

12a Experts in the field

Vocabulary field trips

- 1 Work in pairs. How can these people or things help you on a field trip?

backpack dried food gear guide
hammock machete setting up a camp
sleeping bag tent tracker

- 2 Think of three more things you think would be essential on a field trip. Tell your partner and explain your reasons.

Listening


- 3 Read about Emma Stokes and Beth Shapiro. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are their areas of expertise?
- 2 What kind of places have they travelled to?
- 3 What kind of things could cause problems in those areas?

- 4 Work in pairs. You are going to listen to the stories of two uncomfortable experiences Emma and Beth had. First, decide which story you think these words come from.

bite bones deserted eaten alive
eye-opener flatten go mad mammoth
mummies net remote steps trumpeting
tusks

- 5  2.36 Listen to the stories. Check your answers from Exercise 4.

- 6  2.36 Listen again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Who was Emma with?
- 2 What woke her up?
- 3 What had they done wrong?
- 4 What happened to the camp?
- 5 What was Beth hoping to find in Siberia?
- 6 What was the place where she set up camp like?
- 7 What was the problem there?
- 8 How did they try to deal with the problem?



Emma Stokes is a wildlife researcher who has coordinated projects to protect gorillas and tigers. She's used to tough conditions like cutting a path through the forest or sleeping out in a hammock. Her first ever field trip was to the African forest, where she had an unexpected experience.



Beth Shapiro is a biologist and a leading authority on extinct mammal species. Much of her work is done out in the field, particularly in Siberia. It's often a challenge to find animal remains. But on her first visit there, it was a living animal that caused the problem.

- 7 Read the comments. Who do you think said each one – Emma or Beth?

- 1 'We could have been killed.'
- 2 'We could have gone there at a different time of year.'
- 3 'We couldn't have avoided the insects.'
- 4 'We should have checked the area before we camped.'
- 5 'We should have taken more repellent.'
- 6 'We shouldn't have put up our tents in that spot.'

- 8 Have you ever had a similar experience? Tell your partner.

▶ **WORDBUILDING** prefix *in-*

We can add *in-* to the beginning of a word to mean 'not'.
inappropriate place
inadequate [nets]

For further information and practice, see Workbook page 145.

Grammar *should have* and *could have*

- 9 Look again at the comments in Exercise 7. Match the comments (1–6) with the meanings (a–d).

- a This was the right thing to do, but we didn't do it.
- b This was the wrong thing to do, but we did it.
- c This was possible, but it didn't happen.
- d This was impossible and it didn't happen.

▶ **SHOULD HAVE** and **COULD HAVE**

should (not) *have + past participle*
could (not)

For further information and practice, see page 90.

- 12 **Pronunciation** *should have* and *could have*

- a 2.37 Listen to the sentences from Exercise 11 again. Notice how *should have* and *could have* sound like one word.

- b 2.37 Listen again and repeat the sentences.

Speaking

- 13 Work as a class. You will be assigned a role as an amateur or an expert.

Amateurs: Look at the list of activities and think about a time you had a problem with one of them. What went wrong? Try to find an expert who can tell you what you should have done. Who gives the best advice?

Experts: Choose the activity that you know most about. Think about some of the typical things people do wrong and why. Then listen to the amateurs. What is the most common problem?

cooking
 driving
 going to an important social event
 starting a new job
 travelling somewhere new
 visiting a foreign country

I was making a cake for a special occasion once and it didn't rise.

Did you use baking powder? You should have added it to the flour.

- 10 Look at the grammar box. Complete the story about being treated by a traditional healer with *should (not) have* and *could (not) have* and past participle forms.

I'm an anthropologist and once when I was working in a remote area, I ate something ¹ I _____ (eat). I was pretty sick. ² I _____ (feel) any worse, actually! I suppose ³ I _____ (have) some medicine with me, but I didn't. Anyway, the *curandeira* – the local healer – brought me the strongest of their local medicine. ⁴ I _____ (take) it straightaway. But it smelt so bad I didn't and of course I got much worse. So the next day I accepted the medicine and after a few terrible days I got better. Then I found out what the medicine was! I really think ⁵ I _____ (die) without it, though.

- 11 2.37 Listen and check your answers from Exercise 10.

