. Use modals of probability in the past, either affirmative or negative, according to the meaning of the sentence.

1. How did the accident happen? The driver / lose / control / car
   The driver must have lost control of the car.

2. Jane passed the driver’s test easily. It / not / be / too difficult

3. Why was the TV on this morning? You / not / turn / it off / last night

4. I wonder where the dictionary is. Someone / borrow / it

5. Why did the police officer give the driver a ticket? She / drive / too fast

6. Why didn’t the students do what the teacher wanted? They / not / understand / the instructions

7. Why did George come to class late? He / miss the bus / in the morning

8. Why was Maria looking for her notes? She / misplace / them

9. Why aren’t Jan and Dave speaking to each other? They / have / an argument / last night
Exercise 4
Read the biography and use the words given to write sentences using modals of probability in the past.

Henry Alfred Kissinger was the 56th Secretary of State of the United States from 1973 to 1977, and held the position of Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs from 1969 until 1975. Dr. Kissinger was born in Fuerth, Germany, on May 27, 1923, came to the United States in 1938, and was naturalized a United States citizen on June 19, 1943. He received his BA Degree *summa cum laude* at Harvard College in 1950 and his MA and PhD Degrees at Harvard University in 1952 and 1954, respectively.

From 1954 until 1971, he was a member of the faculty of Harvard University, both in the Department of Government and at the Center for International Affairs. He was Associate Director of the Center from 1957 to 1960. He served as Study Director, Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy, for the Council of Foreign Relations from 1955 to 1956; Director of the Special Studies Project for the Rockefeller Brothers Fund from 1956 to 1958; Director of the Harvard International Seminar from 1951 to 1971; and Director of the Harvard Defense Studies Program from 1958 to 1971.

1. Henry Kissinger was born in Germany. He / speak English / little boy. **He couldn’t have spoken English as a little boy.**
2. He moved to the USA with his family when he was fifteen. He / go through / culture shock
3. He became a US citizen when he was 20. He / be proud of / become American
4. He got his BA, MA, and PhD at Harvard. He / enjoy / be involved in / academic life at Harvard
5. He was a faculty member at Harvard. He / meet / a great many / famous and brilliant people
6. The president chose him to be Secretary of State. He / know / a great deal about / international politics and defense
7. He got the Nobel Peace Prize. Many people in the world / respect / his work
8. He wrote many books about US foreign policy and diplomacy. Kissinger / be / an expert on international affairs
9. He received many awards for his work. Many people be impressed with his knowledge and ideas.

10. In his work he had to deal with many different kinds of people. He have a great deal of confidence ability to handle people.

Giving Complex Descriptions Using Relative Clauses (p. 145)

We can use a relative clause (a clause beginning with who, whom, which, that, or whose) to give more information about a noun or pronoun. Who, whom, whose, and that introduce relative clauses referring to people. Which and that introduce relative clauses referring to things.

Examples of relative pronouns referring to people
The woman who lives down the street drives a truck.
The man whom* you ran into used to be a teacher.
The child whose mother was ill stayed home.
The students that asked the questions wanted to find out some information.

Examples of relative pronouns referring to things
The jobs that are opening up are in new fields.
The occupations which* I find interesting are in the computer field.

*These relative pronouns can be left out, since those clauses already have a subject and are grammatically correct without relative pronouns.
Exercise 5
The following chart includes some expressions we use to refer to people and the meaning of each expression. Match the expression to the correct meaning and write a sentence explaining each one using a relative clause.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expressions</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. busy body</td>
<td>a. This person wants time to pass quickly so he can go home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. eager beaver</td>
<td>b. This person is curious about everybody else’s business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. blabbermouth</td>
<td>c. This person makes a lot of money and has a privileged position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. wet blanket</td>
<td>d. This person is attractive to look at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. slave driver</td>
<td>e. This person is extremely industrious, works very hard, and is enthusiastic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. clock watcher</td>
<td>f. This person talks too much and can’t keep secrets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. sports buff</td>
<td>g. This person spoils the pleasure of others due to low spirits and lack of enthusiasm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. shutterbug</td>
<td>h. This person makes others work very hard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. snake</td>
<td>i. This person is crazy about sports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. chicken</td>
<td>j. This person is crazy about taking pictures and does it constantly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. eye candy</td>
<td>k. This person is not very smart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. fat cat</td>
<td>l. This person cannot be trusted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. turkey</td>
<td>m. This person is cowardly or afraid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A busy body is a person who (or that) is curious about everybody else’s business.
2.___________________________________________________________________________
3.___________________________________________________________________________
4.___________________________________________________________________________
5.___________________________________________________________________________
6.___________________________________________________________________________
7.___________________________________________________________________________
8.___________________________________________________________________________
9.___________________________________________________________________________
10.__________________________________________________________________________
11.__________________________________________________________________________
12.__________________________________________________________________________
13.__________________________________________________________________________
Exercise 6
Using a relative clause, join the sentences to form one sentence.

**Famous Canadians**

1. Pierre Trudeau was a Canadian prime minister. He made French and English the official languages of Canada. **Pierre Trudeau was the Canadian prime minister who made French and English the official languages of Canada.**

2. Adrienne Clarkson was a Chinese Canadian. She became the governor general of Canada in 1999.

3. Dr. Banting and Dr. Best were Canadian doctors. They discovered insulin. Insulin can be used to treat diabetes.

4. Dr. Norman Bethune was a Canadian doctor. He was a medical advisor to the Chinese army. Bethune died in China in 1939 from blood poisoning. He got blood poisoning while he was performing an operation.

5. Alexander Graham Bell was an inventor. His summer home was in Canada. He invented the telephone.

6. Dr. Roberta Bondar was the first Canadian female astronaut. She became the head of space medicine at NASA.

7. Dr. James Naismith was a talented Canadian athlete and coach. He invented basketball.

8. Terry Fox was an active Canadian teenager. He got bone cancer when he was eighteen. He ran the Marathon of Hope across Canada to raise money to fight cancer.

9. Celine Dion is a Canadian and a Quebecer. She has become the bestselling Canadian artist of all time.
10. Avril Lavigne is a Canadian singer and song writer. She is popular with teenagers all over the world.

11. Lucy Maud Montgomery was a teacher from Prince Edward Island. She wrote *Anne of Green Gables*.

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**Relative Clauses Using *Whose***

We use the relative pronoun *whose* to replace the possessive. *Whose* is used to refer to people or animals. In formal English we avoid using *whose* to refer to things. In referring to things we use *of which*.

**Examples**

The child was crying. Her bicycle was broken.  
I bought a table. Its legs were broken.

The child whose bicycle was broken was crying.  
I bought a table, the legs of which were broken. (OR: I bought a table with broken legs.)

**Exercise 7**
Combine these sentences using *whose* if possible.

1. Sharon knows the woman. Her brother won the Nobel Prize.
   *Sharon knows the woman whose brother won the Nobel Prize.*

2. The man won the lottery. His daughter is our next door neighbour.

3. Children take the bus home from school. Their parents work late hours.

4. We found a baby bird. Its wing was broken.

5. The young woman got a ticket. Her car was parked illegally.

6. The teenagers were furious. Their teacher gave them a surprise test.

7. He fell in love with a beautiful young woman. Her family was very wealthy.
8. She bought a new hat. Its brim is wide and floppy.

9. We enjoyed listening to the speaker. His talk inspired us.

10. I am interested in those chairs. Their backs are carved.

**Exercise 8**

Combine the sentences below using *who, which, whose, or that.*

1. John Wayne was a famous American actor. Most people admired him.

   **John Wayne was a famous American actor whom (that) most people admired.**

2. He acted mainly in westerns. These were films about the settling of the west in the USA.

3. Most of the films were made in California. John Wayne starred in them.

4. The director was John Ford. He directed many of John Wayne’s westerns.

5. The director was John Ford. His films have become classics.

6. John Wayne received an Academy Award for a film. This film was called *True Grit.*

7. *The Alamo* was a classic western film. It was produced by John Wayne.

8. These movies were very interesting to people all over the world. These movies dealt with beginning a new life in a new country.

9. When John Wayne died, an era ended. This era represented traditional values and honest emotions.

10. Many of the westerns have become classics. John Wayne starred in them.

**Describing Skills, Knowledge, and Abilities (p. 148)**

We use question words followed by an infinitive to describe skills, knowledge, or abilities.

**Example**

We learned how to study, what to study, and when to study.
Verbs which can be followed by a question word and an infinitive include the following:

know ask
find out decide
understand remember
forget figure out
explain learn

Examples
They understand what to do in case of an emergency.
She doesn’t remember when to take her medicine.
I can’t figure out how to open this bottle.
She doesn’t know which dress to buy.

Exercise 9
Combine the sentences. Use question words and infinitives.

1. Mary Ann can drive a car. She learned how.
   ____________
   **Mary Ann learned how to drive a car.**

2. Do you know the procedure if there is a fire? Do you understand?
   ____________

3. I can’t turn the fax machine on. I don’t know how.
   ____________

4. He can’t translate the document. He doesn’t know how.
   ____________

5. She doesn’t know the time to send the papers. She hasn’t figured out when.
   ____________

6. The students can’t decide on the day of the party. They can’t decide when.
   ____________

7. They don’t have the address for this package. They can’t remember where to send it.
   ____________

8. They chose the car to buy. They decided which one.
   ____________

9. We’ll find out the place where we can get the information. Someone will explain.
   ____________

10. She didn’t know the amount of money to send. She forgot how much.
   ____________
**Exercise 10**
Match the list of occupations to the skills, knowledge, and abilities and write a complete sentence connecting each pair.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupations</th>
<th>Skills, Knowledge, and Abilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. architect</td>
<td>a. knows how to draw up plans for buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. accountant</td>
<td>b. understands how to keep financial records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. butcher</td>
<td>c. has learned how to perform operations on animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. author</td>
<td>d. can explain how to file a law suit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. veterinarian</td>
<td>e. has learned how to install pipes and drains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. dental surgeon</td>
<td>f. knows how to prepare different cuts of meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. lawyer</td>
<td>g. has studied how to treat eye diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. plumber</td>
<td>h. understands what kind of metals to set precious stones in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ophthalmologist</td>
<td>i. can explain how to treat gum disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. jeweller</td>
<td>j. knows what kinds of medicines to prescribe for different illnesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. electrical engineer</td>
<td>k. understands how to design electrical equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. physician</td>
<td>l. understands how to plan and produce a piece of writing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **An architect knows how to draw up plans for buildings.**
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 
12. 

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*Have Your Say! Additional Exercises, Chapter 6*