

Unit 3 - Future time

1. Lý thuyết

A. Các cách nói về tương lai cơ bản (Will vs Going to vs Present Continuous)

Ex:

I will see you tomorrow. → I won't see you

Your friend will be jealous. (bạn của bạn sẽ rất ghen tỵ)

(**dự định không chắc chắn / lời hứa hẹn / một dự đoán không có cơ sở**)

I am going to see you tomorrow

Your friend is going to be jealous (because I refused to see him yesterday)

(**dự định hơi chắc chắn, dự đoán có cơ sở**)

I am seeing you tomorrow.

(**dự định rất chắc chắn 100%**)

He will fall from the chair. (trù ẻo)

He is going to fall from the chair. (có căn cứ - nhìn thấy người bị mất thăng bằng)

- **Will + V** : dự định không chắc chắn / lời hứa hẹn / một dự đoán không có cơ sở)
- **Be Going to + V** : (dự định hơi chắc chắn, dự đoán có cơ sở)
- **Hiện tại tiếp diễn** (dự định rất chắc chắn 100% trong tương lai)
- **Shall** với "I/We" > dùng để đề nghị/ yêu cầu, rủ rê
- Shall I clean the table?
- Shall we go to the movies tonight?

B. Phân biệt may/might/can/could/must/should/ ought to khi nói về khả năng xảy ra 1 việc nào đó

Possible (25%)	Probable (40%)	Certain (99%)	Examples
May might could	should ought to	must can't	1. It may rain. 2.

VOCABULARY: Money and shopping

afford (v): đủ khả năng mua cái gì

cash (n): tiền mặt

change (n): sự thay đổi/ tiền lẻ, tiền trả lại

cheque (UK) (n) / check (US): kiểm tra/ tờ séc

cost (v): giá cả

credit card (n): thẻ tín dụng

earn (v): kiếm được

lend (v): cho vay

owe (v): nợ

pay / paid (v): trả

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pocket money (n): tiền tiêu vặt

price (n): giá

save / save up (v): tiết kiệm

sell (v): bán

spend (v): tiêu

waste (v): phung phí

Taxes (n): thuế

Bank statement (n) kê khai từ ngân hàng

Bank account (n) tài khoản ngân hàng

Changing nouns and verbs into adjectives (Biến danh từ/động từ thành tính từ)

noun/verb > adjective +-able

Afford: đủ khả năng

affordable: có thể chi trả

Comfort: an ủi

comfortable: thoải mái

Enjoy: thưởng thức

enjoyable: thú vị

Notice: để ý

noticeable: đáng chú ý

noun/verb > adjective -ible

Horror: kinh dị

horrible: tởm hại

Possibility: khả năng

possible: có thể

Rely: phụ thuộc

reliable: đáng tin cậy, chắc chắn

Sense: giác quan

sensible: hợp lí, khôn ngoan

Terror: sự kinh khủng

terrible: kinh khủng

noun/verb > adjective -ous

Danger: sự nguy hiểm

dangerous: nguy hiểm

Fame: danh tiếng

famous: nổi tiếng

Ambition(n): tham vọng

ambitious: đầy tham vọng

noun/verb > adjective -ful:

Care: quan tâm

careful: cẩn thận

Harm: làm hại

harmful: có hại

Hope: mong muốn

hopeful: đầy hy vọng

Success: thành công

successful: có thành tựu

Use: sử dụng

useful: hữu ích

noun/verb > adjective -y

Mess: sự lộn xộn

messy: lộn xộn

Mood: tâm trạng

moody: buồn bã

Scare: sự sợ hãi

scary: sợ hãi

sleep: ngủ

sleepy: buồn ngủ

Making adjectives negative (chuyển tính từ thành dạng “phủ định”)

Im - immature: chưa trưởng thành

Impatient: nóng nảy, không kiên nhẫn

Impossible: không thể

Impractical: không thực tế

In- inappropriate: không phù hợp

Independent: độc lập, không phụ thuộc

Inexpensive: không tốn kém

Informal: không nghiêm trang, kém trang trọng

Invisible: vô hình

un- unable: không thể

Unacceptable: không thể chấp nhận

Uncomfortable: không thoải mái

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Unfit: không khỏe
Unreliable: không đáng tin
Untidy: bừa bộn
Unusual: bất thường

Phrasal verbs (Cụm động từ)

catch up (with) : bắt kịp
chill out : thư giãn
clear out: tẩu thoát
clear up : dọn sạch
come round : đi vòng quanh
end up: kết thúc
find out: tìm ra
get out (of bed): ra khỏi
give back: trả lại
go out (with): đi ra ngoài
grow up: lớn lên
Save up: tiết kiệm
sort out: chọn ra
stay up: thức
switch off: tắt
take up: thử/bắt đầu 1 sở thích...
throw out: ném đi
tidy up: dọn dẹp
turn up: xuất hiện

1 số động từ/danh từ > tính từ

Humour (n) khiếu hài hước > humorous (adj) hài hước
Tear (n) nước mắt > tearful (adj) đầm nước mắt
depend (v) phụ thuộc > dependent (adj) phụ thuộc
Dependable (adj) có thể tin tưởng, dựa dẫm
Beauty (n) vẻ đẹp > beautiful (adj) đẹp
Change (v) thay đổi > changeable (adj) có thể thay thế, dễ thay đổi
Cheer (v) ăn mừng > cheerful (adj) vui vẻ
Fury (n) sự tức giận > furious (adj) trở nên tức giận
Laugh (v) cười > laughable (adj) nực cười

2. Bài tập

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1 Choose the best word to complete these sentences.

- 1 *Is/Will* Tim playing with the band this evening?
- 2 Bye, Sam. We'll *seeing/see* you later.
- 3 *Will/Shall* we stay at home and do some revision this afternoon?
- 4 I *am/will* not going to finish my book today.
- 5 My friend Pat *is/will* doing Spanish this year.
- 6 Paul *is going/will* to be really excited when he hears the news!
- 7 Let's go to the cinema! No, I'm afraid we'll *be/being* too late to catch the film.
- 8 My dad *is/will* give you a lift home later.
- 9 Robin *will/shall* win the competition, I'm sure!
- 10 We *are/will* going to Italy for Easter.
- 11 *Are/Will* you going to computer club at lunch time?
- 12 Paula *is/going to* coming to my house to revise for the exam.
- 13 When is Tina *take/taking* her music exam?
- 14 Our hockey team *won't/aren't* win the cup this year.
- 15 Is Bob *going/will* to join the choir?

1. Is
2. See
3. Shall
4. Am
5. Is
6. Is going
7. Be
8. Will
9. Will
10. Are
11. Are
12. Is
13. Taking
14. Won't
15. Going

Tom's parents 1) *are moving/will move* to a new house soon. But Tom is not very keen on the idea! Tom's Mum says, '2) *Will/Shall* we go and look round it this afternoon? I know you're 3) *loving/going to love* it!'

When they arrive, his mother shows him the garden. 'Look, isn't it lovely! Dad says he's 4) *going to fix/fixing* a basketball net on the back wall for you. Come on, aren't you 5) *going to have/having* a look inside?' Tom reluctantly follows her inside.

'Which bedroom are you 6) *going to have / having*, Tom? Dad and I 7) *are having/will have* the big room at the front.'

In the end, Tom admits he quite likes the house. As it's just round the corner from the school, it means he 8) *is going to/will* be able to stay in bed longer in the mornings!

Hân + Trang

1. Are moving
2. Shall ☐
3. going to love ☐
4. Going to fix ☐
5. Going to have
6. Going to have ☐
7. Are having
8. Will ☐

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3 Write the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete these sentences. - The clouds look very heavy. It looks as if it (snow.) - Ellie can't come to the party because she (stay) with her aunt this weekend. (I buy) two tickets for the concert? 'I can't afford to get an ice cream.' ' Oh come on, I (pay)!' - The bus is stuck in traffic. Tom (be) late for school. - Which subjects (you choose) to study next year? - I'm sure you (get) on with my friend Francis. - Tom (do) his best in the competition.	H + Châu - is going to snow - is going to stay/ is staying - Shall I buy - will pay - Is going to be - are you going to choose - Will get - is going to do
4 Choose the <i>will</i>, <i>shall</i> or the present continuous form of the verb in brackets to complete these sentences. - I'm sure the train (be) crowded. It always is at the beginning of the holidays. - This afternoon a professional footballer (come) to talk about fitness. (I invite) your brother to the barbecue? - When (you do) your history homework? 'What are you going to do after school?' ' I think I (go) to chess club today.' - I have to miss the swimming class tomorrow, because I (pack) for the holiday. - What (we buy) from the canteen? - I promise I (never let) my room get in such a mess again!	Uyên (1⇒4) + Giang (5⇒8) - will be - is coming - shall I invite - will you do/ are you doing - Will go - am packing - shall we buy - Will never let

1 Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1 Dan *must/may* be really excited, because his favourite band, Coldplay, is doing a gig in his town.
- 2 If he books right away, he *could/should* be able to get tickets to see them.
- 3 Jeremy says he *might/should* go with him, if he can borrow the money.
- 4 Dan is worried because he thinks the tickets *may/must* sell out quickly.

1. Must
2. Should
3. Might
4. Must

- 5 They think it *must/might* be easier to book on the internet.
- 6 They are already sold out! Never mind – someone *can't/may* be selling some tickets online.
- 7 'Wow! They *might/can't* be asking £50 for a ticket! That's incredible!'

5. Might
6. May
7. Can't
8. Should
9. Must

- 8 He says he definitely *should/may* have enough money in his bank account.
- 9 It says here we *ought to/must* bring ID with us or we won't get in.

Who's going to be in the basketball team this term?

definitely	quite likely	maybe	definitely not
Joseph	Phil	Tom	Jack
Anthony	Liam	Youssef	
Kieran		Salim	
Mark			

- 1 Joseph and Anthony get into the team. They're both excellent players.
- 2 Liam be selected, even though he's a bit unfit.
- 3 Jack be in the team. He hates basketball!
- 4 Tom be good enough, we'll see!
- 5 Youssef is a great player, but he not want to join this term.
- 6 Phil get in this time, he's improved so much.
- 7 Salim is trying very hard and he be good enough.

1. Must
2. Should
3. Can't
4. may/might
5. may/might
6. should/ ought to
7. May / might

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3 Complete the second sentences using *must*, *should* or *might* so they mean the same as the first sentences.

- 1 I'm sure the bus will get here soon.
The bus get here soon.
- 2 It's likely that we will get to the station in time.
We get to the station in time.
- 3 It's possible that Keith will be on the 2.30 train.
Keith be on the 2.30 train.
- 4 He is definitely happy to be coming home.
He be happy to be coming home.
- 5 I'm not sure if we have got the right day!
We not have the right day!

Money and shopping

1 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 I haven't got enough *cash/cheque* to pay for the DVD. I'll use my credit card.
- 2 I gave him a £10 note, and he only gave me £1.50 *money/change*.
- 3 Ella has to work to *earn/owe* her pocket money.
- 4 Do you think this MP3 player would *cost/price* more than the iPod?
- 5 'Could you *save/lend* me £200? I can pay you back tomorrow!'
- 6 Children often *pay/spend* their pocket money the same day they get it.
- 7 Have you *spent/paid* for your piano lessons yet?
- 8 'How much do I *owe/earn* you?' 'I lent you £1 yesterday.'

1. Cash
2. Change
3. Earn
4. Cost
5. Lend
6. Spend
7. Paid
8. Owe

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2 Write the correct adjective after each definition. The first letter is given. 1 Something which is quite frightening is s 2 Someone who behaves intelligently is s 3 Someone that everyone recognises is f 4 Something which is always bad for you is h 5 Something that might cause damage is d 6 Someone who does well in life is s 7 Something that you can easily see is n 8 Someone who thinks everything will be OK is h	1. Scary 2. Sensible/ smart 3. Famous 4. Harmful 5. Dangerous 6. Successful 7. Noticeable 8. Hopeful
3 Write the correct form of the word in capitals to complete these sentences. 1 Sarah didn't think the comedian was very at all. HUMOUR 2 The film was so sad we got quite TEAR 3 I'll ask David to help me as he's totally DEPEND 4 Wow! Your new silver shoes are ! BEAUTY 5 The weather is very at the moment. CHANGE 6 Danny manages to stay , even during exams. CHEER 7 Mr Goodwin got absolutely this afternoon. FURY 8 We lost the match 15 nil. It was ! LAUGH	1. Humorous 2. Tearful 3. Dependable 4. Beautiful 5. Changeable 6. Cheerful 7. Furious 8. Laughable

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Do you think it would be a good idea to have Money Management classes in school? Managing money is very complicated in the modern world. Do the questionnaire to see if you need some help!

- 1 Do you know how to choose the right kind of bank for you? **YES/NO**
- 2 Do you know if you need a cheque book and a card? **YES/NO**
- 3 Do you know how to write a to pay for something? **YES/NO**
- 4 Do you understand your monthly bank? **YES/NO**
- 5 Do you know the best way to your money, if you some left over? **YES/NO**
- 6 Do you understand about the that you will have to pay the government? **YES/NO**
- 7 Do you know how to money from a bank, if you need some extra money? **YES/NO**
- 8 Do you know what to do if you money and you can't afford to pay? **YES/NO**

Group 4.

statement owe taxes account
cheque credit save borrow

1. Account
2. Credit
3. Cheque
4. Statement
5. Save
6. Taxes
7. Borrow
8. Owe

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Use your English

1 Complete the sentences with the correct adjective form of these words.

memory care notice danger
hope horror rely sleep

- 1 The soup is much too salty. It's !
- 2 Dad's car isn't very It keeps on breaking down.
- 3 I keep on singing that stupid tune! I hate it, but it's very
- 4 Be on the steps! They're very slippery.
- 5 'Shall we watch the late night film?' 'No, I'm going to bed. I'm really
- 6 That stain on the front of Steve's shirt is very
- 7 I'm not sure if I've passed the exam, but I'm quite
- 8 Abseiling looks a very sport.

Use your English

1 Complete the sentences with the correct adjective form of these words.

memory care notice danger
hope horror rely sleep

- 1 The soup is much too salty. It's **horrible** !
- 2 Dad's car isn't very **reliable** It keeps on breaking down.
- 3 I keep on singing that stupid tune! I hate it, but it's very **memorable**.
- 4 Be **careful** on the steps! They're very slippery.
- 5 'Shall we watch the late night film?' 'No, I'm going to bed. I'm really **sleepy**
- 6 That stain on the front of Steve's shirt is very **noticeable** (stain: vết bẩn/ ó)
- 7 I'm not sure if I've passed the exam, but I'm quite **hopeful**
- 8 Abseiling looks a very **dangerous** sport.

2 Make a negative word from the word in brackets to complete the text.

Does your mum expect you to wear 1) (possible) clothes? Does she seem 2) (able) to understand your taste? Some people feel really 3) (happy) if their clothes aren't 'right'. They often wear 4) (appropriate) clothes, just because they look cool. A lot of girls wear really 5) (comfortable) shoes with high heels or pointed toes. These are fine for the evening, but they are 6) (suitable) for every day wear. Some people only buy from High Street shops because they are afraid small boutiques will be 7) (reliable). Some people like to buy 8) (expensive) clothes from charity shops. You can put together some very 9) (usual) outfits that no one else will be wearing. Of course, if you have to wear a uniform to school, it's 10) (likely) that you will look cool at school. But, who cares! At least you all look the same.

2 Make a negative word from the word in brackets to complete the text. (un-, im-, in-)

Does your mum expect you to wear 1) **impossible** (possible) clothes? Does she seem 2) **unable** (able) to understand your taste? Some people feel really 3) **unhappy** (happy) if their clothes aren't 'right'. They often wear 4) **inappropriate** (appropriate) clothes, just because they look cool. A lot of girls wear really 5) **uncom...** (comfortable) shoes with high heels or pointed toes. These are fine for the evening, but they are 6) **unsuitable** (suitable) for every day wear. Some people only buy from High Street shops because they are afraid small boutiques will be 7) **unreliable** (reliable). Some people like to buy 8) **inexpensive** (expensive) clothes from charity shops. You can put together some very 9) **unusual** (usual) outfits that no one else will be wearing. Of course, if you have to wear a uniform to school, it's 10) **unlikely** (likely) that you will look cool at school. But, who cares! At least you all look the same.

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4 Complete the text with the correct form of the word in capitals. Sometimes you need to change the spelling of the word.

Keira just joined the netball team but the other girls are about it. **HAPPY**
 They say she's to work with **POSSIBLE**
 because she doesn't seem to take the game seriously. She's, and keeps **PATIENT**
 shouting at the other girls to pass her the ball.
 She doesn't do the training seriously, and is quite She is often late **FIT**
 for practice and isn't, as she **RELY**
 loses concentration. She isn't
 always on the court, **SENSE**
 and sometimes trips people up by mistake.
 Everyone knows you have to be very **CARE**
 not to hurt the other players, but her behaviour is often **ACCEPT**
 The team has been losing all their matches, but they are all hoping that if they drop her from the team they can be again. **SUCCESS**

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the word in capitals. Sometimes you need to change the spelling of the word.

Keira just joined the netball team but the other girls are **unhappy** about it. **HAPPY**
 They say she's **impossible** to work with **POSSIBLE**
 because she doesn't seem to take the game seriously. She's **impatient**, and keeps **PATIENT**
 shouting at the other girls to pass her the ball.
 She doesn't do the training seriously, and is quite **unfit**. She is often late **FIT**
 for practice and isn't **reliable**, as she **RELY**
 loses concentration. She isn't
 always **sensible** on the court, **SENSE**
 and sometimes trips people up by mistake.
 Everyone knows you have to be very **careful** not to hurt the other players, **CARE**
 but her behaviour is often **unacceptable** **ACCEPT**
 The team has been losing all their matches, but they are all hoping that if they drop her from the team they can be **successful** again. **SUCCESS**

3 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 I can't do question 4. It's !
A impossible **B** impossible
C impossible **D** impossible
 2 Have you seen the new version of 'The Man'?
A Invisible **B** Unvisible
C Invisable **D** Invisible

3 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 I can't do question 4. It's !
A impossible **B** impossible
C impossible **D** impossible
 2 Have you seen the new version of 'The Man'?
A Invisible **B** Unvisible
C Invisable **D** Invisible

3 Mr Dalton said 'Sit still and be !'

- A** sensible **B** senseful
C sensible **D** sense

4 There's an cinema in Harrington Street which shows great films.

- A** independant **B** undependent
C independent **D** dependent

5 'What did you get for your birthday?' 'I was really - I got a new bicycle.'

- A** luckful **B** luckous
C luckible **D** lucky

3 Mr Dalton said 'Sit still and be !'

- A** sensible **B** senseful
C sensible **D** sense

4 There's an cinema in Harrington Street which shows great films.

- A** independant **B** undependent
C independent **D** dependent

5 'What did you get for your birthday?' 'I was really - I got a new bicycle.'

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