

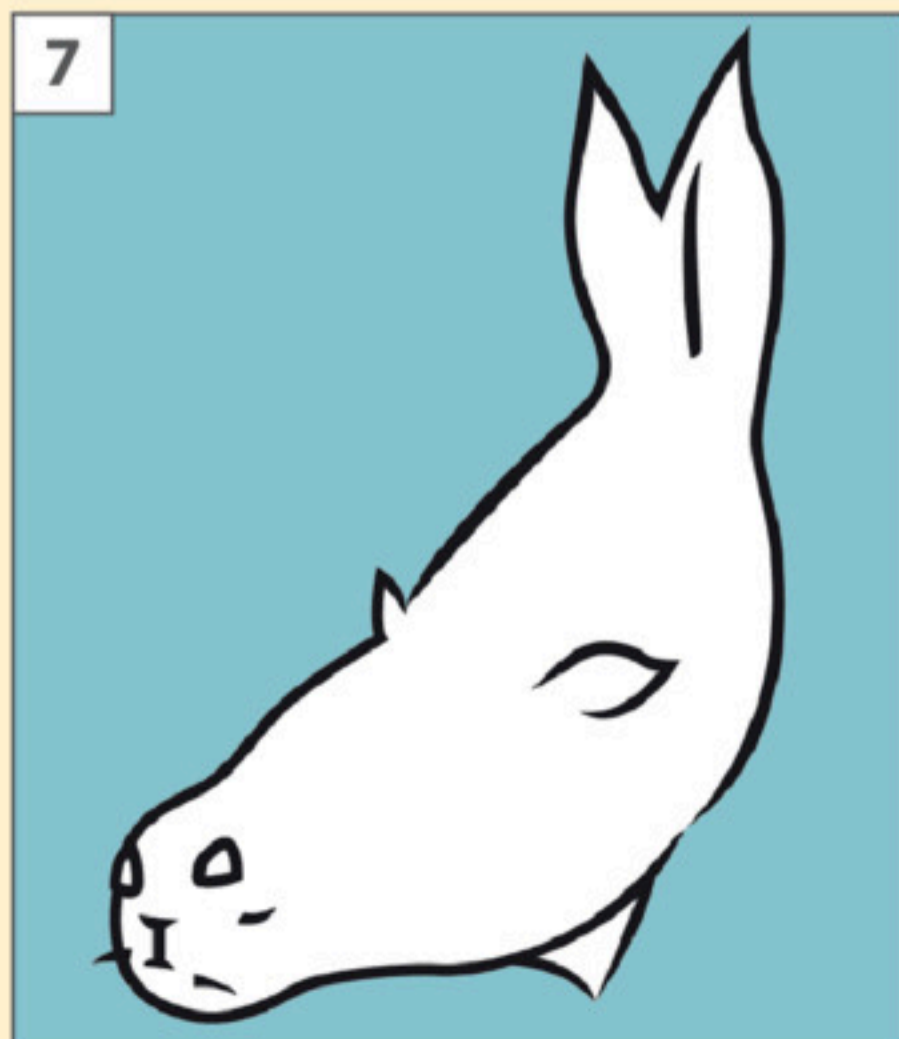
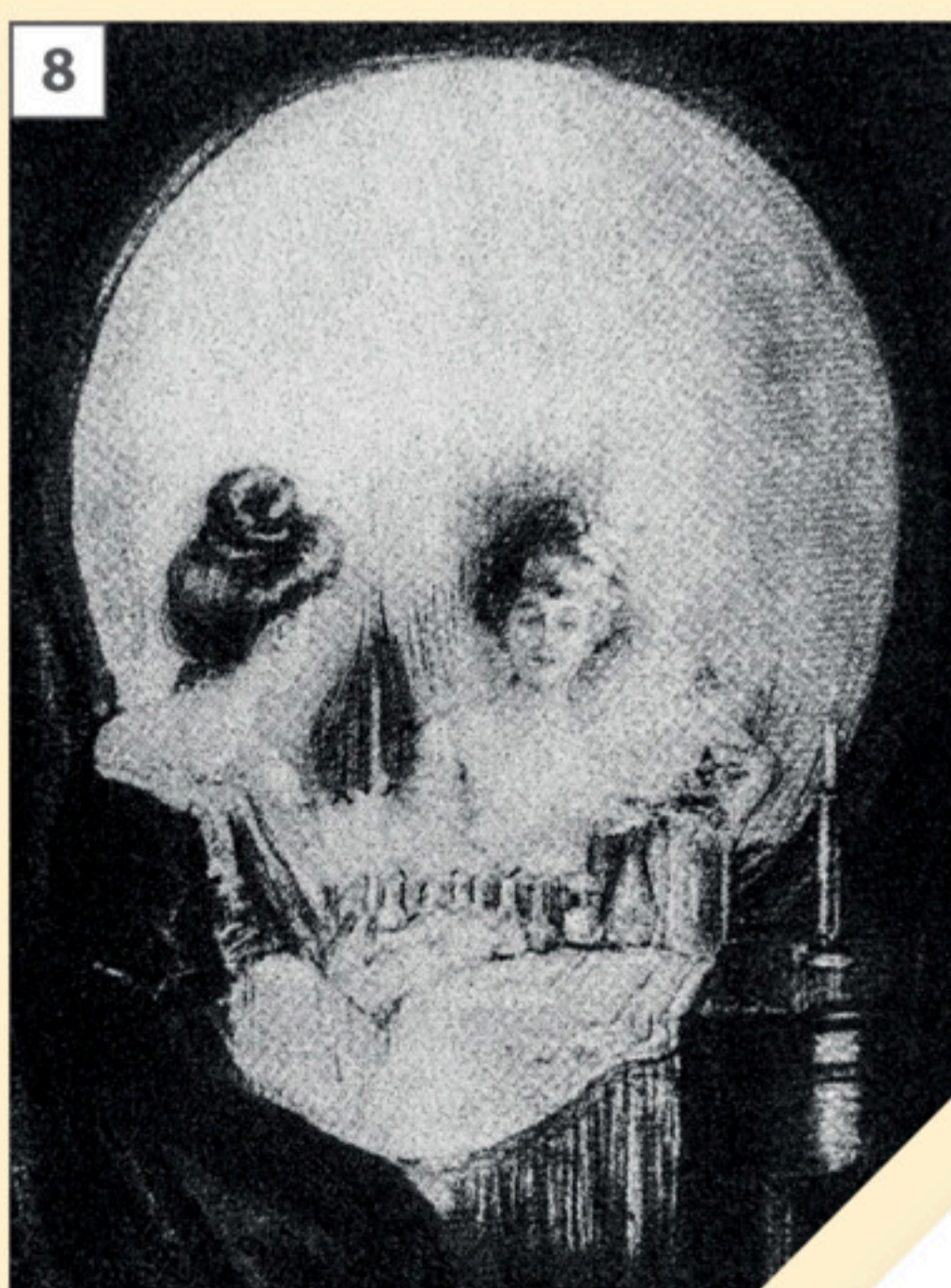
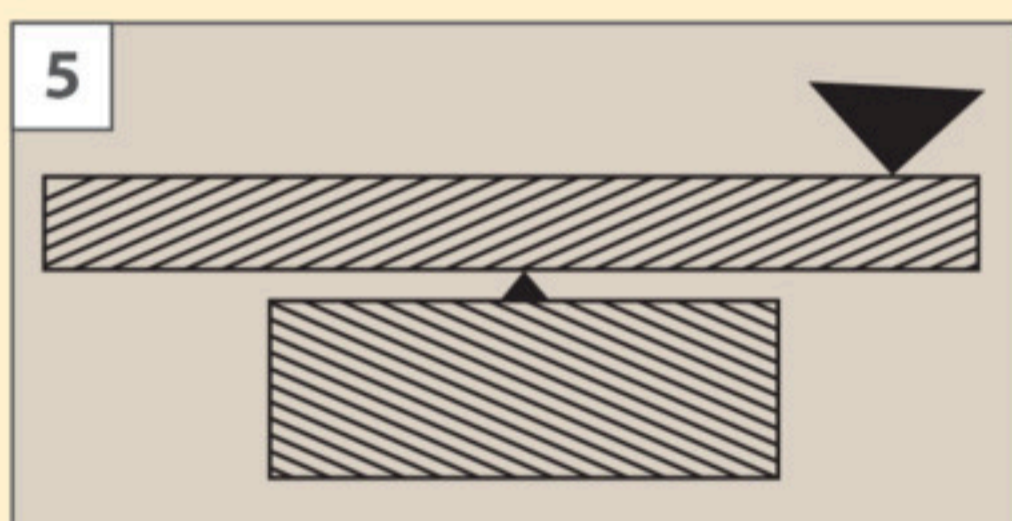
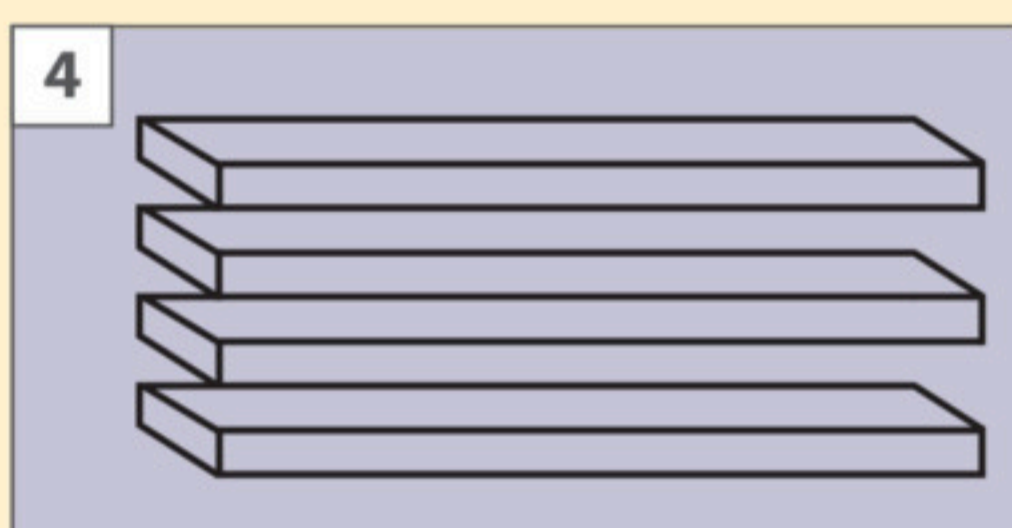
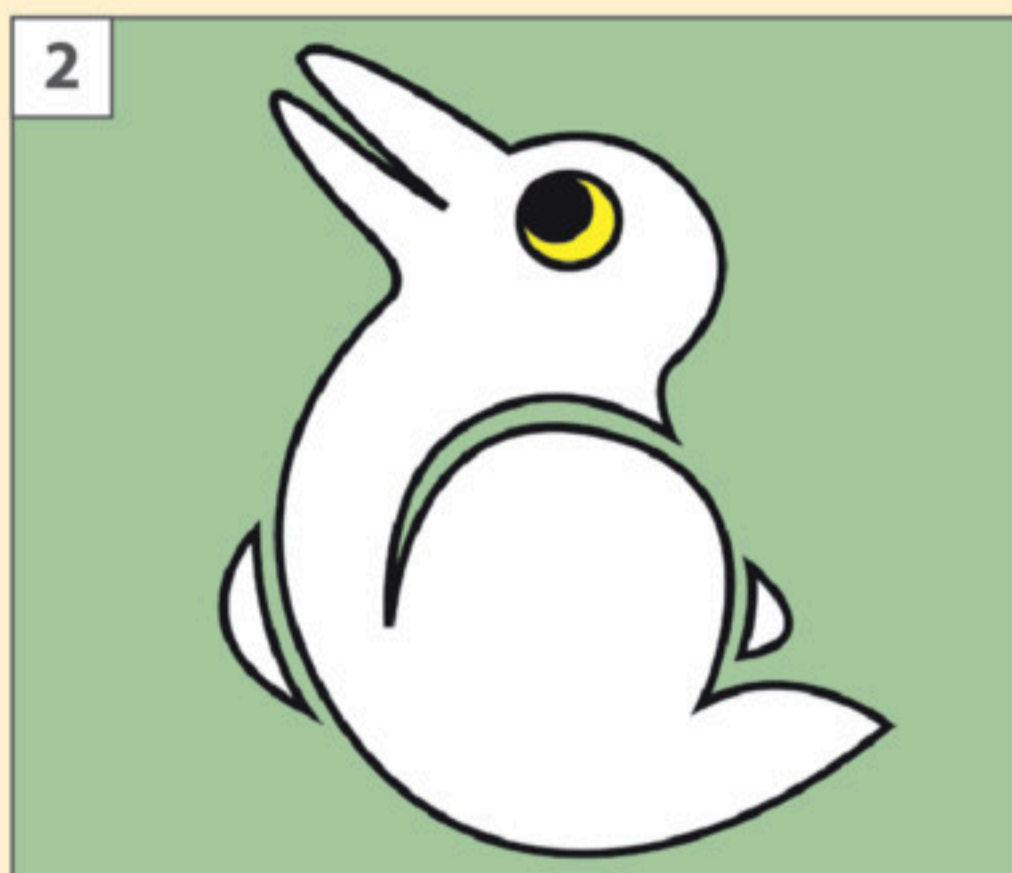
## Grammar *must be / can't be / looks like ...*

STARTER

Work with a partner. Look at the optical illusions.

### OPTICAL ILLUSIONS – can you find ... ?

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



## What do you see?

- A man and a woman are talking about the optical illusions. These lines are from their conversation. Which illusion do you think each refers to?
  - It **looks like** a rabbit to me.
  - It **might be** a horse.
  - There **can't be** four shelves.
  - It **doesn't look** parallel.
  - He **could be looking** straight at me.
  - It **must be** a soldier.
  - It **looks like** a skeleton. It **can't be** a lady.
  - It **may be** a candlestick.
- 10.1 Listen to the complete conversation. Work with a partner and, as you listen, point to the picture they are talking about. Which ones can't the woman see?

### GRAMMAR SPOT

- Which sentence is the most sure? Which are less sure?
 

It <b>must be</b> a horse.	It <b>may be</b> a horse.
It <b>could be</b> a horse.	It <b>might be</b> a horse.
- The above sentences all mean *I think it's possible that it is a horse*. What does 'It can't be a horse' mean?
- Compare the sentences in A and B. After *look like* do we use an adjective or a noun?
  - It **looks like** a rabbit to me.  
You **look like** your mother.
  - It **doesn't look** parallel.  
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?

Grammar reference 10.1–10.2 p151–2

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