


LESSON B ► *I can't explain it!*

1 STARTING POINT A mysterious artist


Conversation ①

A Read the article and the comments on the right. Whose comments do you agree with?


The Mystery of BANKSY




Banksy is a British graffiti artist who has become famous around the world for two things: his controversial work and the mystery surrounding him. Usually working in disguise or at night, Banksy has managed to keep his identity secret and both his fans and detractors alert. Any clues to his identity always make the news.



In 2010, *Time* magazine featured Banksy as one of the 100 most influential people of the year. Readers hoping to finally see his face must have been pretty disappointed when they saw the picture of Banksy – with a paper bag over his head.



In 2011, when a movie by Banksy was nominated for an Oscar, his graffiti appeared on buildings and signs around Los Angeles. (People thought he could have been trying to get publicity for the movie.) At that time, a passerby photographed a man busy taking photos of the graffiti. It may have been Banksy documenting his own work, but nobody is sure.



In 2013, a website claimed Banksy had been arrested and his identity finally revealed. However, the claims were later discovered to be false. It's not clear who was behind the hoax, but one thing was certain: Banksy's secret was still safe.

Reader Comments

CafeLife: People should stop trying to find out who Banksy is. It's a waste of time.

Hye_Jung: The magazine readers shouldn't have expected Banksy to reveal his identity just because of an article.

Paul2001: I'm certain Banksy must have wanted to win that Oscar. But would he have shown his face at the award ceremony?

ArtFan: Banksy does return to photograph his art, so it might have been him taking the pictures. He should be more careful.

Zorro565: Banksy shouldn't have painted on other people's property. That's illegal.

WebWatcher: That website hoax might have been planned by Banksy himself. What a joke.

More >>

B Pair work Compare your reactions to the article.

"The people who worked on his movie might know who Banksy is."

"Well, maybe, but I'm sure his family must know he is the mysterious artist."

Conversation ②

2 GRAMMAR

Modals with multiple uses

To express degrees of certainty, use **must (not)**, **can't**, **could (not)**, **might (not)**, or **may (not)**.

I'm certain Banksy **must have wanted** to win that Oscar.

People thought he **could have been trying** to get publicity for the movie.

That website hoax **might have been planned** by Banksy himself.

To express obligation, advice, or opinions, use **should (not)**. Do not use **must (not) have** for obligations, advice, or opinions about the past.

Banksy **shouldn't have painted** on other people's property. (*obligation*)

He **should be** more careful. (*advice*)

The magazine readers **shouldn't have expected** Banksy to reveal his identity just because of an article. (*opinion*)

Also notice how these modals are used in the passive and continuous.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 109

A Look at the Starting Point on page 14 again. What does each modal express? Which one is used in the passive?

B Use modals to write reactions to these situations. Then compare answers with a partner.

1. You and your friend planned to meet, but your friend never arrived.

He might have been busy at work, but he should have called to tell me.

2. You loaned your classmate a lot of money last week, but she still hasn't repaid you.

3. You feel sick after a big fish dinner.

4. You receive flowers from a secret admirer.

5. You haven't received any phone calls or text messages in a week.

6. Your boss promised to promote you, but it still hasn't happened.

3 DISCUSSION

What's the explanation?

A Read these headlines about strange events. How would you explain them?

MYSTERY SOUND IRRITATES VILLAGE

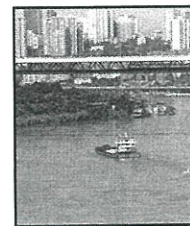


Each night from midnight to 4 A.M., a mysterious humming sound keeps the 300 residents of Woodland, England, awake. There are no factories or large roads nearby, and so far nobody can explain the sound.



Colored Honey Puzzles Farmers

In a French region famous for its honey, bees have been producing it in shades of blue and green. Farmers say the honey is unsellable, and they are investigating the cause.



River Runs Red

Shocked residents watched in disbelief last week as the river running through their city turned a deep red color. Some people rushed to save a bottle of the colored water while they had the chance.

B Group work Discuss your explanations. Do you agree?

"Airplanes flying overhead could have caused the noise in that village."

"I'm not so sure. I think someone may have been making the sound on purpose as a prank."

Useful expressions

Disagreeing

I don't know.

I'm not so sure.

Well, maybe, but . . .

I know what you mean, but . . .

4 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

Conversation ③

Verbs of belief

A Put these verbs of belief in the correct columns. Discuss your answers with a partner.

assume be positive bet figure have a hunch suppose
 be certain be sure doubt guess know for a fact suspect

Certain	Not certain
	assume

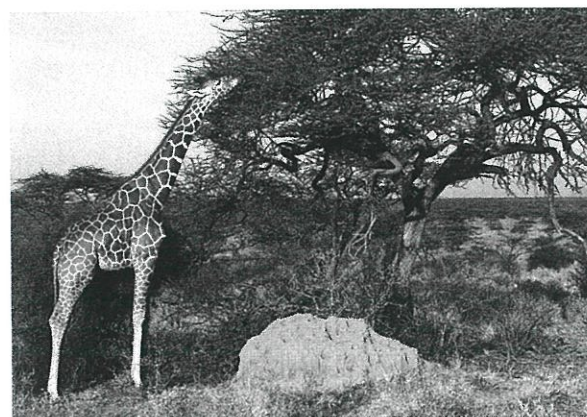
B Group work Use the verbs of belief to discuss these questions.

- Why do giraffes have long necks?
- Why do some buildings not have a thirteenth floor?
- Is there life on other planets?
- Why doesn't a haircut hurt?
- Why do some people fall in love at first sight?
- What color is an insect's blood?

"Why do giraffes have long necks?"

"I'm not sure, but I assume they have long necks to eat the leaves at the tops of trees."

"Yeah, I bet that's the reason why."



VOCABULARY PLUS see page 131

5 LISTENING & SPEAKING

Solving mysteries

A Listen to Sheila and Adam discussing some myths and mysteries researched by the TV show *Solving Mysteries*. Choose the ones discovered to be true.

- 1. Using a cell phone can cause a fire at a gas station.
- 2. Talking to plants for a short time will help them grow better.
- 3. A person can break a glass using just his or her voice.
- 4. Yawning is contagious.

B Listen again. What ideas did Sheila and Adam originally have? Answer the questions.

- How did Sheila think that cell phones could cause fires?

- Why did Adam doubt that talking to plants could help them grow?

- Why did Sheila have trouble believing voices could break a glass?

- Why didn't Adam believe that yawning could be contagious?

C Group work Brainstorm other mysteries you might like to have *Solving Mysteries* investigate for you. Can anyone in the group explain the mysteries?

Conversation ④

When I was a high school student, I should have

When I was a freshman at Mokwon, I shouldn't have

I shouldn't waste my time on

I should be

My friend had better not

I have really got to

I have a hunch

I am certain

What is this semester going to be like? (Page 16, 4A)

When will we be back in the classroom? (Page 16, 4A)

2A Past modals and phrasal modals of obligation

Some past modals and phrasal modals of obligation are stronger than others.

Strong obligation: To show that there was no choice about doing the action, use *had to*.
(Note that *must* is not used in the past.)

My parents **had to** go to school on Saturdays.

Expectation: There was a general expectation that an action was required or prohibited.

She **was supposed to** talk to her professor after class. (*But she probably didn't.*)

He **wasn't supposed to** drive the car to school. (*But he probably did.*)

Advisability: There was a good idea or a correct action in a particular situation, but it was or was not done.

He **should have** taken better notes in class. (*But he didn't.*)

She **shouldn't have** bought such an expensive jacket. (*But she did.*)

Necessity: The action was considered to be necessary or unnecessary. However, unlike *had to*, there is a choice about doing or not doing the action.

I **needed to** make an appointment with the counselor.

I **didn't need to** buy the textbook, but I thought it looked interesting.

No obligation: There is complete choice about doing the action.

I **didn't have to** take piano lessons, but I wanted to.

1 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence.

1. Jan *should have* / *shouldn't have* ignored the problem because it only got worse.
2. I *was supposed to* / *didn't have to* go on vacation, but I didn't save enough money.
3. Yoko *needed to* / *wasn't supposed to* ignore her parents' advice, but she did.
4. He fixed the leak himself, so he *didn't need to call* / *should have called* a plumber.
5. When I got older, I *had to* / *wasn't supposed to* learn to solve my own problems.
6. I *needed to* / *didn't have to* book my flight so early, but I wanted a good seat.

2 Complete the sentences with *(not) had to*, *was (not) supposed to*, *should (not) have*, or *(not) needed to* and the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. A: I heard Rob's cell phone rang in the middle of the test. What happened?
B: He *had to leave* (leave) the room immediately and was given a failing grade.
2. A: You're home early, Jenny. I thought your English exam lasted until 4:00.
B: I finished early, and the teacher said I _____ (stay) if I didn't want to.
3. A: Have you seen Steven this morning? He's late for the test.
B: No, I haven't. He _____ (meet) me for breakfast, but he didn't show up.
4. A: The teacher recommends using a pencil on tests so you can erase wrong answers.
B: Yes, and I _____ (follow) his advice. I made a real mess with my pen.

2B Modals with multiple uses

Degrees of certainty range from very certain to uncertain.

Very certain: To show that you think something was probable in the past, use *must have*, *must not have*, *can't have*, or *couldn't have*.

Jake had a stomachache last night after dinner. He **must have** eaten too much.

Sofia was at a movie with me last night. You **couldn't have** seen her at the mall!

Uncertain: To show that you think something was possible in the past, use *could have*, *may have*, *might have*, *may not have*, or *might not have*.

Jun Ho is usually here by now. He **could / may / might have** missed the bus this morning.

Tanya was supposed to meet me before school. She **may / might not have** gotten the message.

To give opinions or advice, there are a greater number of modals available for talking about the present or future than there are for the past.

Present or future: Use *must (not)*, *have to*, *have got to*, *had better (not)*, or *should (not)*.

Parents **have got to** monitor the shows their children watch.

The kids **had better not** spend so much time indoors playing computer games.

Past: Use *should (not) have*.

I **should have** listened to the advice my parents gave me about having a healthy lifestyle.

We **should not have** ignored the scientists' warnings about global warming.

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence.

- A: Kimberly didn't come to the party last night. I wonder why.
 B: I'm not sure. She could have / *should have* been sick, I guess.
- A: Where's my umbrella? It was right here by the door.
 B: Oh, I'm sorry, Paul. My sister *couldn't have / must have* taken it.
- A: I got a terrible cramp in my leg while I was jogging yesterday.
 B: Hmm. You *must not have / may have* done your stretches properly first.
- A: I had to ask Natalie twice to turn down the TV.
 B: She *might not have / must have* heard you the first time.
- A: They said the meeting was at 7:30, but it had already started when I got there.
 B: They told me 7:00. You *can't have / must have* been told the wrong time.
- A: Marnie wasn't at work yesterday. Was she sick?
 B: Well, she *couldn't have / must have* been too sick. I saw her at the park.
- A: I only used your camera to take a few pictures. I don't see why you're so upset.
 B: Well, you *couldn't have / shouldn't have* been using it without my permission.
- A: Sorry I'm late. We were playing baseball, and I didn't notice the time.
 B: You *may not have / couldn't have* been doing that. It's been dark for an hour!