

5 On the move

Future forms • The weather • Travelling around

TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

- 1 Match a sentence in A with a sentence in B. Underline the verb forms that refer to the future. What is the difference between them?

A	B
1 The phone's ringing.	I think it's going to rain.
2 Look at those black clouds!	Don't worry! The course will be over soon.
3 What are you doing this evening?	<u>We might go to Alexandria, or we might go to Athens.</u>
4 I'm sick and tired of studying!	<u>I'll get it!</u>
5 Where are you going on your holiday?	I'm staying at home. I'm going to watch a DVD.

- 2 Answer the questions about you.

• What are you doing after class today? • What's the weather forecast for tomorrow? • Where are you going on your holiday?

BEN'S LIST

Future forms

- 1 Ben always writes a list at the beginning of the day. Read his list. Where's he going today? What's he going to do?

He's going to the hairdresser's.

He's going to buy some sugar.

Things to do

haircut

petrol

electricity bill — bank

tickets — travel agent

library

visit Nick?

Things to buy

sugar

yoghurt

milk

tennis balls



2 **T 5.1** Listen and complete the conversation between Ben and Alice.

- B I'm going shopping. Do we need anything?
 A I don't think so. ... Oh, hang on. We haven't got any sugar.
 B It's OK. It's on my list. I _____ some.
 A What about bread?
 B Good idea! I _____ a loaf.
 A What time will you be back?
 B I don't know. I might stop at Nick's. It depends on how much time I've got.
 A Don't forget we _____ tennis with Dave and Donna this afternoon.
 B Don't worry. I _____ forget. I _____ back before then.
 A OK.

Memorize the conversation. Close your books and practise with a partner.

3 Alice also asks Ben to get these things.

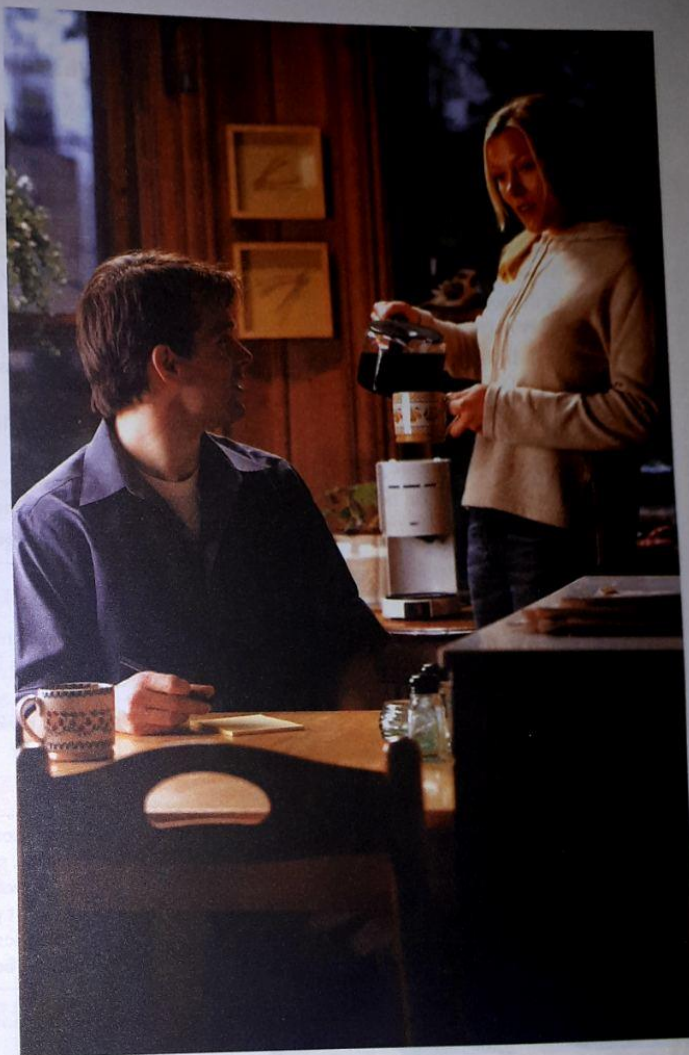
- stamps
- two steaks
- some shampoo
- some film for the camera
- a newspaper
- a tin of white paint
- a DVD
- a CD

Which shops will Ben go to? Work with a partner to make conversations.

Can you get some stamps, please?

OK. I'll go to the post office.

And we need some ...
Don't forget ...



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Look at the future forms in these sentences from the conversation:
 It's on my list. I'm **going to buy** some.
 Good idea! I'll **get** a loaf.
 In each sentence when did Ben make his decision? Before speaking, or at the moment of speaking?
- 2 Which of these sentences expresses a future possibility, which a prediction, and which a future arrangement?
 We're **playing** tennis this afternoon.
 I **might stop** at Nick's.
 I'll **be** back before then.

► Grammar Reference 5.1 p141

4.3 Making requests: can, could, will, and would

- 1 There are many ways of making requests in English.

Can	you	help me, please?
Could		pass the salt, please?
Will		
Would		

Would you mind helping me, please?

Can	I	Speak to you, please?
Could		ask you a question?

Do you mind if I open the window?

Would you mind if I opened the window?

Can, could, will, and would are all modal verbs.

- 2 Could is a little more formal; can is a little more familiar. Could I ...? and Could you ...? are very useful because they can be used in many different situations.

- 3 Here are some ways of responding to requests:

A Excuse me! Could you help me?

B Sure.

Of course.

Well, I'm afraid I'm a little busy right now.

A Would you mind if I opened the window?

B No, not at all.

No, that's fine.

Well, I'm a little cold, actually.

4.4 Making offers: will and shall/should

- 1 Will and shall/should are used to express offers. They are both modal verbs.

- 2 The contracted form of will is used to express an intention, decision, or offer made at the moment of speaking.

Come over after work. I'll cook dinner for you.

It's Jane's birthday today. 'Is it? I'll buy her some flowers.'

Give him your suitcase. He'll carry it for you.

Don't worry about catching the bus. Dave'll give you a lift.

Give it back or we'll call the police!

In many languages, this idea is often expressed by a present tense, but in English this is wrong.

I'll give you my number. NOT I give you my number.

I'll carry your suitcase. NOT I carry your suitcase.

Other uses of will are dealt with in Unit 5.

- 3 Shall/Should ...? is used in questions with the first person, I and we. It expresses an offer, a suggestion, or a request for advice.

'Shall I carry your bag for you?' 'That's very kind. Thank you.'

'Shall we go out for a meal tonight?' 'Mmm. I'd love to.'

'What shall we do? We haven't got any money.' 'We could ask Dad.'

We use should to make an informal suggestion.

What should we have for dinner?

What should we do tonight?

UNIT 5

Introduction to future forms

There is no future tense in English as there is in many European languages. However, English has several forms that can refer to the future. Three of these are will, going to, and the Present Continuous.

I'll see you later. (will)

We're going to see a film tonight. Do you want to come? (going to)

I'm seeing the doctor tomorrow evening. (Present Continuous)

The difference between them is not about near or distant future, or about certainty. The speaker chooses a future form depending on how the speaker sees the future event. Is it a plan, a decision, an intention, an offer, a prediction, or an arrangement? This is the important question to ask when choosing a future form. There is more about this in Use below.

5.1 will/going to and the Present Continuous

Form

Positive and negative

I	'll won't	help you. watch TV tonight.
He		
They		
I'm/I'm not	going to	catching the 10 o'clock flight.
She's/She isn't		
We're/We aren't		
I'm/I'm not	going to	catching the 10 o'clock flight.
He's/He isn't		
You're/You aren't		

Question

What time	will you are you going to	arrive?
	are you meeting the manager?	

Note

We avoid saying going to come or going to go.

We're coming tomorrow.

When are you going home?

Use

Plans, decisions, and intentions (will and going to)

will

Will is used as a modal auxiliary verb to express a decision, intention, or offer made at the moment of speaking. We saw this use in Unit 4. (See 4.4.) Remember that you can't use the present tense for this use.

I'll have the steak, please.

NOT I have the steak.

I'll see you tomorrow. Bye!

NOT I see you tomorrow.

Give me a call sometime. We'll go out for coffee.

'Jeff, there's someone at the door!' 'OK, I'll get it.'

2 Where are they going?

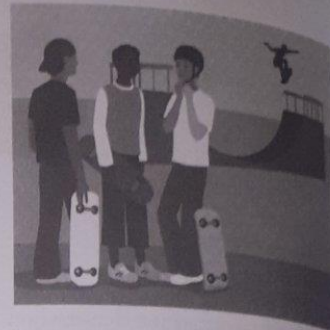
Look at the pictures. Where are the people going? Write questions and answers with *going + verb + -ing*.



- 1 **Where's he going?**
He's going swimming.



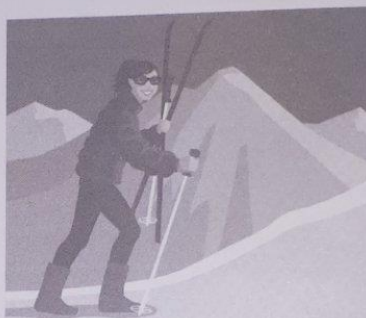
- 2 _____



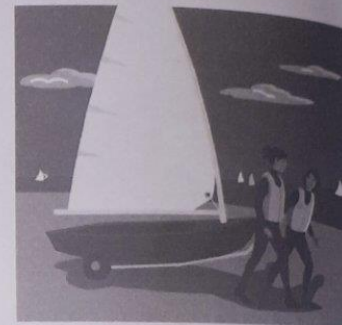
- 3 _____



- 4 _____



- 5 _____



- 6 _____

3 I'm sure they'll ...

Complete the sentences. Use *will* or *won't*.

- 1 Nadia's been studying very hard for her exams.
I'm sure she'll pass the exams easily.
- 2 If you don't feel well, go to bed and rest. I'm sure
you _____ soon.
- 3 Ask John if you have problems with your
homework. I'm sure _____ you.
- 4 I'll ask Jane to come with us, but I know she
_____. She's very busy.
- 5 You don't need your umbrella today. I don't think
_____.
- 6 Don't sit in the sun for too long. You _____.
- 7 Don't go to that new restaurant. I'm sure you _____.

4 Making offers

T 5.2 Make offers with *I'll* for these situations.

- 1 A It's so hot in this room!
B I'll open the window.
- 2 A I'm so thirsty!
B _____
- 3 A There's someone at the door.
B _____
- 4 A I don't have any money.
B _____
- 5 A I need to be at the bus station in ten minutes.
B _____
- 6 A My suitcases are so heavy!
B _____

Grammar revision

7 somebody, nobody, anybody, everybody



- 1 Look at the sentences from the text about Karen Saunder's job on p43 of the Student's Book.

My ideal holiday has a little bit of **everything**.
... I need to do **something**.

- 2 Look at the compounds that can be formed.

some	+ }	one
any		body
no		thing
every		where

- 3 In general, we use *some* in positive sentences and *any* in negatives and questions, but not always. In offers and requests, we usually use *some*.

Would you like **something** to eat?

Can I have **something** to drink?

We use *some* when we expect the answer 'yes'.

Is there **somebody** I can speak to?

Can we go **somewhere** quiet?

- 4 We generally use *any* after *if*.

If you need **anything**, just ask.

- 5 *Any* has another meaning. It can mean: *It doesn't matter who/where/what ...*

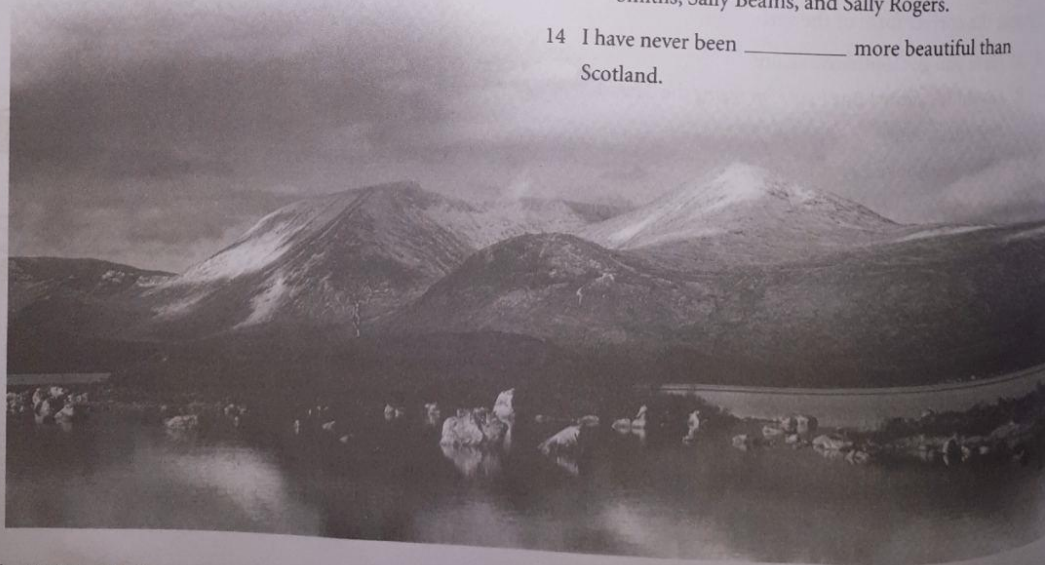
Come and see me **anytime** you want. I don't mind.

Help yourself to food. You can have **anything** you want.

Anyone will tell you that two and two is four.

Complete the sentences with a compound word.

- Does **anyone** want a game of tennis?
- What's that smell? Can you smell **something** burning?
- I asked if _____ wanted an ice-cream, but _____ did, so I just bought one for myself.
- Did _____ phone me while I was out?
- Your face looks terribly familiar. Haven't I seen you _____ before?
- She left the room without saying _____.
- This doesn't look like a very nice restaurant. Can we go _____ else?
- I have _____ more to say to you. Goodbye.
- A Where do you want to go on holiday?
B _____ with a beach. I don't care where it is as long as it's sunny and has got a nice beach!
- I felt so embarrassed. I was sure that _____ was looking at me.
- A What do you want for supper?
B _____ . I don't mind.
- It was night, and the town was deserted. _____ was in the streets, and _____ was open.
- A Who came to visit you in hospital?
B _____ . Pete, Anna, James, Kathy, all the Smiths, Sally Beams, and Sally Rogers.
- I have never been _____ more beautiful than Scotland.



Future forms 2

5 Making arrangements

Complete the conversation with the Present Continuous form of the verbs in the box.

invite	drive	have	make	stay
get	bring	give	travel	deliver

Ssh! Can you keep a secret?



A Can you keep a secret?

B Yes, of course. What is it?

A I (1) 'm having a surprise birthday dinner for Rosa next Saturday. It's her thirtieth birthday.

B A surprise! That'll be difficult to arrange without her knowing. Who (2) _____ you _____?

A Everybody. All our friends, her friends from work, all her family, even her two aunts from Scotland. They (3) _____ down at the weekend and they (4) _____ her cousins with them.

B What about the food? Where (5) _____ you _____ that from?

A It's all arranged. Marcello's restaurant (6) _____ all kinds of food on Saturday afternoon, and their chef (7) _____ even _____ a special birthday cake with pink icing and sugar flowers.

B Excellent! And what (8) _____ you _____ Rosa for her birthday? Have you got her a good present?

A Oh yes! I've booked a very special holiday. A week for two in Bali! We (9) _____ first class and (10) _____ in a five-star hotel.

B That's a great idea. Very clever! I can see that you're going to enjoy her birthday, too! Am I invited to this dinner?

A Of course. But keep it a secret!

6 Choosing the correct form

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1 A Have you got toothache again?

B Oooh! It's agony! But I see / 'm seeing the dentist this afternoon.

2 A Have you booked your holiday?

B Yes, we have. We 're going / 'll go to Lebanon.

3 A What a beautiful day! Not a cloud in the sky!

B Ah, but the weather forecast says it 's raining / 's going to rain.

4 A Please don't tell anyone. It's a secret.

B Don't worry. We won't tell / 're not telling anybody.

5 A I haven't got enough money to pay for my ticket.

B It's OK. I 'm going to lend / 'll lend you some.

6 A You two look really shocked. What's the matter?

B We've just learnt that we 'll have / 're going to have twins!



7 A I thought you had just bought a new dishwasher.

B Yes, that's right. It 's being / will be delivered tomorrow.

8 A Can you meet me after work?

B I'd love to, but John 's taking / 'll take me out for dinner tonight.

Vocabulary

8 make or do?

1 Which expressions go with *make*, and which go with *do*? Write them in the correct columns.

	<i>make</i>	<i>do</i>
a mistake	a mistake	my homework
my homework		
up your mind		
the shopping		
a decision		
a mess		
a complaint		
someone a favour		
sure that		
the housework		
my bed		
nothing		
my best		
money		
a speech		
a profit		
exercises		
a noise		
a phone call		
friends with		
the washing-up		
progress		



2 Complete the sentences using the expressions from exercise 1 in the correct form.

- First she said yes, then she said no, but in the end she _____ to marry him.
- I like to keep fit, so I _____ every day.
- I love weekends! I can lie on the sofa all day and _____.
- Ssh! You mustn't _____. The baby's asleep.
- My teacher says I must work harder, but I can't work any harder, I'm _____.
- We asked to see the manager and we _____ about the terrible service in the restaurant.

- We have an agreement in our house. I cook dinner every evening and afterwards James _____.
- Could you _____ please? Could you give me a lift to the airport?
- When I got married, my father stood up and _____ where he thanked everybody for coming and making the day so special.
- We have some lovely new neighbours. We've already _____ them.
- Is there a public call box near here? I have to _____.
- Before you go on holiday you should _____ all the doors and windows are locked.

Pronunciation

9 Vowel sounds and spelling

- 1 **T 5.4** Circle the symbol that matches the sound in the underlined letters. They are all single vowel sounds.

1 word	/ʌ/	<u>/ɜ:/</u>	/ɔ:/
2 weather	/e/	/i:/	/æ/
3 sugar	/u:/	/ʊ/	/ʌ/
4 woman	/ɒ/	/ɪ/	/ʊ/
5 women	/ɒ/	/ɪ/	/ʊ/
6 uncle	/ʌ/	/æ/	/ʊ/
7 half	/ɑ:/	/æ/	/ɔ:/

- 2 **T 5.5** Cross out the word which does not contain the vowel sound.

1 /ɪ/	build	field	fill	women
2 /e/	leather	friend	break	bread
3 /ʌ/	front	rough	won't	country
4 /ɒ/	clock	wonder	want	wash
5 /æ/	angry	hungry	fax	salmon
6 /i:/	cheese	breath	meal	breathe
7 /u:/	spoon	wooden	zoo	souvenir
8 /ɔ:/	warm	walk	store	work
9 /ɜ:/	world	ferry	early	journalist

- 3 **T 5.6** Transcribe these words from the article on p43 of the Student's Book.

1 /bi:tʃ/	<u>beach</u>
2 /ɪk'splɔːrɪŋ/	_____
3 /mju:'zi:əmz/	_____
4 /'reɪstrɒnts/	_____
5 /'fɜ:vərɪt/	_____
6 /drɪ'lɪʃəs/	_____
7 /'dɪfrənt/	_____
8 /'gælərɪz/	_____
9 /'skʌlptʃəz/	_____
10 /'dʒu:əlri/	_____

Prepositions revision

10 in, at, on for place

- ! 1 *In* is used to express a position inside a place. It suggests three dimensions.
He works **in** an office in London.
He lives **in** the south of England.
He potters **in** the garden.
There are lots of shops **in** the airport.
- 2 *At* is used to express a location at a point. It suggests two dimensions.
Lucinda's **at** home. Justin's **at** Ben's house.
I'll see you **at** the cinema at 8.00.
I've left my case **at** the office.
We arrived **at** the airport with time to spare.
- 3 *On* is used to talk about position on a surface.
This exercise is **on** page 36.
We drive **on** the left.
There are no pictures **on** the wall.
Our flat is **on** the third floor.

Complete the sentences with *in*, *at*, or *on*.

- 1 I met my husband ____ Italy. He was ____ a shop, buying pasta. I was ____ the queue, waiting to buy some bread.
- 2 Last night when I was ____ the kitchen, I couldn't find my glasses. I looked ____ all the shelves and ____ all the cupboards. I thought I'd put them ____ one of the drawers, but they weren't there. They certainly weren't ____ the table or ____ the floor. Had I left them ____ work? Were they ____ the car? Then I realized where they were. They were ____ top of my head!
- 3 A Where were you at two o'clock yesterday?
B ____ the beach.
C ____ work.
D ____ Manchester.
E ____ Sally's house doing my homework.
F ____ the bath.
G ____ home.
H ____ a boat.