

## Unit 12

### Contents:

1. Vocabulary for lessons 12A - C.....	2
2. Grammar for lessons 12A – C .....	7
(Modal verbs: deduction in the present and the past; past form of modal and related verbs) ....	7
3. Key to <i>face2face</i> Student's book listening and vocabulary practice for lessons A - D .....	11
4. Review and further practice .....	13

---

The logo for 'face2face' is displayed on a dark purple rectangular background. The word 'face' is written in a light blue, lowercase, sans-serif font. The number '2' is in white, and the second 'face' is in a light beige or tan color, all in the same lowercase, sans-serif font.

# 1. Vocabulary for lessons 12A - C

---



**Vocabulary (Wordlist): Unit 12, lessons A – D**

Face2Face Student's book, pp. 94 – 100; definitions available in *Language Summary 12* section and online at <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Lesson no.	English word	Example sentence
12A	<b>bugs</b>	He's been bugging me all morning.
12A	<b>chill out</b>	This evening I'm going to chill out, eat chocolate and watch films.
12A	<b>chuck out</b>	I'm going to tidy up my room and chuck out anything that's broken.
12A	<b>colloquial</b>	Sometimes I get told off for using words that are too colloquial.
12A	<b>deductions</b>	What deductions can we make about the killer from this photo?
12A	<b>hassle</b>	I can't face the hassle of moving house again.
12A	<b>loo</b>	I'll just go to the loo before we leave.
12A	<b>mess up</b>	This is very important, you can't afford to mess up.
12A	<b>pop into</b>	Luke popped into the office this morning to pick up those files.
12A	<b>post</b>	I'd been away for a few days so I had a lot of post waiting for me.
12A	<b>sec</b>	Just give me a sec, I need to finish this first.
12A	<b>switch off</b>	Please remember to switch off your mobile before the concert starts.
12A	<b>trendy</b>	She's always wearing trendy clothes and lots of jewellery.
12A	<b>whoever</b>	Whoever uprooted that tree ought to be ashamed of themselves.
12B	<b>adaptation</b>	Keira Knightley starred in the film adaptation of 'Pride and Prejudice'.
12B	<b>aliens</b>	In the story, aliens landed on Earth in a spaceship.

12B	<b>approach</b>	We could just see the train approaching in the distance.
12B	<b>bulletin</b>	There is an hourly news bulletin on the radio.
12B	<b>citizens</b>	British citizens living abroad are protected by the British Embassy.
12B	<b>crisis</b>	When my little sister got pregnant it was a family crisis.
12B	<b>damages</b>	He was awarded £5,000 damages for allegations made by the paper.
12B	<b>deliberately</b>	I'm sure he says these things deliberately to annoy me.
12B	<b>emerge</b>	She emerged from the sea, blue with cold.
12B	<b>fictitious</b>	He dismissed recent rumours about his private life as fictitious.
12B	<b>flee</b>	The threat of war caused people to flee their homes.
12B	<b>governor</b>	My dad once met the governor of Texas.
12B	<b>hostages</b>	The gunmen are holding six hostages inside the bank.
12B	<b>invade</b>	Concentrations of troops near the border will invade in a few days.
12B	<b>invaders</b>	The foreign invaders were finally defeated by allied forces.
12B	<b>invasion</b>	They were planning to mount an invasion of the north of the country.
12B	<b>lengthy</b>	We'll tell you as soon as we can - it's a lengthy decision process.
12B	<b>Martian</b>	He was dressed up as some kind of Martian from outer space.
12B	<b>meteorite</b>	If Earth was ever hit by a meteorite it would be such a disaster.
12B	<b>muggers</b>	She said she'd seen a group of muggers steal an old woman's bag.
12B	<b>outcry</b>	The release from prison of two terrorists provoked a public outcry.

12B	<b>panic</b>	I'm having a panic because I can't find my purse.
12B	<b>playwright</b>	Shakespeare was a playwright.
12B	<b>release</b>	Cars release lots of damaging fumes.
12B	<b>senses</b>	Sight, hearing, taste and smell are all senses.
12B	<b>specific</b>	The virus attacks specific cells in the brain.
12B	<b>terrorists</b>	Several terrorists have been killed by their own bombs.
12B	<b>troops</b>	United Nations troops are deployed only in a peacekeeping role.
12B	<b>v-shaped</b>	The v-shaped dips were very pronounced.
12C	<b>accurate</b>	Your description of her is not accurate.
12C	<b>astrology</b>	Astrology predicts our behaviour by the moon, planets and stars.
12C	<b>batteries</b>	This alarm clock takes two medium-sized batteries.
12C	<b>break the ice</b>	Let's have wine at the reception to break the ice.
12C	<b>existence</b>	Many people question the existence of God.
12C	<b>fate</b>	We want to decide our own fate.
12C	<b>fellow</b>	She introduced me to some of her fellow students.
12C	<b>fortune-telling</b>	I'm not interested in fortune-telling - we don't need to know the future.
12C	<b>ghost-hunters</b>	Ghost-hunters must be mad - what a waste of time!
12C	<b>ghost-hunting</b>	I think ghost-hunting sounds very exciting.
12C	<b>haunt</b>	A ghostly lady is said to haunt the stairway looking for her children.

12C	<b>haunted</b>	I've always wanted to stay in a haunted house.
12C	<b>head off</b>	I'm heading off to Greece for two weeks of relaxation!
12C	<b>horoscopes</b>	Most of my friends read their horoscopes every week.
12C	<b>individual</b>	Each individual table is finished by hand.
12C	<b>investigates</b>	My dad's a policeman - he investigates reports of street crime.
12C	<b>outstretched</b>	He ran up to her, his arms outstretched.
12C	<b>pinch of salt</b>	You've got to take everything he says with a pinch of salt.
12C	<b>proof</b>	Do they have any proof that it was Hampson who stole the goods?
12C	<b>recharge</b>	Plug the batteries in to recharge, they'll be done in three hours.
12C	<b>require</b>	Please telephone this number if you require any further information.
12C	<b>sceptic</b>	People say it can cure colds, but I'm a bit of a sceptic.
12C	<b>sleep like a log</b>	I'm so tired, I'm sure I'll sleep like a log tonight.
12C	<b>spooky</b>	It was a spooky coincidence.
12C	<b>sufficient</b>	This recipe should be sufficient for five people.
12C	<b>telepathy</b>	He must have used telepathy to read my mind.
12C	<b>UFOs</b>	Lots of people claim to have seen UFOs but I'm sceptical.
12C	<b>werewolves</b>	She doesn't believe that werewolves exist.

## 2. Grammar for lessons 12A – 12C (Modals (2): deductions in the present and in the past; Past form of modal and related verbs)

---

The logo for 'face2face' is displayed on a dark purple rectangular background. The word 'face' is in a light blue color, the number '2' is in white, and the second 'face' is in a light orange color. The font is a bold, sans-serif typeface.

## Grammar 1: Modal verbs: deduction in the present and in the past

Introductory note:

### Deduction in the present

We can use modal verbs for deduction – guessing if something is true using the available information. The modal verb we choose shows how certain we are about the possibility. This page focuses on making deductions about the present or future.

#### **must**

We use must when we feel sure that something is true or it's the only realistic possibility.

*This must be her house. I can see her car in the garage.  
He must live near here because he always walks to work.  
Come inside and get warm. You must be freezing out there!*

#### **might, may, could**

We use might, may or could to say that we think something is possible but we're not sure.

*She's not here yet. She might be stuck in traffic.  
He's not answering. He could be in class.  
We regret to inform you that some services may be delayed due to the bad weather.*

They all have the same meaning, but may is more formal than might and could.

#### **can't**

We use can't when we feel sure that something is not possible.

*It can't be far now. We've been driving for hours.  
She can't know about the complaint. She's promoted him to team leader.  
It can't be easy for him, looking after three kids on his own.*

Note that these verbs, like all modal verbs, are followed by an infinitive without to.

### Deduction in the past

We can use modal verbs for deduction – guessing if something is true using the available information. The modal verb we choose shows how certain we are about the possibility. This page focuses on making deductions about the past.

#### **must have**

We use must have + past participle when we feel sure about what happened.

*Who told the newspapers about the prime minister's plans? It must have been someone close to him.*

*The thief must have had a key. The door was locked and nothing was broken.*

*Oh, good! We've got milk. Mo must have bought some yesterday.*

### **might have / may have**

We can use might have or may have + past participle when we think it's possible that something happened.

*I think I might have left the air conditioning on. Please can you check?*

*Police think the suspect may have left the country using a fake passport.*

May have is more formal than might have. Could have is also possible in this context but less common.

### **can't have / couldn't have**

We use can't have and couldn't have + past participle when we think it's not possible that something happened.

*She can't have driven there. Her car keys are still here.*

*I thought I saw Adnan this morning but it couldn't have been him – he's in Greece this week.*

For additional grammar points, please check [page 142](#) in Student's book.

## **Grammar 2: Past form of modal and related verbs**

### **Should Have**

Use should have to say that a different action was recommended in the past.

If you arrive late to English class, you can say:

*"I should have left my house earlier."*

If you regret an argument, you can say:

*"I shouldn't have yelled at you yesterday. I'm sorry."*

You can also use should have / shouldn't have to tell other people that a different action in the past would have been better. If your son fails a test, you can say:

*"You should have studied. You shouldn't have played video games all weekend."*

### **Could Have**

Use could have to talk about possibilities if something had been different in the past.

For example, someone who didn't go to college can say:

“If I had gone to college, I could have gotten a better job.”

When talking about a gymnast who didn't win a competition, you can say:

“She could have won the gold medal if she hadn't fallen three times.”

Could have is often used with “if + had + past participle” (If I had gone / if she hadn't fallen) – these “if” phrases express the imaginary past situation. However, in some cases you can use could have without the “if” phrase. Imagine you're driving with a person who makes a dangerous maneuver on the road. You can say:

“Are you crazy? We could have gotten into an accident.”

### **Would Have**

Use would have to imagine a result (if something had been different in the past):

If you arrive late at the airport and miss your flight, you can say:

“If we had arrived earlier, we would have caught our flight.”

If you forget your umbrella, and it starts to rain, and you get wet, you can say:

“If I had brought my umbrella, I wouldn't have gotten wet in the rain.”

Would have expresses more certainty about the result than could have:

“If I had worked harder, I could have gotten a promotion.”

(maybe I'd get a promotion... but maybe not)

On a test where you need 70% to pass:

“I got a 68 on the test. If I had gotten two more points, I would have passed.”

(with the two points, passing the test is CERTAIN)

### **Spoken English**

In spoken English, many people say should've, could've, and would've.

For additional grammar points, please check page 142 in Student's book.

### 3. Key to *face2face* Student's book listening, vocabulary and grammar practice for lessons A - C

---



Note: Recording scripts for the listening exercises are given in the Student's book, p.158.

**12A: Where's my mobile?**

<b>Exercise 1 a)</b>									
Answers given on page 141 in Student's book									
<b>Exercise 2 b)</b>									
1. A-4			2. B-1			3. C-3			4. D-2
<b>Exercise 3</b>									
2. off	3. bag	4. Australia	5. coffee	6. cafe	7. table	8. restaurant	9. steal	10. club	
<b>Exercise 7 a)</b>									
2. must be having									
3. must have delivered									
4. could be									
5. can't be									
6. must have been lying									
7. must have found									
8. might have written									

**12B: Invasion**

<b>Exercise 1</b>									
2. buildings	3. their lives	4. the article	5. troops	6. a gun	7. the building	8. a crisis			
<b>Exercise 6</b>									
1. would have	2. should have	3. could have/ would have	4. should have	5. didn't need to go	6. needn't have	7. was able to			
8. shouldn't have									

**12C: Spooky**

<b>Exercise 3 a)</b>
Answers given on page 141

## 4. Review and further practice

---



**Review**

**Review 12**

<b>Exercise 1</b>					
1. hassle	2. stressed out	3. chuck out	5. chill out	6. trendy	7. mate
8. bugs					
<b>Exercise 2</b>					
Answers will vary.					
<b>Exercise 3</b>					
1. flee your home	2. sue for damages	3. release a hostage	4. invade a country	5. send troops into a place	6. release a poisonous gas
7. cause a political crisis					
<b>Exercise 4</b>					
2. shouldn't have stayed	3. needn't have bought/didn't need to buy	4. could have driven	5. would have called	6. didn't need to change	
<b>Exercise 5</b>					
1. salt	2. cake	3. eye	4. leg	5. log	6. blue
7. middle	8. day				

**Further practice:**

- *face2face* Workbook, lessons 12A – 12C. Answer key provided in the Workbook.