

11

Future plans

Vocabulary studying
 Grammar *be going to; might*



Tim

Debbie

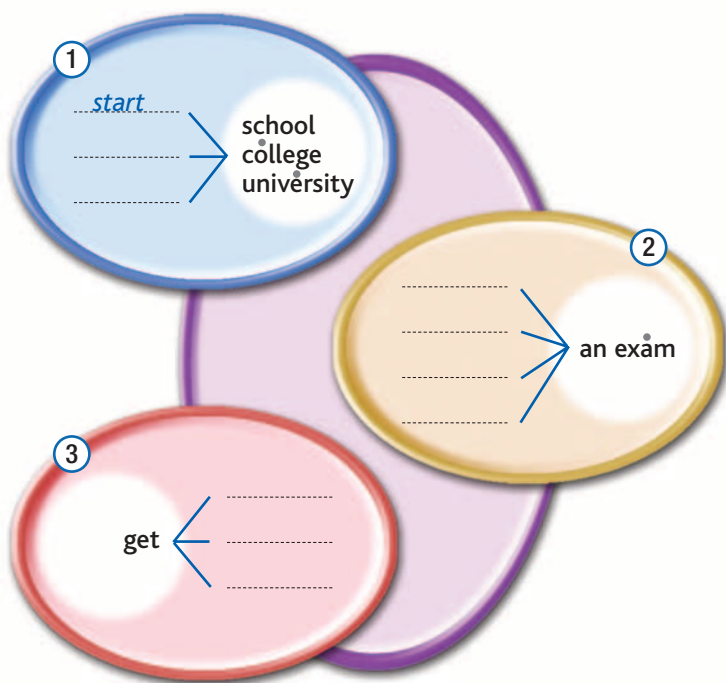
Sid

Clare

Vocabulary Studying

1 Fill in the gaps with these words/phrases.

start revise for take go to a qualification
 pass fail leave a degree a job



2 Work in groups. Discuss these questions.

- 1 Which things in 1 do people usually celebrate?
- 2 What was the last exam you took? Was it difficult?
- 3 Did you celebrate when you finished? If yes, what did you do?

3 a) R11.1 Listen to Tim, Debbie and Sid talking after their final university exam. Tick the things they talk about.

a job a drink a concert
 a party a club a video a film

b) Listen again and answer these questions.

- 1 Did Tim revise for the exam?
- 2 Which question was really difficult?
- 3 What is Debbie going to do first?
- 4 Is she going to meet Tony in town?
- 5 Is Tim going to take any more exams?
- 6 How are Sid and Clare going to celebrate?

11 Future plans

Help with Grammar *be going to*

4 a) Look at these sentences. Then choose the correct words in the rules.

I'm going to meet Tony in town.
I'm not going to take any more exams.

- These sentences talk about the *present/future/past*.
- The speakers decided to do these things *before/when* they said them.
- We use *be going to* + infinitive for *future plans/ things we do every day*.

b) Look at the table. Then write questions 5 and 6 from 3b) in the table.

question word	auxiliary	subject	going to	infinitive	
What	is	Debbie	going to	do	first?
	Is	she	going to	meet	Tony in town?

c) Check in G11.1 p31.

5 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *be going to* and these verbs.

study do meet get buy not have

- Sid *'s going to study* law at university.
- I my friends after class.
- What you tomorrow evening?
- Clare a new mobile?
- We a holiday next year.
- How Debbie home tonight?

Help with Grammar *might or be going to*

6 a) Look at these sentences. Then choose the correct words in the rules.

I might go for a drink with Peter, or I might go to Jane's party.
I'm going to meet Tony in town.

- We use *might/be going to* to say a future plan is **decided**.
- We use *might/be going to* to say something in the future is **possible**, but **not decided**.
- After *might* we use the *infinitive/infinitive with to*.

b) Check in G11.2 p31.

7 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *be going to* or *might* and the verb in brackets. (✓) = decided, (✓X) = not decided.

- TIM
- (✓) I (not do) another course next year.
 - (✓X) My brother and I (go) to France for a couple of weeks.
 - (✓) I (not work) in the family business.
- DEBBIE
- (✓X) I (get) a job in Italy.
 - (✓) I (do) a Spanish course.
 - (✓X) Tony and I (get) married next year.


8 a) Write three things you might do and two things you're going to do next weekend.

b) Work in pairs. Take turns to say your sentences. Are any of your sentences the same?

9 Look at these possible plans. Make *yes/no* questions with *you*.

Find someone who is going to:

- meet a friend after class
Are you going to meet a friend after class?
- work next weekend
- study tonight
- stay at home tomorrow
- go away next weekend
- have a holiday in the next three months
- watch a DVD this evening
- buy some clothes next weekend
- take an exam this year



10 a) Ask other students your questions from 9. Find one person who is going to do each thing. Then ask one more question.

Are you going to meet a friend after class? Yes, I am.

What are you going to do? We're going to play tennis.

b) Tell the class about another student's plans.

Chiara's going to play tennis with a friend after class.

12

World records

Vocabulary big and small numbers
 Grammar superlatives

Vocabulary

Big and small numbers

1 Match the numbers to the words.

0.6	1,000,000	3.25
2,300	45,270	156
650,000	70,000,000	

- 1 nought point six 0.6
- 2 three point two five
- 3 a hundred and fifty-six
- 4 two thousand, three hundred
- 5 forty-five thousand, two hundred and seventy
- 6 six hundred and fifty thousand
- 7 a million
- 8 seventy million

2 **R12.1** Listen and write the numbers. Check your answers in pairs.

3 a) Write five big or small numbers.

b) Work in pairs. Take turns to say your numbers. Write your partner's numbers. Are they correct?

Reading and Grammar

4 Read the article. Match the world records 1–5 to pictures A–E.

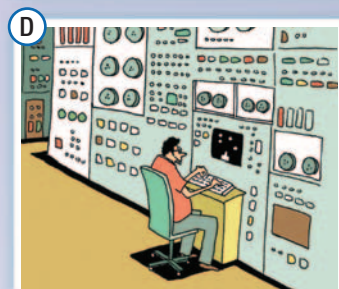
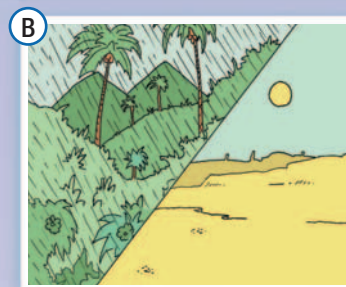
5 a) Read the article again. Fill in the gaps a)–h) with these prices and numbers.

£12,300	\$120,000	335
85	£44,007	11.68
82	0.01	

b) **R12.2** Read and listen to the article. Check your answers.

c) Which record is the most interesting or surprising, do you think?

Record breakers



1 A Mexican couple, Octavio Guillén and Adriana Martínez, had the longest engagement in the world. They got engaged in 1902 – and got married in 1969. They were both ^{a)} years old on their wedding day.

2 The wettest place in the world is probably Mount Wai'ale'ale, in Hawaii. It rains ^{b)} days a year, with an average rainfall of ^{c)} m a year. And the world's driest place is the Atacama Desert in Chile. It only gets ^{d)} cm of rain a year.

3 The earliest computer game was called *Spacewar*. A group of American students wrote it in 1960 for a computer called PDP-1. This computer cost ^{e)} – and there were only fifty in the world.

4 The most boring film in the world is probably *A Cure for Insomnia*, directed by John Henry Timmis IV of Chicago. It's ^{f)} hours long and is also the world's longest film.

5 In July 2001, six businessmen spent ^{g)} at the Petrus Restaurant in London, making this the world's most expensive meal per person. Most of the bill was for the five bottles of wine they drank – the best bottle cost ^{h)} The restaurant didn't ask them to pay for the food!

Help with Grammar Superlatives

- 6 a) Fill in the table with superlatives from the article.

adjective	comparative	superlative
long	longer	<i>longest</i>
wet	wetter	
early	earlier	
boring	more boring	
expensive	more expensive	
good	better	
bad	worse	<i>worst</i>

- b) Complete the rules with comparatives or superlatives.

- We use to compare three or more things.
- We use to compare two things.

- c) Work in pairs. Look at the words in 6a) again. What are the rules for making superlatives? (Think about spelling and the number of syllables.)

- d) Check in G12.1 p31 and read the TIPS!

- 7 a) Write the superlatives.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1 rich <i>richest</i> | 7 safe |
| 2 difficult | 8 crowded |
| 3 thin | 9 friendly |
| 4 happy | 10 beautiful |
| 5 hot | 11 bad |
| 6 modern | 12 good |

- b) R12.3 P Listen and practise the superlative adjectives in 7a).

richest
/ɪst/

- 8 a) Work in teams. Read the quiz. Fill in the gaps with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets. Then do the quiz.

- b) Check your answers on p32. How many points did your team get?

The BEST quiz in the WORLD



- Which of these cities has the population? (large)
a) Istanbul b) Buenos Aires c) New York
- Which of these film stars is the ? (old)
a) Mel Gibson b) Julia Roberts c) Brad Pitt
- Which is the world's country? (crowded)
a) Bangladesh b) Singapore c) Monaco
- Which of these countries is the ? (big)
a) The USA b) Brazil c) Australia
- What's the world's city to live in? (expensive)
a) Moscow b) Tokyo c) New York
- Who was the person to score a goal in a football World Cup final? (young)
a) Maradona b) Pelé c) Ronaldo
- Which is the first language in the world? (common)
a) English b) Chinese c) Spanish
- Which of these cities is the to the Equator? (near)
a) Mexico City b) Rio de Janeiro c) Madrid

- 9 Write six of these things on a piece of paper. Write one or two words, not complete sentences. Don't write the answers in order.

- the name of the oldest or youngest person in your family
- your oldest or most important possession
- the most interesting or boring thing you did last weekend
- the latest or earliest you went to bed last month
- the best or worst present you got last birthday
- the best or worst film you saw last year

- 10 a) Work in pairs. Swap papers. Take turns to ask questions about your partner's words. Ask more questions if possible.

Is Stefan the oldest person in your family?

Yes, he is. He's my grandfather.

How old is he?

He's 79.

- b) Tell the class two things about your partner.

Language Summary 1

G1.1 *be*: positive and *Wh-* questions 1 2 p2

POSITIVE

I'm from Italy.	(I'm = I am)
You're in room C.	(you're = you are)
He's from Mexico.	(he's = he is)
She's from Australia.	(she's = she is)
It's Maria Favia.	(it's = it is)
We're from the USA.	(we're = we are)
They're from Spain.	(they're = they are)

WH- QUESTIONS

Where am I?	What's your name?
Where are you from?	Where are we?
Where's he from?	What are your names?
Where's she from?	Where are they from?
Where's it from?	

TIP! • *you* and *your* are singular and plural in English.

G1.2 *be*: negative, *yes/no* questions and short answers 1 6 p3

NEGATIVE

- We make negatives with *not*.

I'm **not** a teacher.

You/We/They **aren't** from Australia. (aren't = are not)

He/She/It **isn't** famous. (isn't = is not)

YES/NO QUESTIONS

Am I late?	Yes, you are.
Are you from Spain?	Yes, I am.
Is he/she a musician?	Yes, he/she is.
Is it from the USA?	Yes, it is.
Are we/you in room 5?	Yes, we/you are.
Are you from Sydney?	Yes, we are.
Are they French?	Yes, they are.

SHORT ANSWERS

No, you aren't.
No, I'm not.
No, he/she isn't.
No, it isn't.
No, we/you aren't.
No, we aren't.
No, they aren't.

TIP! • We can also make negatives and negative short answers with *'s* or *'re* + *not*: *You're not from Australia. He's not famous. No, you're not. No, she's not, etc.*

Language Summary 2

G2.1 Possessive 's 2 3 p4

- We use *name* or *noun* for a person + *'s* for the possessive: *Kate is Lisa's sister.* not *Kate is the sister of Lisa.* *My wife's name is Anna.* *Pat is Chris and Emma's grandmother.*

TIPS! • For plural nouns, the apostrophe (') is after the *s*: *My parents' names are Pat and Bill.*

- *'s* can mean the possessive, *is* or *has*:

Bill is Lisa's father. (*'s* = possessive)

Kate's her sister. (*'s* = *is*)

She's got a brother. (*'s* = *has*)

- We use *whose* to ask which person/people a thing belongs to: *Whose mobile phone is that? It's Tom's.*

G2.2 *have got*: positive and negative 2 6 p5

POSITIVE

I/you/we/they've **got** (= have got)

he/she/it's **got** (= has got)

NEGATIVE

I/you/we/they **haven't got** (= have not got)

he/she/it **hasn't got** (= has not got)

G2.3 *have got*: questions and short answers 2 10 p5

2 10 p5

QUESTIONS

Have I got any letters today?

Have you got a computer?

Has he/she got a DVD player?

Have we got any CDs?

Have they got any cheap TVs?

What **have** you **got** in your bag?

What **has** he/she **got** in his/her bag?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I have.

Yes, you have.

Yes, he/she/it has.

Yes, we have.

Yes, they have.

No, I haven't.

No, you haven't.

No, he/she/it hasn't.

No, we haven't.

No, they haven't.

TIP! • We don't use *got* in short answers.

- We use *any* in plural negatives and questions with *have got*: *We haven't got any CDs. Have I got any letters?*

Language Summary 3

G3.1 Present Simple: positive and negative (I/you/we/they) 3 3 p6

POSITIVE

I/You/We/They **get up** at five o'clock.

I/You/We/They **get up** very early.

I/You/We/They **start** work at about 5.45.

I/You/We/They **have** an hour for lunch.

NEGATIVE

- We use *don't* + infinitive to make the Present Simple negative with *I, you, we* and *they*.

I/You/We/They **don't like** mornings.

A lot of actors **don't live** at home.

G3.2 Present Simple: questions and short answers (I/you/we/they) 3 6 p7

WH- QUESTIONS

question word	auxiliary	subject	infinitive	
Where	do	I/you/we/they	live?	
Where	do	they	have	dinner?
What time	do	you	go	to bed?
When	do	you	get back	to the hotel?

YES/NO QUESTIONS

auxiliary	subject	infinitive	
Do	I/you/we/they	live	in England?
Do	you	get up	early?
Do	you	have	breakfast?
Do	they	work	late?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I/you/we/they do.

No, I/you/we/they don't.

Language Summary 4

G4.1 Present Simple: positive and negative (he/she/it) 4 3 p8

POSITIVE

- We add *-s* or *-es* to the infinitive to make the Present Simple positive with *he, she* and *it*.

subject	infinitive + -s or -es	
He/She/It	lives	in England.
He	plays	computer games.
He	watches	TV a lot.

spelling rule	examples
most verbs: add <i>-s</i>	plays likes reads listens
verbs ending in <i>-ch, -sh, -s, -ss, -x</i> or <i>-z</i> : add <i>-es</i>	watches /'wɒtʃɪz/ finishes /'fɪnɪʃɪz/
verbs ending in consonant + <i>y</i> : <i>-y</i> → <i>-ies</i>	studies
the verbs <i>go</i> and <i>do</i> : add <i>-es</i>	goes does /dʌz/
the verb <i>have</i> is irregular	has

NEGATIVE

- We use **doesn't** (= *does not*) + infinitive to make the Present Simple negative with *he, she* and *it*.

subject	auxiliary + not	infinitive	
He/She/It	doesn't (= does not)	live	in the USA.
He	doesn't	like	shopping for clothes.

G4.2 Present Simple: questions and short answers (he/she/it) 4 6 p9

QUESTIONS

question word	auxiliary	subject	infinitive	
	Does	he/she/it	like	animals?
What	does	she	do	in her free time?
	Does	she	watch	TV a lot?
	Does	she	like	films?
What music	does	she	like?	

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, he/she/it does.

No, he/she/it doesn't.

G4.3 Countable and uncountable nouns 4 9 p9

COUNTABLE NOUNS (*a biscuit, an apple, etc.*)

- Countable nouns can be plural.
- We use *a* or *an* with singular countable nouns.
- We don't use *a* or *an* with plural countable nouns.

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS (*milk, rice, etc.*)

- Uncountable nouns aren't usually plural.
- We don't use *a* or *an* with uncountable nouns.

TIP! • Some nouns can be countable and uncountable (*coffee, fish, orange juice, salad, mineral water, chicken, etc.*): *I like coffee.* = *coffee* in general. *Can I have a coffee, please?* = a cup of coffee.