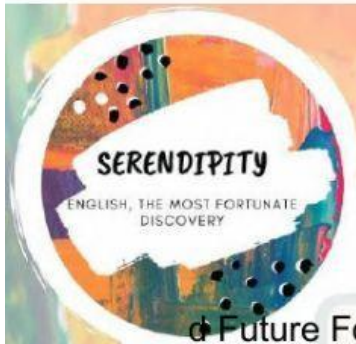




Future Forms

Future Forms

be **going to** + infinitive

future plans and intentions

My sister's going to adopt a child.

Are you going to buy a new car or a second-hand one?

I'm not going to go to New York tomorrow. The meeting is cancelled.

predictions

Barcelona are going to win. They're playing really well.

Look at those black clouds. I think it's going to rain.

present continuous: be + verb + -ing

future arrangements

Lorna and Jamie are getting married in October

We're meeting at 10.00 tomorrow in Jack's office.

Jame's leaving on Friday and coming back next Tuesday.

will / shall + infinitive

instant decisions, promises, offers, predictions, future facts,

suggestions

1 I'll have the steak. (instant decision)

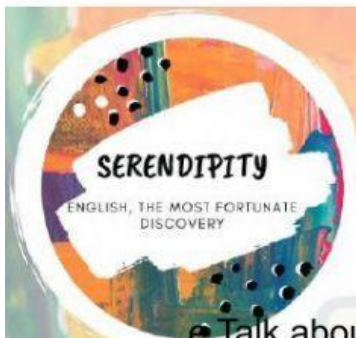
I won't tell anybody where you are. (promise)

I'll carry that bag for you . (offer)

You'll love New York! (prediction)

I'll be at home all afternoon. (future fact)

2 Shall I help you with your homework? (offer) Shall we eat out tonight? (suggestion)



- Talk about the future. Give as much information as possible.

ARE YOU ... ?

- having dinner with your family tonight
- or is anyone in your family getting married soon
- doing something with a family member this week
- visiting a relative this weekend



ARE YOU GOING TO ... ?

- have a new nephew or niece soon
- have a big family get-together soon
- go on holiday with your family this year
- buy a present for a member of your family this month



DO YOU THINK ... ?

- the number of people getting divorced will go up or down in the future
- the birth rate will go up or down in your country
- anyone in your family will live to be 90 or more
- you will move away from (or back to) the area where your family live



3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

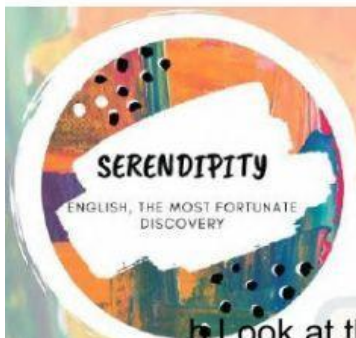
An important aspect of speaking English is stressing the words in a sentence which carry the information, and not stressing the other ones. This will help you to communicate better and to speak with good rhythm. Listen to the rhythm in these three dialogues and repeat.

1.21

- 1 A Are you **coming home** for dinner tonight?
B No. I'm **going out** with my friends.
- 2 A **What** are you **going to do** in the summer?
B We're **going to rent a house** with my **sister** and her husband.
- 3 A Do you **think** they'll have children soon?
B I **don't think** so. **Not** for a few years anyway.

4 READING

a Read *Younger brother or only child?*



Look at the highlighted words in the two texts. Try to work out their meaning from the context. Then match them with definitions 1- 12.

- 1 adj ill
- 2 it's no surprise that
- 3 noun competition between two people
- 4 noun the time when you were a child
- 5 noun a meeting of people, e.g. family
- 6 noun people who are fully grown
- 7 adj knowing about or being conscious of sth
- 8 noun a school where children can live during the year
- 9 verb think that sb or sth is important
- 10 verb divided sth between two or more people
- 11 verb try to hurt sb else
- 12 noun a group of friends

each other

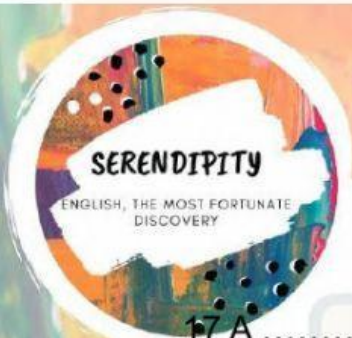
When brothers and sisters get older they value **each other** more.
Use 'each other' to talk about an action between two people or groups of people, e.g. I don't get on very well with my dad - we don't understand **each other**.

5 VOCABULARY adjectives of personality

a Complete the definitions with the adjectives.

affectionate	aggressive	ambitious	independent	
jealous	moody	rebellious	reliable	selfish
sensible	sensitive	sociable	spoilt	stubborn
anxious		bossy	charming	competitive

- 1 people think about themselves and not about other people.
- 2 A person always wants to win.
- 3 children behave badly because they are given everything they want.
- 4 An person gets angry quickly and likes fighting and arguing.
- 5 people have an attractive personality and make people like them.
- 6 A person has common sense and is practical.
- 7 A person is friendly and enjoys being with other people.
- 8 people are often worried or stressed.
- 9 A person is happy one minute and sad the next, and is often bad-tempered.
- 10 people like doing things on their own, without help.
- 11 A person likes giving orders to other people.
- 12 An person shows that they love or like people very much.
- 13 A person thinks that someone loves another person more than them, or wants what other people have.
- 14 A person can be easily hurt or offended.
- 15 An person wants to be successful in life.
- 16 A person is someone who you can trust or depend on.



17 A person doesn't like obeying rules.
18 A person never changes his (or her) opinion or attitude about something.

b Match the adjectives and their opposites.

hard-working
mean
outgoing
self-confident
stupid
talkative

clever
generous
insecure
lazy
quiet
shy

c Which prefix do you use with these adjectives? Put them in the correct column.

ambitious friendly honest imaginative kind
mature organized patient reliable responsible
selfish sensitive sociable tidy

un- / dis-	im- / ir- / in-
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

**False friends**

Some words in English are very similar to words in other languages, but have different meanings.

Sensible looks very similar to *sensible* in Spanish and French, but in fact in English it means someone who has common sense and is practical. The Spanish / French word *sensible* translates as **sensitive** in English (to describe a person who is easily hurt).

Sympathetic does not mean the same as *sympatyczny* in Polish or *sempatik* in Turkish (which mean **nice, friendly**). In English, **sympathetic** means a person who understands other people's feelings, e.g. *My best friend was very sympathetic when I failed my exam last week.*

6 PRONUNCIATION word stress, adjective endings

a Underline the stressed syllable in these multi-syllable adjectives.

1 **jealous** **anxious** **ambitious** **generous** **rebellious**

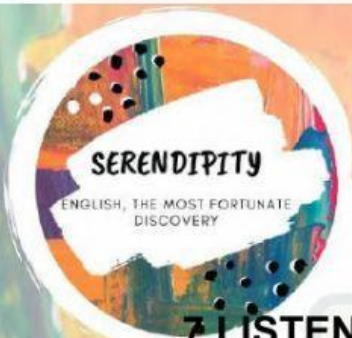
2 **sociable** **reliable**

3 **responsible** **sensible**

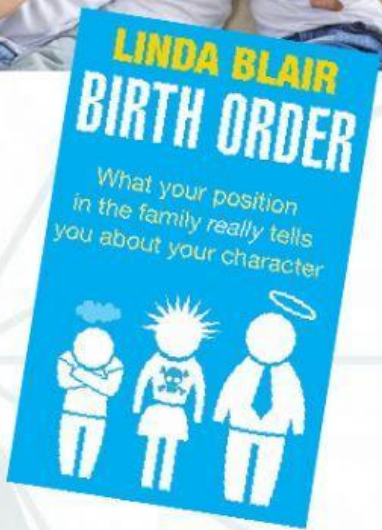
4 **competitive** **talkative** **aggressive** **sensitive**

5 **unfriendly** **insecure** **impatient** **immature**

b Listen and check. 1.26



7 LISTENING



a What's your position in the family?
Are you the oldest child, a middle child,
the youngest child, or an only child?

b Look at the cover of Linda Blair's book. Now listen to a journalist
talking about it on a radio programme. Complete the chart by writing four
more adjectives of personality in each column.

Oldest children	Middle children	Youngest children	Only children
sensible	relaxed	outgoing	self-confident