

Objectives

- Grammar: Verb patterns, future forms
- Vocabulary: Phrasal verbs - literal and idiomatic
- Everyday English: Expressing doubt and certainty
- Reading: He was only 16 ...
- Listening: Different generations





- 
1. Describe the picture. Who is she? What is she doing? Is she enjoying what she's doing?
 2. What do you think she wants to grow up to be?
 3. Do you think she will be successful?

1. Complete these sentences with ideas about you.

- One day, I want to ...
- Right now, I'd like to ...
- Tonight I'm ...
- This weekend I'm going to ...

1. Look at the photos and what the people say.

- 1. What do they do?
- 2. What are their problems?
- 3. What do you think they want for their future?

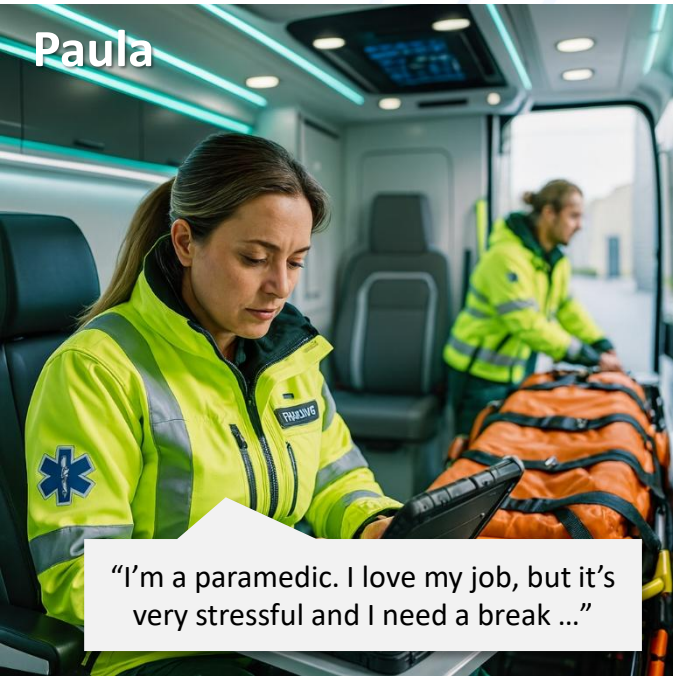
2. Read the sentences and decide which goes with which person.

- 1. Fortunately, I'm going on holiday next month. We love going to Spain.
- 2. I try to go fishing every day, but my wife sometimes asks me to help in the house.
- 3. I'd like to leave now and get a job, any job. I want to earn some money.
- 4. I'm going to study really hard for my exams because I hope to get a well-paid job
- 5. I'm looking forward to returning to my job when the baby's older.
- 6. I'm thinking of applying for a job with a big company in New York.

Listen and check. What else does each person say? 
5.1

3. Listen again. Complete the lines. Who says them?

- 1. I'd love _____ there for a couple of years.
- 2. I'm planning _____ nothing but read and sunbathe.
- 3. I _____ owing so much money.
- 4. I get fed up with _____ at home all day.
- 5. She _____ us to go travelling, but I'm just happy _____ all day by the river.
- 6. My mum and dad say that I _____ leave school.



LANGUAGE FOCUS

- Find examples in exercises 1, 2 and 3 of:
 - verb + infinitive (with to)
 - verb + infinitive (without to)
 - verb + -ing
 - prepositions of, with and to + -ing
- What's the difference between these sentences?

I **like drinking** coffee.
I'd **like to drink** coffee.
- Complete the sentences with the words 'work in New York'. Put the verb work in the correct form.

I want . . . to work in New York.
I hope . . .
I'd love . . .
I'm thinking of ...
I enjoy ...
I'm looking forward to ...
I'm fed up with ...
I can't ...

Go to page 16-19 for grammar reference.

Practice I Discussing grammar

1. Tick (✓) the correct answers. Then listen and check.



5.2

1. I ____ to work in Paris.

a. ☐ want b. ☐ enjoy c. ☐ 'd like

2. I ____ doing housework.

a. ☐ 'm fed up with b. ☐ hate c. ☐ don't want

3. She ____ leave work early tonight.

a. ☐ wants b. ☐ 'd like c. ☐ can't

4. I ____ to see you again soon.

a. ☐ hope b. ☐ 'd like c. ☐ 'm looking forward

5. He often ____ playing computer games with his friends.

a. ☐ wants b. ☐ asks c. ☐ enjoys

6. We ____ going to Italy for our holidays.

a. ☐ 're hoping b. ☐ 're thinking of c. ☐ like

7. We ____ having a few days off soon.

a. ☐ 're going b. ☐ 'd love c. ☐ 're looking forward to

8. Are you ____ learning foreign languages?

a. ☐ want b. ☐ like c. ☐ good at

2. Make sentences with the answers which weren't correct in 1.

Listen and check. 5.3

I enjoy working in Paris.

Asking for more information

3. Complete and answer the questions.

1. I hope to go on vacation. **B:** (Where | want | go?) Where do you want to go?

2. My favorite hobby is cooking. **B:** (What I like I make?)

3. I'm bored. **B:** (What would I like I do?)

4. I'm looking forward to the party. **B:** (Who I hope I see I there?)

5. We're planning our summer holidays. **B:** (Where I think I go?)

Talking about you

4. Answer the questions

- Do you like learning English?
- Are you thinking of learning any other languages? Which?
- Who would you like to be right now?
- What are you looking forward to?

Practice I going to, will, and Present Continuous for future

Have you got any plans?

1. Match questions 1-4 with an answer from Pete and an answer from Daisy.
Who has got definite future plans? Who hasn't?

- What are you doing this evening?
- Are you doing anything interesting this weekend?
- Are you going to have a party for your next birthday?
- Where are you going on holiday?



Positive Pete



Doubtful Daisy

- a. Of course I am! I'm going to invite all my friends as usual.
- b. I'm going to have a winter holiday this year. I'm going skiing for ten days in the Swiss Alps.
- c. Yes, I am. I'm going to my cousin's wedding in the country.
- d. I'm meeting Tom for a drink after work.
- e. I don't think so. Maybe I will, but maybe I won't. I had a big one last year for my eighteenth.
- f. I'll probably just go to Scotland with my family as usual.
- g. No, I'm not. Perhaps we can do something together? I'll call or text you on Friday.
- h. Not much. I think I'll just stay at home. Perhaps I'll call Ella and catch up with her news.

2. Listen to Ben calling his friend, Pete. Ella is calling Daisy.  5.5
Check your answers in 1.

3. Listen again and answer the questions.  5.5

- 1. Why is Ben calling Pete?
- 2. Who is Tom? Who is Karen?
- 3. Why can't Ben go out with Pete and Tom?
- 4. What does Ben say at the end of the conversation?
- 5. Why can't Ella see Daisy at the weekend?
- 6. Where's Ella going on holiday?
- 7. Where would Daisy like to go on holiday?
- 8. What does Ella say when Daisy invites her for the evening?

Talking about you

4. Answer the four questions in 1 about you.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. Will, going to and the Present Continuous can all refer to future time.
 - Going to can express a plan decided before the time of speaking.
I'm going to the movies this weekend. I have the tickets!
 - The Present Continuous can express a future arrangement.
What are you doing this evening?
 - Will can express an intention decided at the time of speaking.
I will help you if you need my help.
2. A plan and an arrangement are often the same.
I'm going to stay / I'm staying with a friend at the weekend.

1. Choose the correct verb form.

1. A: Have you decided which college to apply to?
B: Oh yes, I'll / 'm going to apply to Cambridge.
2. A: I don't have your email address.
B: Really? I'll / 'm going to send it to you right now.
3. A: We don't have any bread in the kitchen.
B: I'll / 'm going to buy a loaf.
4. A: This suitcase is really heavy.
B: Pass it to me. I'll / 'm going to carry it for you.
5. A: Sarah's back from her trip.
B: Is she? I'll / 'm going to send her a message.
6. A: What are we having for dinner?
B: I'll / 'm going to cook some chicken and rice.

2. Listen to the first line of six conversations. Respond to each one with a suitable reply.  5.7

Why are you looking forward to the weekend?

Because I'm going to stay with an old school friend.

3. Listen and compare.  5.8

Will you, won't you?

4. Use the words in A to make sentences with I think ... will Match them with a sentence in B.

Emma will enjoy this film.
You won't be disappointed.

A	B
1. Emma / enjoy this film	a. he won't fail again.
2. I / call Maria	b. I won't go on a diet.
3. Leo / pass his driving test	c. you won't need your jacket.
4. our team / win	d. I won't text her.
5. it / be hot tomorrow	e. I won't fly.
6. I / join a sports club	f. you won't be disappointed.
7. they / get divorced	g. they won't stay together.
8. I / go by bus	h. they won't lose this time.

1. Think about vocabulary related to 'family' like father, mother, etc.

- What are 'in-laws: 'half-brothers or sisters: 'stepchildren' and 'great grandparents'? Do you have any of these?
- What do children call their grandparents in your country?

2. Think of three people in your family of different ages.

- Do you know any of their hopes and plans for the future?

3. Listen to a conversation between **Emma, Richard, and Harry.**

What is their relationship?

Complete the sentences and answer the questions.

1. Emma is Harry's _____ and Richard's _____.
How old is she?
2. Harry is Emma's _____ and Richard's _____.
How old is he?
3. Richard is Harry's _____ and Emma's _____.
How old is he?

4. Listen again and answer the questions.

1. What is special about their birthdays?
2. Who is looking forward to their birthday? Who isn't? Why? Why not?
3. What is Harry's good idea? What do Richard and Emma think about it?
4. What are Emma's parents' jobs?



5.12

5. Who is Zac? What are Harry and Zac planning to do?

6. Who went to the Galapagos Islands. Who would like to go?

7. How are David and Rosie related to Richard and Emma?

8. What things in the future is Emma not sure about?

9. Who is John? What is Emma thinking of doing before she settles down?

Discussion

1. Look at the photo.

- Do you think this is a happy family? How do you know?
- What's your opinion of Emma? Do you understand how she feels? Why/Why not?
- What do you think Emma should do now?



Reading and speaking

He was only 16 ...

1. Look at the photos and headings. Which boy is more likely to succeed in the future? Why?

2. Decide if statements 1–7 are true or false for both Adam Mudd and Joel Kioko.

1. His family are quite well off.
2. His special talent could lead to a successful future.
3. After three years of hard work he became rich.
4. He is going to travel abroad.
5. He used his talent to help the students in his school.
6. He developed his talent alone without help from others.
7. For the next few years, his life will be very different. How?

3. Who do you think said each one? Why?

1. His 'I didn't do it for the money.'
2. 'This court does not believe that you didn't know what you were doing.'
3. 'Thank you! We love coming to your lessons.'
4. 'We had no idea what he was doing. We'll help him all we can now.'
5. 'I'm a bit worried about being so far from home.'
6. 'You're going to be a big star one day!'

Adam Mudd

FROM schoolboy TO cyber hacker!

He was just 16 when, working alone in his bedroom at home, Adam Mudd created a computer program – a virus called Titanium Stresser. At 18, he started selling the program to cyber criminals worldwide and earned nearly £400,000. He caused chaos – websites crashed 'from Greenland to New Zealand, from Russia to Chile'. All in all, because of Mudd there were 1.7 million attacks on more than 650,000 victims. These included users of Xbox Live, Minecraft, Runescape, TeamSpeak and Microsoft. What went wrong?

Mudd comes from a comfortable home in the pretty village of Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, England. This is where he was living with his parents when he created the software. As well as selling the virus, he carried out nearly 600 attacks with it himself, with the user name **themuddfamily**. Many of these attacks were on West Herts College, where he was a student. One attack was so large that it not only crashed the network in his college, it also hit 70 other schools and colleges, including Cambridge University. Mudd explained these attacks by saying he was bullied at college and nobody helped him. When finally arrested, aged 19, Mudd was working on his computer in his bedroom. At first, he denied doing anything wrong. Then he said the money was not important to him – it was all about status, and he wanted to make friends in the gaming community online. Mudd found it difficult to make friends outside his family. His parents were in court to support their son. However, the judge at his trial refused to free him – he said that Mudd must be a lesson to others. Mudd will probably spend the next two years in prison. Mudd is one of many teenage hackers. The average age of a hacker is just 17, and teenagers are behind some of the world's most notorious cyber attacks. Often the best teenage hackers get really good IT jobs in the end.



Joel Kioko

FROM Kenyan slum TO the world stage!

Sixteen-year-old Joel Kioko comes from Kenya, East Africa. He was born in Kuwinda, a slum in the capital, Nairobi. He says, "It's dirty, obviously, but it's a good place. It's home."

But Joel is very different from the other teenagers in Kawinda – he's going to leave home because he's won a dance scholarship. He is going to train to be a ballet dancer at the English National Ballet School in London.

How did this happen?

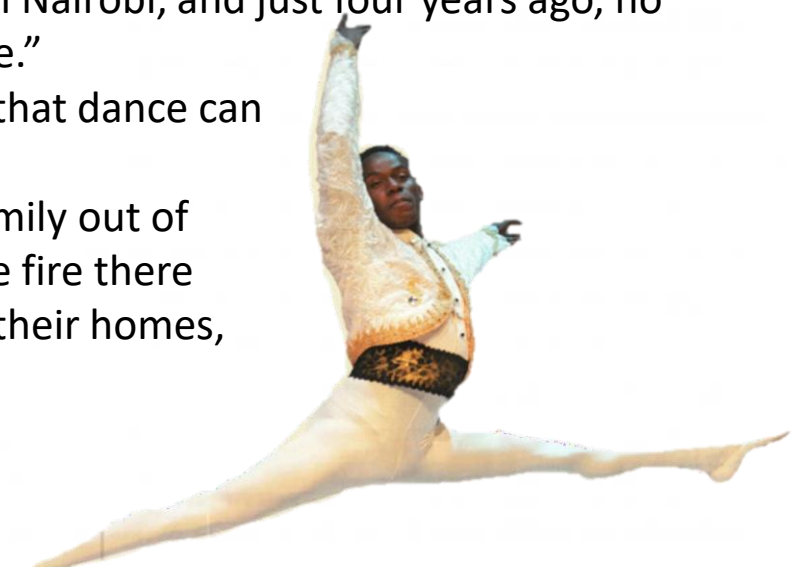
Amazingly, Joel took up dancing only three years ago. He went with a female cousin to her ballet class. "I thought, what is this strange dance? It's not like Kenyan dancing." But then when he saw the men dancing, and they were leaping and jumping, he thought "I knew this is what I wanted to do with my life."

Luck was on his side. An American dance teacher, Rebecca Miller, from the School of American Ballet in New York, saw him dance. She comes to Kenya every year to teach ballet classes to poor children, and when she saw Joel she couldn't believe how beautifully he moved, and how quickly he was learning it all. She invited him to train with her, and he has been working in her studio for more than seven hours a week. He says at first, Joel says he had the opportunity to meet people who had succeeded, while he was dancing in London.

Joel says his dream is to become a principal dancer, but he's only 16, and the dance is in a studio in Nairobi, and just four years ago, no one knew who they found me."

He wants to show the world that dance can be a way to a better future.

He also wants to move his family out of Kuwinda. There was a terrible fire there last year – 2,000 people lost their homes, including his family.



1. Answer the questions.

- Which boy do you think will be most successful in the future? Why?
- Imagine an unsuccessful future for both boys.
Perhaps Joel will ...
Perhaps Adam will ...
- Imagine a successful future.
Joel will be ...
I think Adam will ...
I don't think ...
- How can each teenager influence their own future? Who needs more help? Why?



Vocabulary and speaking | Phrasal verbs - literal

1. Phrasal verbs are a verb + an adverb or preposition. They can be literal or idiomatic. Look at these sentences. Which are literal and which are idiomatic?

carry out

- a. You haven't carried out my instructions!
- b. I carried out the rubbish to the bin.

take up

- a. I've decided to take up tennis.
- b. She took the baby up to the bedroom.

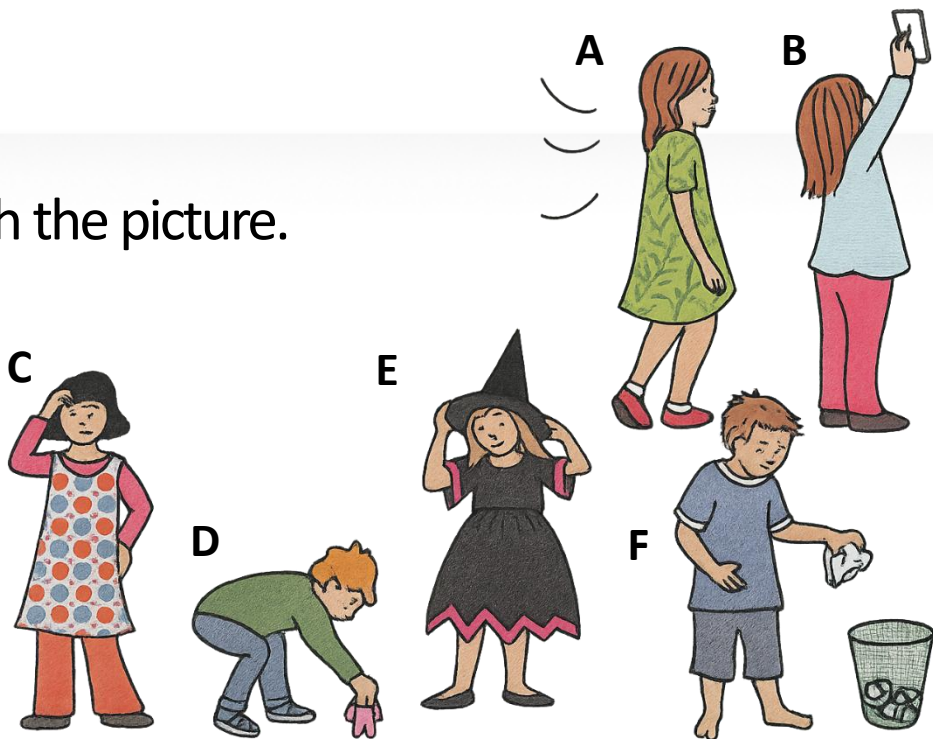
2. Complete these literal phrasal verbs with a word below.

up | at | down | on | back | off

- 1. Come in and take _____ your coat!
- 2. I'll lend you £20. Pay me _____ when you can.
- 3. Put _____ something warm. It's cold today.
- 4. Look _____ the countryside. Isn't it beautiful?
- 5. That was our family home. I grew _____ there.
- 6. If you don't feel well, go and lie _____.

3. Match the phrasal verb with the picture.

- 1. turn something off
- 2. throw something away
- 3. pick something up
- 4. turn round
- 5. try something on
- 6. look for something



4. Complete the sentences with a phrasal verb from 3.

- 1. I'm _____ my glasses because I can't see. Hold on.
- 2. I can't believe you _____ my little brother's toy _____!
- 3. I'll _____ you _____ at 7 o'clock.
- 4. The economy should _____ soon after elections.
- 5. I don't know if the size is the one I need. Can I _____ it _____?
- 6. Can I _____ the radio? Or are you listening to it?

5. Replace the idiomatic phrasal verbs with a phrase from below.

get up-to-date | became successful | stop | learnt bit by bit

1. She picked up Spanish when she worked in Argentina.
2. He will give up dancing if he is homesick.
3. I'm just calling to catch up with your news.
4. Their new business took off very quickly.

6. Match the phrases with the pictures and make sentences.

**look after | look up a word | run out of (something) |
fall out with someone | get on well with somebody**



7. Complete the sentences with a phrasal verb from 6.

1. Look I cannot speak much longer, I'm _____ battery.
2. 'What does this word mean?' 'I don't know. I'll _____ it _____.'
3. Can you _____ my children, mom? I need to go to the market.
4. I feel miserable because I _____ my best friend last week.
5. My father doesn't really _____ with my mother. They will divorce.

8. Fill in the sentences below with a phrasal verb in the correct form.

1. Are you good at _____ foreign languages?
2. Do you always _____ with your friends or do you sometimes argue?
3. How do you usually _____ with your friends' news? Do you text or call?
4. Do you use a dictionary to _____ new words?
5. Where did you _____? Do you still live there?
6. Do you ever _____ with friends and stop speaking to them?

9. Respond the questions in 8.

1. Read the questions and the possible answers.

- Which agree 100%?
- Which disagree 100%?
- Which are not certain?

Q: Do you think Damian will pass his exams?

A:

- Of course he will.
- He might do.
 - Mmm ... maybe.
 - I doubt it.
 - No chance

Q: Does Marek earn a lot of money?

A:

- Yes, absolutely.
 - I think so.
 - Mmm ... I'm not sure.
 - I don't think so.
 - Definitely not.

Q: Is Argentina going to win the World Cup?

A:

- Definitely!
 - Perhaps.
 - They might do.
 - Anything's possible.
 - Not a chance.

2. Listen to the conversations. Underline the answers the two people give. Do they agree?  5.14

3. Listen again. Pay attention to the stress and intonation. Practice the conversations.  5.14

Choose your own replies.

4. Complete these conversations with a word or phrase from 1.

1. A: Sarah's job is really stressful, isn't it?

B: _____. She's a paramedic.

A: Is she having a holiday soon?

B: I _____ so. She says she _____ go to Spain.

2. A: Isn't it Julie's birthday next week?

B: Yes, _____. It's on the 21st.

A: So she's a Leo.

B: No, I _____. I think she's a Virgo.

3. A: Do you think Robert and Paul are in love?

B: _____. They're going to get married next June in Hawaii.

A: Hawaii! Are you going to the wedding?

B: _____. I can't afford it.

5. Discuss these questions.

1. Did Mark Zuckerberg invent Facebook?
2. Was David Bowie American?
3. Was Sherlock Holmes a real person?
4. Is the population of China more than two billion?
5. Do some vegetarians eat fish?
6. Is the weather going to be nice this weekend?
7. Are you going to be rich and famous one day?
8. Is your school the best in town?

Listen and compare.  5.16

'My future dreams ...'

1. Think about your future. How do you see your life ... ?

- next year in
- in five years' time
- ten years' time

2. Read about Rita. What are her definite plans? What is she not sure about? What are her hopes, ambitions, and dreams?



3. Re-read Rita's six-paragraph talk. In each paragraph, underline words or phrases you can use in your own talk about the future.

4. Rewrite the first paragraph about you.

5. Write a talk about your future plans and dreams.
Mark pauses and words you want to stress.

MY DREAMS FOR THE FUTURE

Hello everyone. My name's Rita - Susie for short. I'm 20 years old. At the moment, I'm in my second year at art school, and I often dream about my future. I have big plans, and I'd like to tell you a bit about them.

My most immediate plans are holiday plans. I'm going to visit my brother who's working in Australia. My mother and I are going to spend Christmas with him in the summer sun. I'm very excited about that.

When I return I need to make a final decision about which course to study next year. I'm still not sure - I'm thinking of doing either fashion design or landscape design. It's difficult because I'm interested in both clothes and gardens. If I choose landscape, I'd like to work with my friend Jasper. He's brilliant with gardens, and we've already worked on two together. It was great fun, and we get on really well.

In five or ten years' time, I would like to have my own business and work for myself like my father. He has his own building business. Perhaps I'll do a business course after I finish art school.

Of course, one day I hope to marry and have children. Ideally before I'm 30, but I can't plan until I meet the right person and I haven't got a boyfriend at the moment.

In my dreams, I see myself at 40 running a successful gardening company with about 20 employees. I'll design beautiful gardens for beautiful people. I'll have a beautiful house, two beautiful children, and of course a husband who's as successful as I am. Who knows ... it could even be Jasper!

Here are four verb patterns.

1. Verb + to + infinitive

They **need to prepare** for the presentation.
I'd **like to travel** abroad.

2. Verb + -ing

We **love going** to parties. I **enjoy travelling** abroad.

3. Verb + -ing or + to + infinitive with no change in meaning.

It **started to rain/raining**.
I **continued to work/working** in the library.

4. Verb + preposition + -ing

We're **thinking of moving** house.
I'm **looking forward to having** more free time.

like doing and would like to do

1. *Like doing* and *love doing* express a general enjoyment.

I **like working as** a seller. = I am a teacher and I enjoy it.
I **love dancing**. = This is one of my hobbies.

2. *Would like to do* and *would love to do* express a preference now or at a specific time.

I'd **like to be** a teacher. = When I grow up, I want to be a teacher.
Thanks. I'd **love to dance**. = At a party. I'm pleased you asked me.

Question

Would you like to dance?
Would you like to come for a walk?

Short answer

Yes, I would./Yes, I'd love to.
Yes, I would./No, thank you.

Note: *No, I wouldn't* is not common because it is impolite.

will

Form

will+ infinitive without to Will is a modal auxiliary verb. The forms of will are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I/You/We/They He/She/It	'll (will) won't	come. help you.
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Question

What time	will	I/You/We/They He/She/It	be back?
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Short answer

'Will you help me?' 'Yes, **I will.**'

Note:

No, I won't is impolite. It means 'I don't want to help you.'
A polite way of saying no here is '**I'm afraid I can't.**'

Use

Will is used:

1. to express a future intention made at the moment of speaking.

'It's Lorry's birthday.' 'Is it? **I'll buy** her some flowers.'

I'll give you my phone number.

'Do you want the blue or the red pen?' '**I'll take** the blue one.'

2. to express an offer.

I'll carry your suitcase.

We'll do the washing-up.

3. to express a future fact. The speaker thinks it is sure to happen in the future.

I'll be 30 next week.

It **will be** a nice day tomorrow.

This use is called the *Pure Future*. The speaker is talking about the future without expressing an intention, plan, or personal opinion.

going to

Form

am/is/are + going + to + infinitive

Positive and negative

I	'm (am) 'm not	going to work.
He/She/It	's (is) isn't	
You/We/They	're (are) aren't	

Question

What	am	I	going to work?
	is	He/She/It	
	are	You/We/They	

Short answer

Are they going to get married?

Yes, they are./No, they aren't.

Use

Going to is used:

1. to express a future decision, intention, or plan made before the moment of speaking.

How long **are** they **going to stay** in Greece?

She **isn't going to have** a graduation party.

2. when we can see or feel now that something is certain to happen in the future.

Look at these clouds! It's **going to rain**.

Watch out! You're **going to drop** that vase.

will or going to?

Look at the use of *will* and *going to* in these sentences.

I'm **going to make** a cake for the party!
(I decided this morning and bought everything for it.)

What can I cook for the tea? Er ... I know! **I'll make** some biscuits!
(I decided at the moment of speaking.)

Present Continuous

The Present Continuous for the future is used:

1. to express a planned future arrangement.

I'm **meeting** my parents in law for lunch.
What **are you doing** for X-Mas?
We're **having** a party. Can you come?

2. with the verbs go and come.

She's **coming** on Friday.
I'm **going** home early tonight.

Sometimes there is little or no difference between going to and the Present Continuous to express a future arrangement.

We're **seeing** a film this evening.
We're **going to see** a film this evening.

