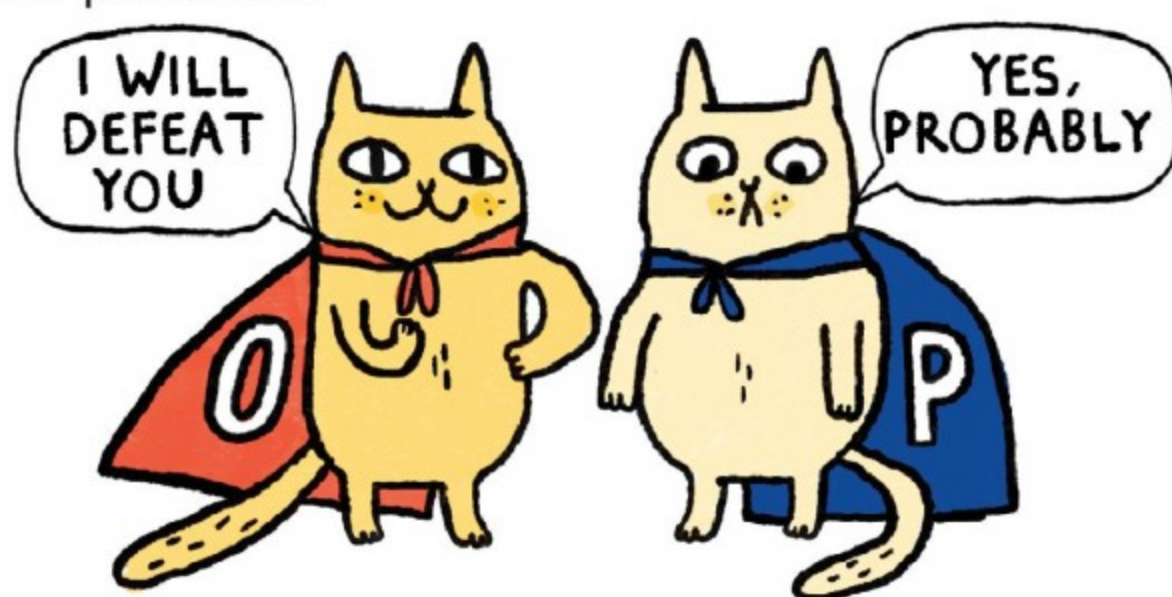


## 1 VOCABULARY opposite verbs

- a **6.1** Listen to five sentences and questions. Write down the main verb in each sentence. What are the opposite verbs?
- b **p.157 Vocabulary Bank Opposite verbs**

## 2 GRAMMAR will / won't (predictions)

- a Read the conversations. Label the responses **O** for optimist or **P** for pessimist.



	Your friend says	You say
1	This check-in line is really slow!	a <input type="checkbox"/> Don't worry. It'll start moving. b <input type="checkbox"/> I know. We'll miss the flight.
2	Let's drive to the restaurant.	a <input type="checkbox"/> We'll never find anywhere to park. b <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, it'll be quicker.
3	I lent my brother some money.	a <input type="checkbox"/> I'm sure he'll pay you back. b <input type="checkbox"/> You won't see it again.
4	I'm taking my driver's test tomorrow.	a <input type="checkbox"/> It'll go well. You'll see. b <input type="checkbox"/> You won't pass.
5	I'm selling my old laptop on eBay.	a <input type="checkbox"/> You'll sell it easily. b <input type="checkbox"/> Nobody will buy it.
6	Hooray! Our team made the final!	a <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. But we'll lose. b <input type="checkbox"/> Yes! I'm sure we'll win!
7	I'm taking Japanese classes next week.	a <input type="checkbox"/> That'll be interesting! b <input type="checkbox"/> You'll never learn it.
8	We're going to see the movie in Spanish.	a <input type="checkbox"/> You won't understand a word. b <input type="checkbox"/> You'll love it. And it'll be good practice.

- b **6.3** Listen and check.
- c Which response would you probably say in each situation? Are you an optimist or a pessimist?
- d Look at the **You say** responses again. Are they about the present or the future?
- e **p.136 Grammar Bank 6A**

## 3 PRONUNCIATION 'll, won't

- a **6.5** Listen and repeat the words and phrases. Copy the rhythm.

I'll	I'll be late	I'll be late for work.
You'll	You'll never	You'll never learn.
He'll	He'll pay	He'll pay you back.
It'll	It'll go	It'll go well.
We'll	We'll miss	We'll miss the flight.

- b **6.6** Listen and write six sentences. What sound do the pink letters have in *won't* and *want*?
- c Practice in pairs. **A** read the first line of each conversation in **2a**. **B** say the optimist's responses. Then change roles. **A** says the pessimist's responses.
- d **Communication** You're a pessimist! **A p.104 B p.109** Make predictions.

## 4 LISTENING

- a **6.7** Listen to the introduction to a radio show. Why is positive thinking good for you?
- b Try to guess the missing words in these callers' tips.
- Caller 1** Live in the pr\_\_\_\_\_, not in the p\_\_\_\_\_.
- Caller 2** Think p\_\_\_\_\_ thoughts, not n\_\_\_\_\_ ones.
- Caller 3** Don't spend a lot of time following the n\_\_\_\_\_ online or on TV.
- Caller 4** Every week, make a list of all the g\_\_\_\_\_ th\_\_\_\_\_ that happened to you.
- Caller 5** Try to use positive I\_\_\_\_\_ when you speak to other people.
- c **6.8** Listen to the rest of the radio show and check.
- d Listen again. Write down any extra information you hear for each tip. Which tips do you think are the most useful? Do you have any tips of your own?



## 5 READING

- Look at the cartoon in the article of a girl who has an exam the next day. Do you think she is an optimist or a pessimist?
- Read the article and check. What is “defensive pessimism”?

# Why negative thinking can be positive

Everybody thinks that it's better to be an optimist than a pessimist (even pessimists think it, of course). People always say “Cheer up. Don't worry, be happy. Smile.” But in fact there's a kind of pessimism – called “defensive pessimism” – that can lead to very positive results, according to Julie K. Norem, a professor of psychology at Wellesley College, Massachusetts. “Defensive pessimism is a strategy used in specific situations to manage anxiety, fear, and worry,” says Norem. Studies show that 30 to 35 percent of Americans use it to help them in their lives, and they're often very successful people.

Defensive pessimists think about future situations and prepare for them by imagining all the things that can go wrong. For example, if a defensive pessimist has an important exam, they think this:



- Then they look at each possible problem and plan how to avoid it. So for the exam situation, they go to bed early and have a good night's sleep; they find out in advance exactly where the exam is; they eat a good breakfast, and take lots of pens and pencils, and a bottle of water; and they leave home early. That puts them in control, and it means that the exam will be better than for an optimist, who just thinks, “Oh, everything will be fine!” Because sometimes everything goes wrong, and it's good to be prepared.

- Complete these sentences from the article with the same word.
  - I'll go to the \_\_\_\_\_ place.
  - Sometimes everything goes \_\_\_\_\_.
- What do these sentences mean?
  - There's something **wrong** with the printer.
  - I'm sorry, you have the **wrong** number.
  - Our trip was fine, nothing **went wrong**.
- Read the article again. Then look at the things a defensive pessimist thinks about catching a flight. What can he do to avoid these problems?



- Do you think defensive pessimism is a good idea? Can you think of any situations where you behave in this way?

## 6 SPEAKING

With a partner, ask and answer the questions. Use a phrase from the box and say why. Which of you is more optimistic?

**Are you a positive or negative thinker?**

Do you think...?

- you'll have a nice weekend
- you'll pass your next English exam
- you'll get a good (or better) job in the future
- you'll make some new friends on your next vacation
- you'll live to be 100
- you'll get to the end of this book
- you'll find the love of your life

### Responding to predictions

*I hope so. / I hope not.*

*I doubt it.*

*I think so. / I don't think so.*

*Probably (not).*

*Maybe. / Perhaps.*

*Definitely (not).*

Do you think you'll have a nice weekend?

(I hope so. I think the weather will be good and...



## 6A will / won't (predictions)

- 1 **A** I'm seeing Jessica at six. **B** She'll be late.  
The movie's in French. We **won't understand** anything.
- 2 It's a great book. I'm sure you'll like it.  
I don't think it'll rain tomorrow.

6.4

### be going to for predictions

We can also use *be going to* for predictions when we know or can see something is going to happen (see 3A p.130), e.g.,

Look at the clouds.

It's **going to** rain.

They're playing very well.

They're **going to** win.

+	-
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	'll be late.
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	won't be late.

Contractions: 'll = will; won't = will not

?	✓	✗
Will	Yes,	No,
I / you / he / she / it / we / they	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	I / you / he / she / it / we / they
be late?	will.	won't.

- 1 We often use *will / won't* + base form for future predictions, i.e., to say things we think, guess, or know about the future.
- 2 We often use *I think / I don't think / I'm sure* + *will*.  
*I think he'll fail the exam. I don't think he'll pass the exam. NOT I think he won't pass.*

## 6B will / won't (other uses)

### decisions

I **won't stay** for dinner. I think I'll go home early.

### offers

I'll help you with your homework. I'll open the door for you.

### promises

I'll always love you. I won't tell anybody.

6.10

- We use *will / won't* + base form for making instant decisions, offers, and promises. We don't use the present tense.  
*I'll help you with those bags.*  
**NOT** ~~I help you with those bags.~~
- In questions with *I* and *we*, *shall* (and not *will*) is sometimes used to offer to do something or to make a suggestion, but this is not a common use. *Shall we go for a walk?*

## 6C review of verb forms: present, past, and future

tense	example	use
simple present	I <b>live</b> downtown. She <b>doesn't smoke</b> .	things that always or usually happen
present continuous	He's <b>looking</b> for a new job. I'm <b>leaving</b> tomorrow.	things that are happening now or around now things that we have arranged for the future
simple past	We <b>saw</b> a good movie last night. We <b>didn't do</b> anything yesterday.	finished actions that happened once or more than once in the past
past continuous	He <b>was working</b> in Chiang Mai. What <b>were</b> you <b>doing</b> at 7:00?	actions that were in progress at a past time
be going to + base form	I'm <b>going to see</b> Tom tonight. Look! It's <b>going to snow</b> .	future plans predictions when we know / can see what's going to happen
will / won't + base form	You'll <b>love</b> New York. I'll <b>call</b> her later. I'll <b>help</b> you. I'll <b>pay</b> you back tomorrow.	predictions instant decisions offers promises
present perfect	I've <b>finished</b> the book. Have you <b>ever been</b> to Iran?	recently finished actions (we don't say when) past experiences

6.17



## 6A

a Write sentences and questions with *will* / *won't*. Use contractions where you can.

- ☐ the exam / easy to pass  
*It won't be easy to pass the exam.*
- ☐ I think they / lose the game
  - ☐ the meeting / be long
  - ☐ she / get the job – she's not qualified enough
  - ☐ you / see him at work later
  - ☐ I don't want to go. it / be impossible to park
  - ☐ you / like that book
  - ☐ I'm sure she / love the present I bought her
  - ☐ there / be a lot of traffic in the morning
  - ☐ you / find a good job, I'm sure
  - ☐ everything / be OK, so there's no need to worry

b Complete with *will* + a verb from the list.

be (x2) get like pass snow

- A Do you think the traffic *will be* bad?  
 B No, because it's a holiday today.
- A Do you like this band?  
 B Yes, I think they \_\_\_\_\_ famous one day.
- A Is this a good movie?  
 B Yes, I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- A Do you think it \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B No, it's not cold enough.
- A What do you think James \_\_\_\_\_ me?  
 B I'm sure it will be something nice.
- A I'm so worried about the exam!  
 B Don't worry. I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_.

← p.46

## 6B

a Match the sentences.

- It's hot in here. **G**
- I'm thirsty. **A**
  - I have a headache. **B**
  - This exercise is hard. **C**
  - I'm hungry. **D**
  - These bags are heavy. **E**
  - I left my wallet at home. **F**
  - I need that photo urgently. **G**
  - We don't have any milk. **H**
- A I'll lend you some money.  
 B I'll make you a sandwich.  
 C I'll get you a glass of water.  
 D I'll help you with it.  
 E I'll buy some on my way home.  
 F I'll email it to you now.  
 G I'll open the window.  
 H I'll turn off the music.  
 I I'll carry one for you.

b Complete the sentences with *will* / *won't* + a verb.

buy call forget get have help pay take tell

- A What would you like? B I'll *have* the fish.
- A I can't do this crossword. B I \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- A It's a secret. B I \_\_\_\_\_ anyone, I promise.
- A When will I hear from you again?  
 B I \_\_\_\_\_ you tonight.
- A Can I borrow \$50?  
 B When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ me back?
- A It's my birthday next week.  
 B Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_.
- A I feel sick. B I \_\_\_\_\_ you home.
- A These shoes are too small.  
 B I \_\_\_\_\_ a bigger pair for you, ma'am.
- A This chocolate you bought isn't very good.  
 B Yes, I know. I \_\_\_\_\_ it again.

← p.48

## 6C

a Complete the questions with one word.

- I didn't see you last week. *Were* you sick?
- \_\_\_\_\_ you often remember your dreams?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ you watch the game last night?
  - Who do you think \_\_\_\_\_ win the election next year?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ you been to the supermarket?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ your brother like rock music?
  - What \_\_\_\_\_ you going to watch on TV tonight?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ it snowing when you left?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ you at the party last night?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ the movie finished yet?

b Read the conversation. Put the verb in the correct form.

- A What *are* we *doing* tonight? (do)  
 B We <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with Diego and Luz. (have)  
 A But we <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with them last week! (have)  
 B Yes, but they <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to tell us some good news. (want)  
 A Oh, OK then. <sup>4</sup> I \_\_\_\_\_ some flowers. (buy)  
 ...  
 B It's eight o'clock! Where <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? (be)  
 A I'm sorry. When I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ home I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to buy the flowers. And then I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Mark in the store... (walk, stop, see)  
 B Well, hurry up. We <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ late! (be)  
 A It's OK. I <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi, and I <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ ready in five minutes. (already call, be)

← p.51



# Opposite verbs

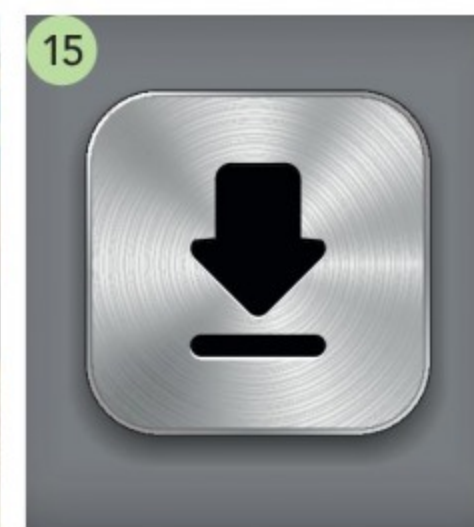
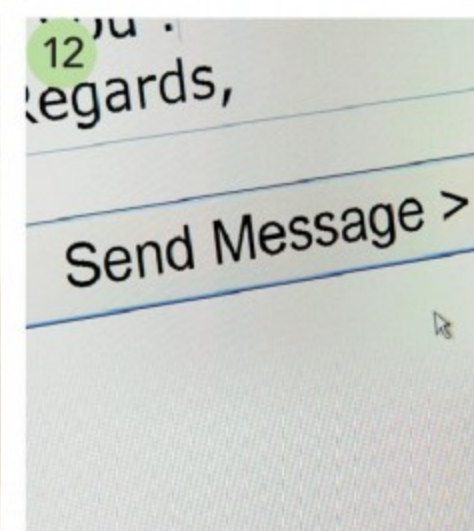
## VOCABULARY BANK

a Match the verbs and photos.

- ☐ arrive (early) /ə'raɪv/
- ☐ break (your phone) /breɪk/
- ☐ buy (a house) /baɪ/
- ☐ download (a song) /'daʊnləʊd/
- ☐ find (your keys) /faɪnd/
- ☐ forget (a name) /fər'get/
- ☐ lend (money to somebody) /lend/
- ☐ love (cooking) /lʌv/
- ☐ miss (a train) /mɪs/
- ☐ pass (an exam) /pæs/
- ☐ pick up (somebody at the airport) /pɪk 'ʌp/
- ☐ 1 push (the door) /puʃ/
- ☐ send (an email) /send/
- ☐ start (a race) /start/
- ☐ teach (math) /ti:tʃ/
- ☐ turn on (the TV) /tɜ:n 'ʌn/
- ☐ win (a game) /wɪn/

Opposite

leave



b Find the opposite verbs in the list. Write them in the **Opposite** column.

- borrow (money from somebody) /'barəʊ/
- catch /kætʃ/
- drop off /drɒp 'ɒf/
- fail /feɪl/
- finish /'fɪnɪʃ/
- fix / repair /fiks/ /rɪ'peɪr/
- get /get/
- hate /heɪt/
- learn /lɜ:n/
- leave /liv/
- lose (x2) /lu:z/
- pull /pʊl/
- receive /rɪ'si:v/
- remember /rɪ'membə/
- sell /sɛl/
- turn off /tɜ:n 'ɒf/
- upload /'ʌpləʊd/

c 6.2 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Test a partner. **A** say a verb, **B** say the opposite.