

Objectives

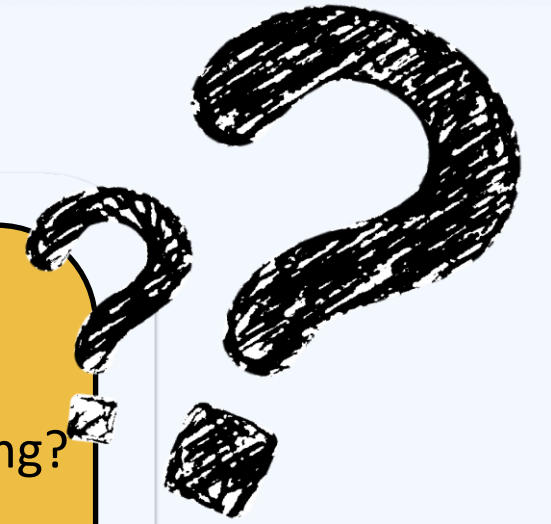
- Grammar: Modals of deduction
- Vocabulary: Phrasal verbs - out and up
- Everyday English: Expressing attitude
- Reading: My solo wedding
- Listening: The man who posted himself to Australia





1. Look at the photo. What's happening?
What do you think the people are celebrating?

2. Read the quote. What should you do before
you believe something?

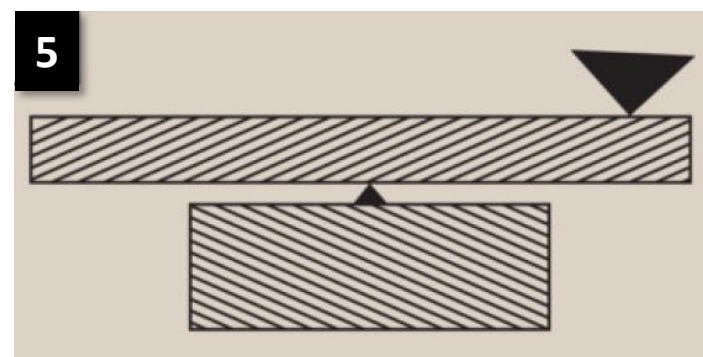
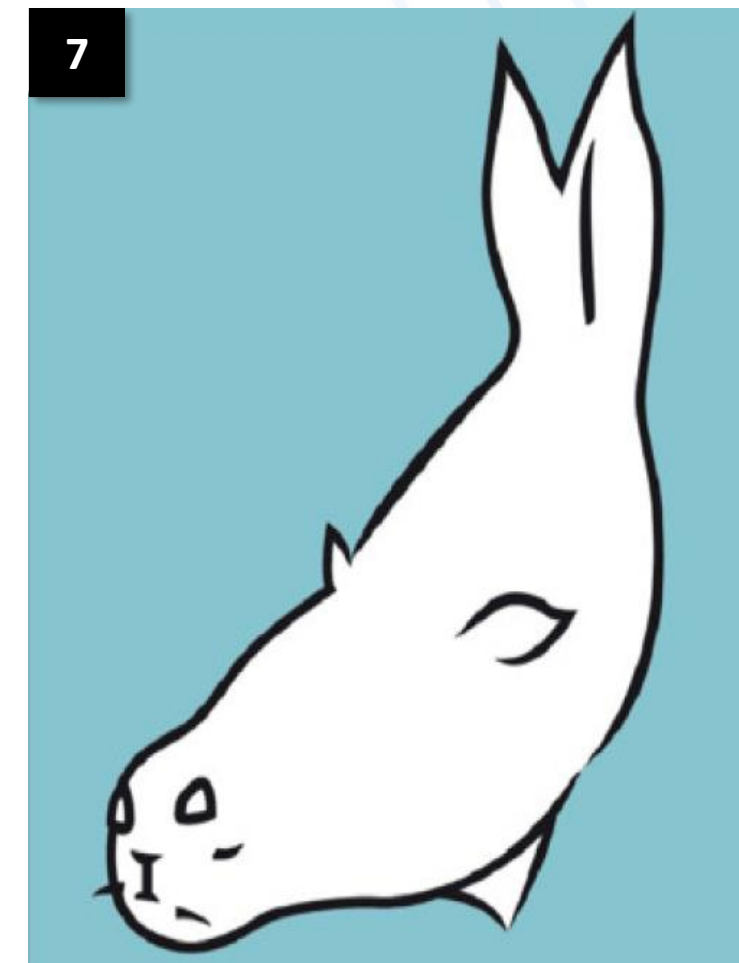
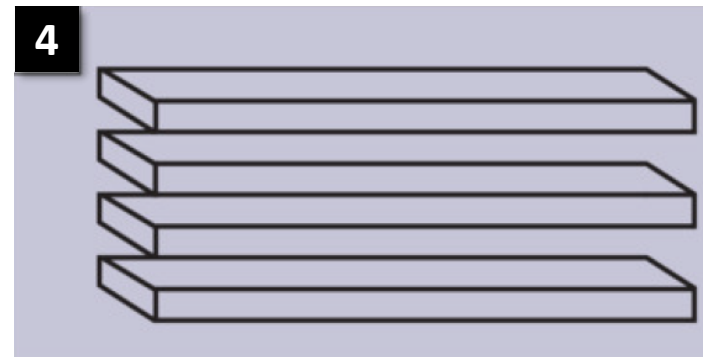
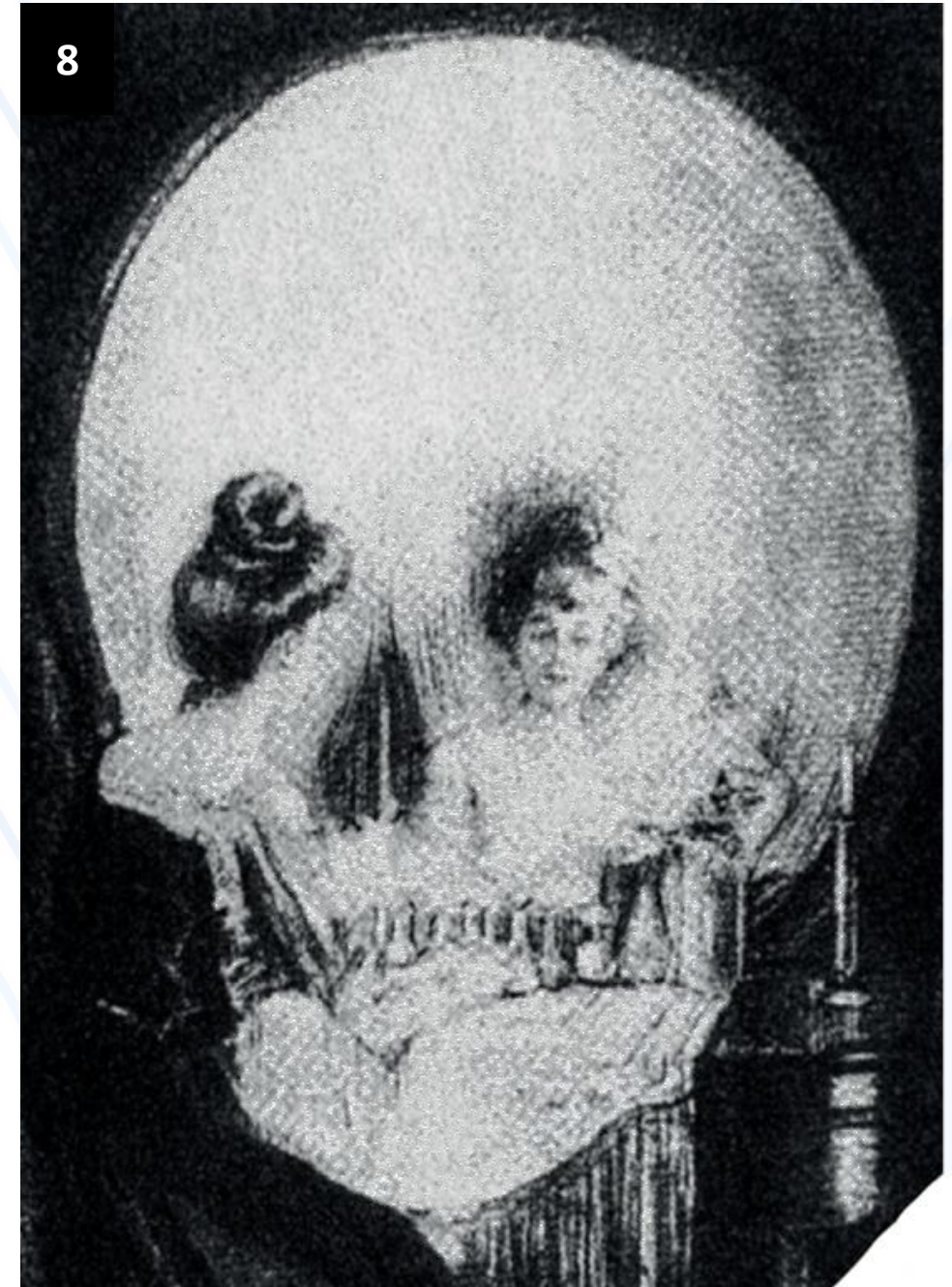


**‘Believe nothing just
because you have been
told it.’**

Buddha

Look at the optical illusions. Can you find ...?

- ... four people
- ... four animals
- ... a soldier
- ... two earrings
- ... a parallel bar
- ... two words
- ... four shelves
- ... a candlestick



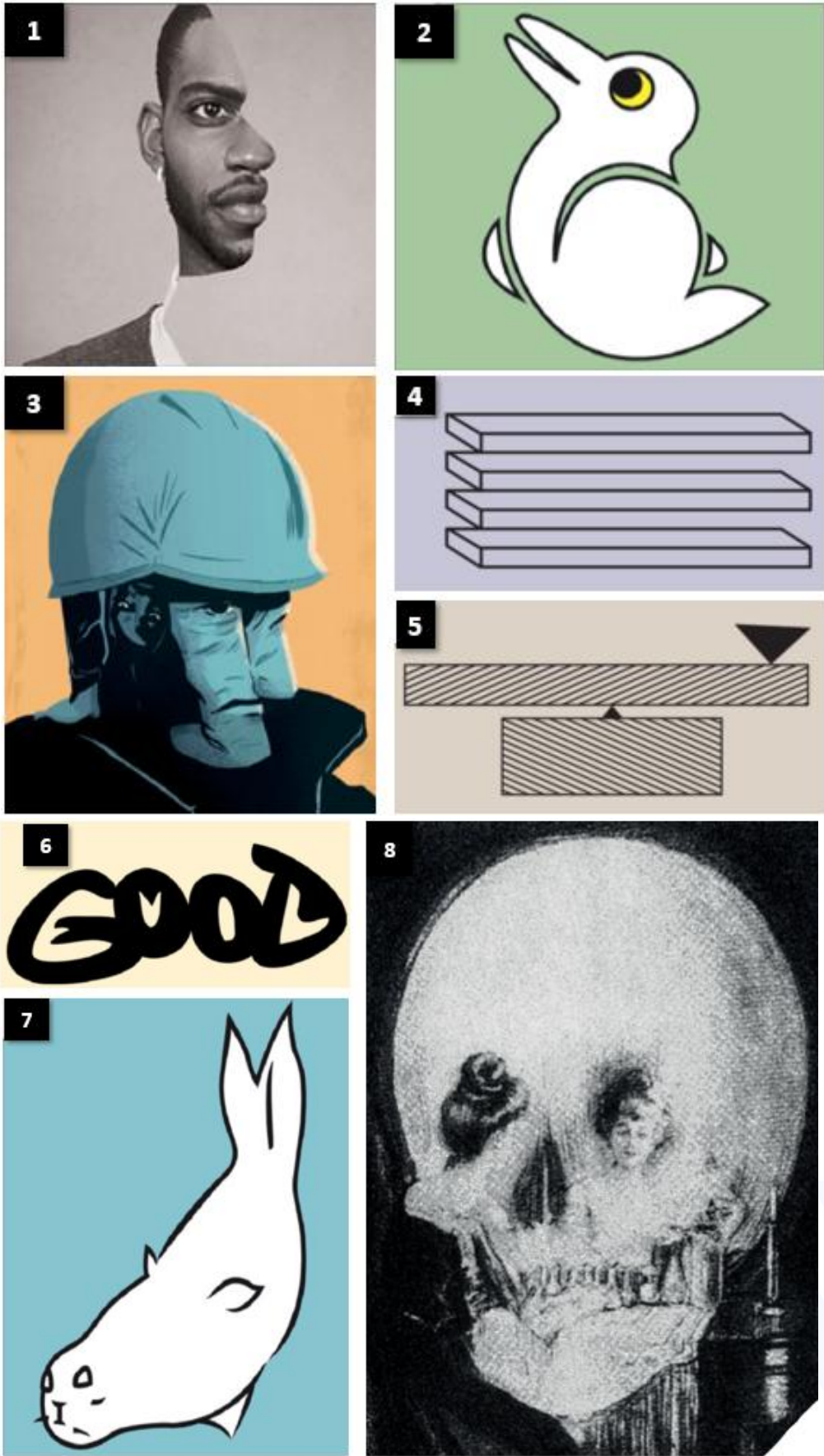
1. A man and a woman are talking about the optical illusion.
These lines are from their conversation.
Which illusion do you think each refers to?

- a. It **looks like** a rabbit to me
- b. It **might be** a horse.
- c. There **can't be** four shelves.
- d. It **doesn't look** parallel.
- e. He **could be** looking straight at me
- f. It **must be** a soldier.
- g. It **looks like** a skeleton. It can't be a lady.
- h. It **may be** a candlestick.

2. Listen to the complete conversation.
Select the picture they are talking about.
Which ones can't the woman see?



10.1



LANGUAGE FOCUS

- Which sentences is the most sure? Which are less sure?
It **must be** a horse.
It **could be** a horse.
It **may be** a horse.
It **might be** a horse.
- The above sentences all mean *I think it's possible that it is a horse*.
What does '*It can be a horse*' mean?
- Compare the sentences in A and B. After *look like* do we use an adjective or a noun?
A: It **looks like a rabbit** to me.
B: It **doesn't look parallel**.
A: You **look like your mother**.
B: You **look hot and tired**.
- Look at the example of *be + -ing*. This is the *continuous infinitive*.
He **could be looking** at me.

Which two other examples did you hear in the conversation?

Practice I Fact or fiction?

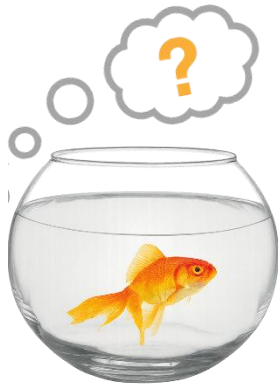
1. Do you believe these statements are true or false?
Use modal verbs in your comments.

1. Sunflowers turn to follow the sun.

That **must be** true.
That's why they're
called sunflowers.

I'm not sure. It **might be**
because they look like
the sun.

- 2. Too much sugar makes children hyperactive.
- 3. The milk of a hippopotamus is pink.
- 4. Ducks' quacks don't echo.
- 5. Salt water boils quicker than fresh water.
- 6. A toilet flush rotates in a different way depending on which hemisphere you are in.
- 7. Elephants can't jump.
- 8. Hurricanes always have girls' names.
- 9. Fish have a three-second memory.



2. Listen and check your ideas.
Do you learn anything that surprises you?



Grammar and speaking

3. Write the responses to these lines using the word in brackets. Read the lines and respond.

1. 'I think I've lost my passport.' (must, worried)

You must be very worried.

- 2. 'You got top marks in the test!' (must, joke!)
- 3. 'Your phone's ringing!' (might, my mum)

- 4. 'Whose jacket is this?' (might, John's)
- 5. 'Paul's taking his umbrella.' (must, rain)
- 6. 'Look! Three fire engines!' (must, somewhere)
- 7. 'Gary's car isn't in the drive.' (can't, at home)
- 8. 'Lara's not in class.' (could, coffee bar)

Guess what they are talking about

4. Listen to five short conversations and guess the answer to the questions.  10.3
Give reasons for your conclusions.

1. Where do you think the people are?
At home? In a restaurant? In a pub?

A: A glass of dry white wine and a mineral water, please.
B: Still or sparkling?
A: Sparkling, please.
B: Do you want ice and lemon with that?
A: Just ice, thanks. How much is that?

They can't be at
home because
they're paying for
the drink.

They could be in a
restaurant, but ...
They must be in ...

- 2. What are they talking about?
A TV? A mobile phone? A laptop?
- 3. What do you think she's talking about?
An exam? A job interview? A doctor's appointment?
- 4. Who are the people talking?
Two friends? Husband and wife? Brother and sister?
What are they talking about?
A birthday present? A wedding present? An anniversary present?
- 5. What do you think is happening?
A driving test? A driving lesson? A car journey?

Practice I What went wrong?

Must have been / can't have been

5. Rick is calling Alex. Read and listen to his side of the conversation.  10.4

R: Alex, you're back! Did you and Hannah have a good time?

A: ...

R: Really? What on earth happened?

A: ...

R: I bet you were furious with her – that's the one thing you do need to travel these days. Did you go back to get it?

A: ...

R: By four hours!? That's a long time. Were things OK when you finally took off?

A: ...

R: I know, my poor sister. Turbulence can be really scary. Hannah must have been terrified. So, did things get better when you landed?

A: ...

R: You poor things! No sleep, after that nightmare journey. Didn't you complain?

A: ...

R: Three o'clock!? Were things any better the next day?

A: ...

R: So ... even the weather was awful. Sorry Alex ... but Leah and I were much luckier in Spain ... we had cloudless skies every day.

A: ...

R: What? No sun at all – just wind and rain!?

A: ...

R: You're kidding! You must have been so glad to get go back to work!

A: ...



6. Work out Alex's side of the conversation. Read the questions. Tick what you think is he most likely answer.

1. What is the relationship between Rick and Alex?

- ☐ They could be brothers.
- ☐ They must be brothers-in-law.

2. Where have Alex and Hannah been?

- ☐ They must have been on holiday abroad.
- ☐ They might have been on holiday in Scotland.

3. Why was Alex furious?

- ☐ He may have forgotten his passport.
- ☐ Hannah could have forgotten her passport.

4. What was wrong with the journey?

- ☐ The flight must have been delayed.
- ☐ They might have missed their flight.

5. Why is Rick sorry for Hannah?

- ☐ She must be afraid of flying.
- ☐ She could have been sick on the flight.

6. What was wrong when they arrived?

- ☐ Their hotel room may not have been ready.
- ☐ They can't have liked their room.

7. Were Alex and Hannah in Spain?

- ☐ They can't have been in Spain.
- ☐ They could have been in Spain.

8. What was the weather like?

- ☐ There may have been a hurricane nearby.
- ☐ It can't have rained every day.

7. Listen and check.



10.5

LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. These sentences express past possibility. Change them to express present possibility.

They **must have been** on vacation.
We **might have missed** our connection.
They **can't have been** in Greece.

2. What is the **past** of these sentences?

There **must be** a delay.
He **might tell** them.

3. Remember must also expresses **obligation**. What is the **past** of these sentences?

I **must renew** my visa.
We **must get** a passport.

1. Match the phonemic script with the words. Listen and repeat. How is have pronounced*?



A	B
1. might have	a. /'mʌsəv/
2. could have	b. /'kɑ:ntəv/
3. can't have	c. /'kʊdəv/
4. may have	d. /'maɪtəv/
5. must have	e. /'meɪjəv/

* BR pron.

2. Listen and repeat the sentences. 10.7

You must have been worried.
I can't have lost it.
It could have been stolen.
I might have dropped it.
She may have found it.

/ju mʌstəv bɪn wʌrɪd/
/aɪ kɑ:ntəv lɒst ɪt/
/ɪt kʊdəv bɪn stəʊləv/
/aɪ maɪtəv drɒpt ɪt/
/ʃi meɪjəv faʊnd ɪt/

Grammar and speaking

3. Write the responses to these lines using the words in brackets.

1. 'I can't find my pass.' (must, drop) - *You must have dropped it.*
2. 'Why is Sean looking so happy?' (may, do well in the test)
3. 'James didn't come to the office yesterday.' (must, ill)
4. 'I can't find my documents.' (must, leave at home)
5. 'Why is Hillary late?' (might, oversleep)
6. 'The teacher's checking Melany's exercise.' (can't, finish already)

4. How many of these modal verb can you fit naturally into each sentence? What are the different meanings?

can | can't | could | must | might | may | shall | should

1. _____ we go out for dinner tonight?
2. He _____ have been born in the 1970s.
3. I _____ learn to speak German.
4. _____ you help me with the washing up, please?
5. You _____ do more exercise.
6. You _____ see the specialist immediately.

SPOKEN ENGLISH – What on earth ... ?

1. Questions with ... *on earth* ... ? are often used in spoken English to express disbelief.

What **on earth** has happened?
How **on earth** could that have happened?
Where **on earth** have you been?

Listen, repeat, and note the stress and 10.8 intonation.

2. Respond to the statements with disbelief.

- a. I can't carry all these shopping bags. - What... ?
b. Tom's broken his arm in three places. - How... ?
c. There's someone at the door!- Who ... at this time?
d. My aunt left all her money to a cats' home. - Why... ?
e. I can't find my car keys. - Where ... ?

Listen and check. 10.9



'What **on earth** has happened?'

1. Read the advert from the Japanese travel agency Cerca Travel. What is a 'solo wedding'? Why does the advert say you might want such a wedding?



CERCA TRAVEL offers SOLO WEDDINGS - in KYOTO, JAPAN

Luxurious weddings in kimono or dress + location photo shoot.

You are single, and you don't know if you will get married and have a wedding ceremony in the near future. However, you would like to have some pictures of yourself now in a wedding gown, or in a gorgeous bridal kimono, while you are young and beautiful.

Experience the feeling of being a princess for a day in the beautiful city of Kyoto!

Reading and speaking

2. Look at the photos and the title of the article. Explain the phrase 'everything but the groom!'
3. Photographer Naomi Harris tries a solo wedding. Read and listen to the introduction. Why can't she be stood up? Why does she want it?
4. Read "A growing trend". Answer the questions.
 1. What did Naomi 'sort of' forget to do? Why?
 2. How do you know that she was surprised when her boyfriend broke up with her?
 3. Why did living in New York not help her marriage prospects?
 4. What other reason does she give for not being married?
 5. Could her reasons for not marrying be just excuses? How do you know?
5. Read "Getting ready for the Big Day". Read the summary below. It has seven mistakes. Correct them.

Cerca Travel has been run by Natsumi Akai for the last five years. Natsumi started the idea of solo weddings because she was stood up by her boyfriend. Over 100 Japanese women have since paid for the experience. Natalie has always dreamed of looking like a princess in a beautiful wedding dress and is excited by the idea of choosing one. She tries one on and is surprised by how lovely she looks. She chooses the eighth one she tries.



My solo wedding – Everything but the groom!

"I lie awake in my hotel room in Kyoto, nearly 6,000 miles from home, my stomach in knots. My mind is racing with thoughts of my wedding tomorrow. I take a deep breath and tell myself I don't have anything to worry about. I can't be stood up at the altar because the person I'm marrying is myself."

A growing trend

The solo wedding is a growing trend in Japan. Like many of the women who use the service, I am a spinster. I'm 42, and while all my friends are married or in long-term relationships, I sort of forgot to do it myself. In my late 20s, I thought I was dating the man I would marry, but he broke up with me abruptly. It was nearly 13 years before I had another relationship.

I used to think I was single because I lived in New York City in my 20s and 30s, where single women outnumber single men. Or because I travel so much for my work as a photographer. But I have many friends in New York in the same industry as me who have managed to meet, date, and marry. I've watched them get married, but I never thought I'd have a wedding of my own.

Now here I am in Kyoto, awaiting my big day.

Getting ready for the Big Day

Yukiko Inoue has been running Cerca Travel for ten years. She is a 48-year-old divorcee. Two years ago, her colleague, 37-year-old Natsumi Akai, expressed interest in having her photos taken professionally in a wedding dress and the idea of the solo wedding was born. Since then, 130 Japanese women have paid ¥380,000 (£2,500) for a two-day package, including a dress-fitting, hair, makeup and a photo shoot – in short, everything except the actual ceremony. I am met by Natsumi at the Ayumi Bridal dress shop.

Natsumi is still slim, tall, and beautiful. She tells me for her, the solo wedding was all about the dress. "For Japanese women, the wedding dress is a symbol of being beautiful," Natsumi explains. "I, on the other hand, have never fantasized about wearing a wedding dress, and feel slightly nervous as Natsumi leads me into the fitting room lined with puffy white gowns. But trying one on, I am shocked. I look in the mirror and I can't help catching my breath. I barely recognize the radiant, elegant woman that I see. Natsumi smiles: 'You're a princess!'"

In the end, I try on eight dresses. I end up choosing the first one I tried.

The Big Day!

In the morning, I wake up for my big day, only to look in the mirror and see that my eye is red and oozy with conjunctivitis. In the hotel lobby I meet Natsumi, who pretends not to notice. We take a taxi to a fashionable part of town, where we meet wedding stylist Mayumi Hayashi and wedding photographer Yuhino Suzuki. I rarely dress up – in fact, putting a brush through my hair is a big occasion. Mayumi is up for the challenge, though, and places my hair in curlers before beginning to apply my makeup, expertly covering my weeping eye. I put on my dress and look in the mirror ... the reality is matronly, I look like ... the Queen!

We make our way to the Shugakuin Kirara Sanso Japanese guesthouse, where I am photographed getting out of the car, walking in the garden and standing beneath the blossom. I pose for the customary wedding shots. No shots with the groom, sadly. I personally would have liked a fake husband in my photos. There is no actual solo wedding ceremony, which is a shame, because I had imagined promising to love myself 'for richer, for poorer'. But Natsumi says clients are often surprised by the self-confidence they gain from it. 'A solo wedding is a celebration of yourself, not of a marriage. Women who get married often end up giving in, and this makes them realise marriage isn't the only goal in life.'

Back home

Upon my return from Japan, I started dating someone. I wondered if my luck with men would now change. Sadly, this relationship also ended abruptly. Perhaps I'll find someone one day – but I don't need to have a big wedding. I already have my photo album. I am surprised to find that I love showing it off – I happened to meet Oscar-winning actress, Marion Cotillard, so I showed her my wedding pictures. 'It's depressing,' she said. 'These photos are very sad.'

"spinster = an unmarried woman (old-fashioned)"



Reading and speaking

6. Read the rest of the article.

1. In what ways was Naomi disappointed by her Big Day?
2. What was disappointing when she returned home? What was a pleasant surprise?

What do you think?

- Do you agree with Marion Cotillard that the photos are sad? Why/Why not?
- Why do you think Naomi uses the old-fashioned word 'spinster' to describe herself? What is a more modern description?
- Do you believe a solo wedding could increase self-confidence? Why/Why not?
- Do you think a man would ever want a solo wedding? Why/Why not?

My solo wedding – Everything but the groom!

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"spinster = an unmarried woman (old-fashioned)"



1. Look at the photos and read about Reg Spiers. He says, ‘I just go in the thing and went.’ What did he get into? Where did he want to go? Why?



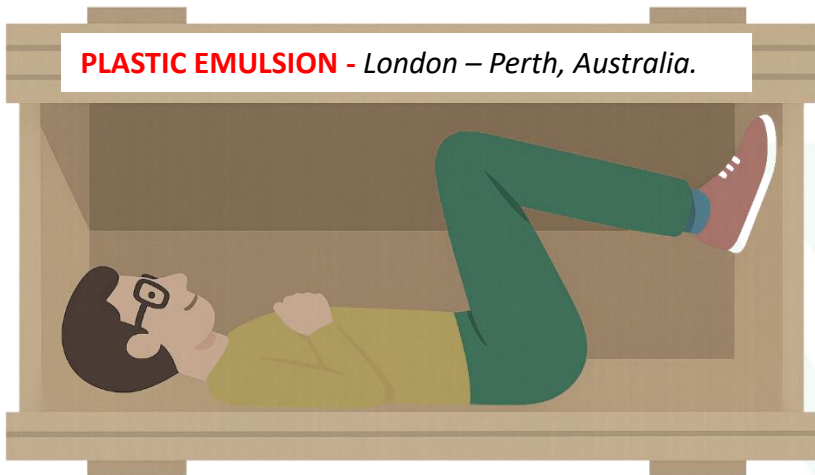
THE MAN WHO POSTED HIMSELF TO AUSTRALIA

In the mid-1960s, **Australian athlete Reg Spiers** found himself stranded in London with no money to buy a plane ticket home. Desperate to get back in time for his daughter’s birthday, he decided to post himself to Australia in a wooden crate. *‘I just got in the thing and went.’*

2. Read these lines from an interview with Reg. Try to work out Reg’s remarkable story.

- 1. Why didn’t the man have any gloves? Why didn’t he thank the man who helped him?
- 2. Why was the Tube so busy? Why did the girls stand on top of something?
- 3. How did the man’s wife react? How did the woman take the child to the police station?
- 4. Why did the woman think her daughter’s purse wouldn’t be returned?

Listen and check your ideas. 
10.11



3. Listen again. Are these statement true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false ones.



- 1. Reg and John met at the Commonwealth Games in London.
- 2. John was surprised by Reg’s visit.
- 3. John refused to build the box for Reg.
- 4. Reg’s family in Australia thought his plan was a joke.
- 5. Reg had no food, only bottles of drink for the journey.
- 6. He was strapped into the box.
- 7. He was frightened because it was pitch black.
- 8. His wife thought he was very brave.

What do you think?

- Was Reg brave or silly? Were his friends right to help him?
- Why might it not be as easy to do what Reg did today?

1. Look at these examples of phrasal verbs from this unit. Replace them with a verb or phrase from the box.

invented | calculated | developed | finally chose | give him a bed

- 1. We **built up** a friendship.
- 2. I was able to **put him up**.
- 3. We **made up** the name of the company.
- 4. I **worked it out** – it was 60 hours in the box.
- 5. I **ended up** choosing the first one I tried.

2. Read the dictionary entries for two of the phrasal verbs. Answer the questions.

- 1. How many meanings does each have?
- 2. What do sth and sb stand for?
- 3. Which of the meanings are separable? Which inseparable?

PHR V work sth out

- 1 to find the answer; to solve sth: *I can't work out how to do this.*
- 2 to calculate sth: *I worked out the total cost.*

work out

- 1 to progress in a good way: *I hope things work out for you*
- 2 to do physical exercise to keep your body fit: *We work out to music at my exercise class.*

PHR V make sth up

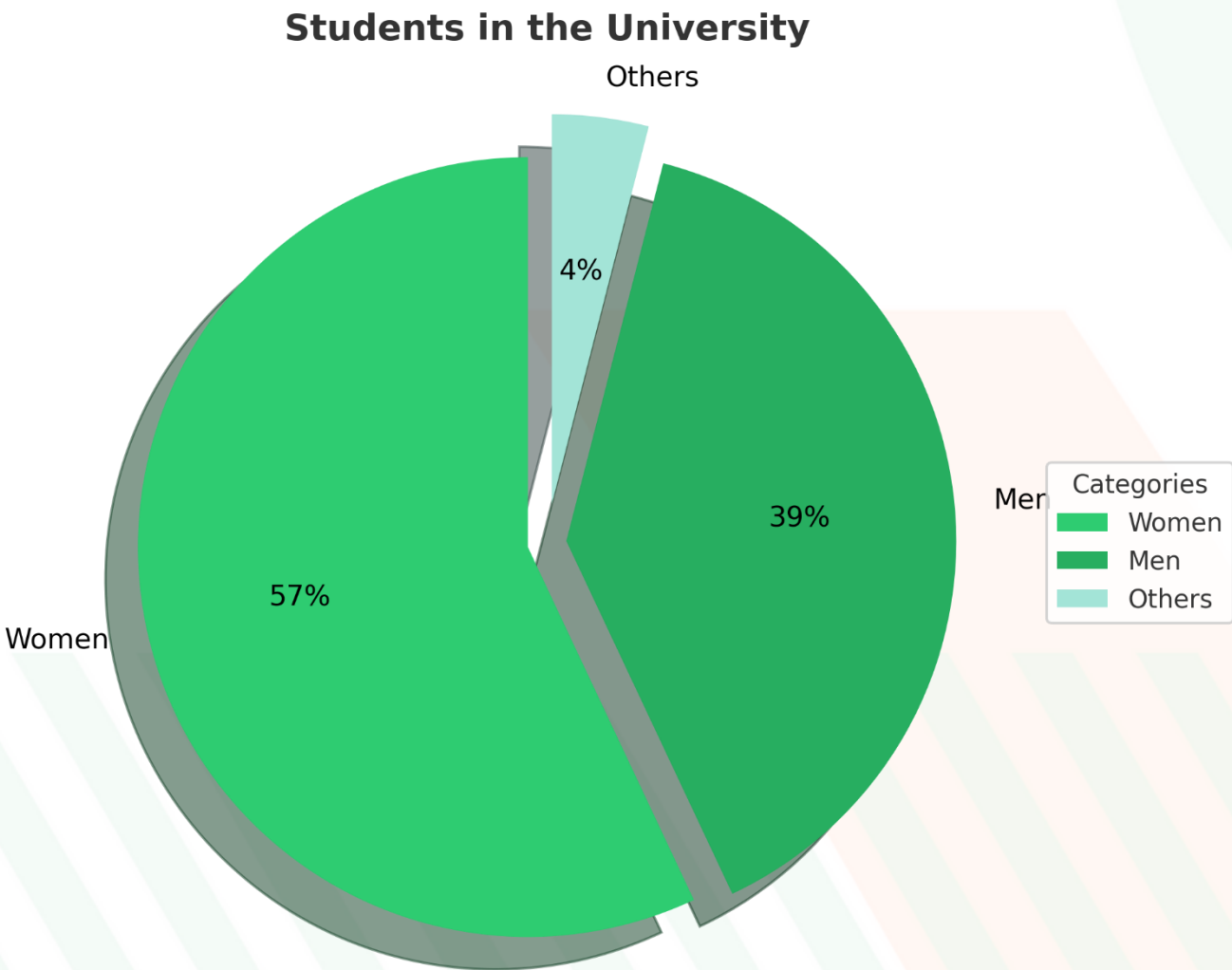
- 1 to invent sth, often sth that is not true: *to make up an excuse*
- 2 to form sth: *the different groups that make up society*

make up (with sb)

- to become friends again after an argument: *Has she made up with him yet?*

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of a phrasal verb in 2.

- 1. Women _____ 57% of the students in this university.
- 2. Help! I can't _____ these instructions.
- 3. You must have _____ the answers by now.
- 4. That's not true. You _____ that _____, didn't you?
- 5. Can you _____ this bill for me? I don't understand all those figures.
- 6. I know we argue a lot, but we always kiss and _____ afterwards.
- 7. I _____ at the gym every day.
- 8. Take it easy, things will _____ in the end. They always do.



4. Many more phrasal verbs are formed with out and up. Match a verb in **A** with a line in **B**.

A	B
take up	tennis
eat out	when the class begins
find out	my challenges at work
eat up	your girlfriend
sort out	in an Italian café
save up	a clever solution
come up with	to buy a house
fall out with	all your vegetables and you'll stay fit

5. Replace the words in *italics* with one of the phrasal verbs from 4 in the correct form.

1. I don't feel like cooking. Shall we *go to a restaurant* tonight?
2. You need to learn to relax. Why don't you *start doing* meditation?
3. Have you *discovered* why you didn't get the job?
4. He's just *thought of* a brilliant project to save the business.
5. We *aren't spending much money* so we can buy a new house.
6. There's no dessert until you've *finished* all your meat and vegetables.
7. I need an accountant to *help solve* my financial difficulties.
8. Tilah isn't talking to Sharom. She must have *had an argument* with him.

6. Complete these sentences in any suitable way. Read them aloud.

1. I've just found out ..
2. I don't ever fall out with ...
3. I can't work out ...
4. I'm saving up ...
5. I need to sort out ...
6. I've just come up with ...
7. I'm going to take up ..
8. It's important to make up ...

1. Read and listen to the conversation. Who are the people?
What are they talking about?



A: Have you read about this girl?

B: Which girl?

A: An American girl. **Apparently**, she's just had a solo wedding.

B: A solo wedding! **What on earth** is that?

A: Well, **incredibly**, it means you get married all by yourself!

B: You're **kidding**! D'you mean there's no groom – no husband?

A: **Exactly**.

B: Where was this? I bet it was in California.

A: No, no, it wasn't. **In fact**, it was in Japan, in Kyoto. Apparently solo weddings are becoming quite popular there.

B: **Really**!? Why? **Surely**, it's a really sad thing to do.

A: **Absolutely**, I agree. But it says here some girls just enjoy dressing up and being a princess for the day.

B: Oh dear! **Presumably**, these girls don't have boyfriends.

A: **Obviously** not! I don't think any boyfriend would like the idea.

B: Well, **personally**, I think the whole thing is silly.

A: I know. And **anyway**, I like the way we got married. It was good fun...

B: Yeah, it was ... and romantic. Why did the American girl do it?

A: She's a photographer and a journalist. She must have just wanted the story.

B: **Of course**. And it's a good one.



2. Read and listen to the conversation again. The words in **bold** express the attitude of the speaker.



3. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. 'Hi! You're Pete, aren't you?' '**Actually**, ...'
2. 'What did you think of the film? Great wasn't it?' '**Personally**, ...'
3. 'What's the latest gossip about Kate and her boyfriend?' '**Apparently**, ...'
4. 'What's the weather like in spring?' '**Generally**, ...'
5. 'What time will we arrive?' '**Hopefully**, ...'
6. 'I've phoned and left messages for them, but no reply.' '**Presumably**, ...'
7. 'What did you do when you saw the accident?' '**Obviously**, ...'
8. 'How did you feel when they offered you the job?' '**To be honest**, ...'

4. Listen and compare your answers.



Writing | Organizing a text

1. What do you know about the sinking of the Titanic?
2. Look at the pictures and tell the story in your own words. Read Text A and match sentences from it with the pictures.

TEXT A – The Unsinkable Titanic, 1912

On April 10, 1912, the Titanic left Southampton on her way to New York. There were many rich passengers on board. Everyone believed the ship was unsinkable so she didn't have many lifeboats.

On the night of April 14, the passengers were having dinner and listening to the band. The Titanic was travelling fast because the owner wanted his ship to beat the record for crossing the Atlantic. Some ships nearby warned of icebergs, but the messages were not delivered. A look-out sounded the alarm, but it was too late. The Titanic hit an iceberg and the ship sank quickly. The band played until it sank. The lifeboats only saved some of the people. Most of them died in the sea.

People today are still interested in the Titanic. The film, Titanic, was very popular.

3. Now read Text B. Compare it with Text A. Which is the more interesting text? Why? Give some examples.

TEXT B – The Unsinkable Titanic, 1912

On April 10, 1912, the liner Titanic left Southampton on her maiden voyage to New York. Amongst her passengers were some of the world's wealthiest people. The ship was believed to be unsinkable, so she carried only 20 lifeboats, enough for only half her 2,235 passengers and crew.

On the evening of April 14, there was no wind and the sea was calm. The band were playing as the rich enjoyed their evening meal in the luxurious dining room. At 9.40 p.m., nearby ships warned of icebergs. However, the messages were not delivered. The owner of the ship was on board, encouraging the captain to go faster to beat the record for crossing the Atlantic. Finally, a look-out on the bridge sounded the alarm, but it was too late. At 11.40 p.m., the Titanic struck an iceberg. Passengers carried on dining, after all, this ship was unsinkable. In fact, the ship was sinking fast, but it was not until nearly 12.45 that the first lifeboat was lowered. At 2.20 a.m. the ship sank, just two hours and forty minutes after hitting the iceberg. Only 713 people survived. The remaining 1,522 all drowned in the dark waters of the Atlantic. These included most of the men and third class passengers, the crew, and all of the band. Amazingly, they had kept playing until the ship disappeared beneath the waves.

The ship sank over 100 years ago, but interest in the Titanic continues. Titanic, starring Leonardo DiCaprio, is the most watched film in movie history. Incredibly, in 1985, the wreck itself was discovered and photographed on the sea bed.

4. Go through the texts again and discuss the differences in language used. Consider the following.
 1. What is the aim of the three paragraphs?
 2. How are the sentences in Text B made more interesting? Which adjectives and adverb are used?



Modal auxiliary verbs can express ability, obligation, permission, and request. They can also express probability, or how certain a situation is.

Probability in the present and future

1. **must** and **can't** express the logical conclusion of a situation.

must = logically probable.

can't = logically improbable.

We are not absolutely sure, but we are nearly certain.

He **must** be exhausted. He hasn't slept for 24 hours!

Sally **can't** have a ten-year-old daughter! She's only 20!

Aren't they answering? They **must** be in bed.

They **can't** be out this late!

2. **May/ Might/ Could** express probability in the present or future.

May/ Might + not is the negative. *Couldn't* is rare in this use.

He **might** be lost. Or he **may** be stuck in traffic.

Joe and Berta aren't at home. They **could** be at the bar, I suppose.

We **may** go to Italy for our holiday. We haven't decided yet.

Take your raincoat. It **might** rain later.

They **may not** know where we are.

3. **May/ Might/ Could** express probability in the present or future.

May/ Might + not is the negative. *Couldn't* is rare in this use.

You **must be joking!**

They **can't still be sleeping!**

Sue **might be working** late.

They **may be coming** on a later bus.

Asking about possibilities

1. Question forms with modal verbs of probability (*Might she be ...?*) are unusual. We usually use *Do you think ...?*

'Do you think she's married?' - 'She can't be.'

'Where **do you think** he's from?' - 'He might be Japanese.'

2. If you use a modal verb in the question, it will usually still come after *Do you think ...?*

Do you think he **might** be Japanese?

Probability in the past

1. The perfect infinitive is formed with *have + past participle*.

He **must have caught** a later train.

They **might have lost** our phone number.

2. These forms express degrees of probability in the past.

He **must have been** exhausted.

He might **have changed** his mind.

She **can't have told** him about us yet.

They **could have moved** house.

The letter **may have got** lost in the post.

3. The continuous infinitive is formed with *have + been + -ing*.

She **must have been joking**.

They **can't have been trying** very hard.