**Future forms: present continuous, *be going to*, *will / won't*: Activity 1**

Read Grammar Bank 1B. Then choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences. Choose *both* if both verb forms are possible. Listen and check.

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| **Grammar Bank**  **1B** future forms: present continuous, *be going to, will*/*won’t*  ***be going to* + base form**  EXAMPLES  **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 City tomorrow. The meeting is canceled.  **predictions**  The Yankees **are going to win**. They’re playing really well.  Look at those black clouds. I think it’**s going to rain.**  FORM  • We use *be going to* (**NOT***will*/*won’t*) when we have already decided to do something. **NOT***My sister will adopt a child.* • We also use *be going to* to make a prediction about the future, especially when we have some evidence (e.g., *we can see black clouds*).  **present continuous: *be* + verb + *-ing***  EXAMPLES  **future arrangements**  Lorna and Jamie**are getting** married in October. We**’re** **meeting** at 10:00 tomorrow in Jack’s office. Jane**’s leaving** on Friday and **coming back** next Tuesday.  FORM  • We often use the present continuous for future arrangements. There is very little difference between it and *be going to* for future plans / arrangements and often you can use either. – *be going to* shows that you have made a decision. *We’re going to get married next year.* – the present continuous emphasizes that you have made the arrangements. *We’re getting married on October 12th.* (= we’ve booked the church) • We often use the present continuous with verbs relating to travel arrangements, e.g., *go, come, arrive, leave,* etc. *He’s arriving tomorrow and leaving on Thursday.*  **will + base form**  EXAMPLES  **instant decisions, promises, offers, predictions, future facts**  **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 City! (prediction)  **I’ll be** home all afternoon. (future fact)  FORM  • We use will / won’t (**NOT** the simple present) for instant decisions, promises, and offers. **NOT** I carry that bag for you.  • We can also use will / won’t for predictions, e.g., *I think the Yankees will win,* and to talk about future facts, e.g., *The election will be on March 1st.* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. My grandparents *\_\_\_\_\_\_* next year.    * are going to retire    * will retire    * both 2. *\_\_\_\_\_\_* a cake for your mom's birthday, if you want.    * I'm going to make    * I'll make    * both 3. *\_\_\_\_\_\_* dinner with my family tonight.    * I'm not having    * I'm not going to have    * both 4. The exam *\_\_\_\_\_\_* on the last Friday of the semester.    * will be    * is being    * both 5. You can trust me. *\_\_\_\_\_\_* anyone what you told me.    * I'm not telling    * I won't tell    * both 6. My cousin *\_\_\_\_\_\_* at 5:30 p.m.    * is arriving    * will arrive    * both 7. I think the birth rate *\_\_\_\_\_\_* in my country in the next few years.    * will go down    * shall go down    * both 8. *\_\_\_\_\_\_* you with the dishes.    * I’ll help    * I'm going to help    * both 9. **A** What are you doing on Sunday? **B** I \_\_\_\_\_\_ some old classmates.    * 'm visiting    * 'll visit    * both 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ to my brother-in-law's party next weekend.     * I'm not going to go     * I'm not going     * both |  |

**Future forms: present continuous, *be going to*, *will / won't*: Activity 2**

Read Grammar Bank 1B. Then complete B's responses with a correct future form. Listen and check.

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| **Grammar Bank**  **1B** future forms: present continuous, *be going to, will*/*won’t*  ***be going to* + base form**  EXAMPLES  **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 City tomorrow. The meeting is canceled.  **predictions**  The Yankees **are going to win**. They’re playing really well.  Look at those black clouds. I think it’**s going to rain.**  FORM  • We use *be going to* (**NOT***will*/*won’t*) when we have already decided to do something. **NOT***My sister will adopt a child.* • We also use *be going to* to make a prediction about the future, especially when we have some evidence (e.g., *we can see black clouds*).  **present continuous: *be* + verb + *-ing***  EXAMPLES  **future arrangements**  Lorna and Jamie**are getting** married in October. We**’re** **meeting** at 10:00 tomorrow in Jack’s office. Jane**’s leaving** on Friday and **coming back** next Tuesday.  FORM  • We often use the present continuous for future arrangements. There is very little difference between it and *be going to* for future plans / arrangements and often you can use either. – *be going to* shows that you have made a decision. *We’re going to get married next year.* – the present continuous emphasizes that you have made the arrangements. *We’re getting married on October 12th.* (= we’ve booked the church) • We often use the present continuous with verbs relating to travel arrangements, e.g., *go, come, arrive, leave,* etc. *He’s arriving tomorrow and leaving on Thursday.*  **will + base form**  EXAMPLES  **instant decisions, promises, offers, predictions, future facts**  **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 City! (prediction)  **I’ll be** home all afternoon. (future fact)  FORM  • We use will / won’t (**NOT** the simple present) for instant decisions, promises, and offers. **NOT** I carry that bag for you.  • We can also use will / won’t for predictions, e.g., *I think the Yankees will win,* and to talk about future facts, e.g., *The election will be on March 1st.* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.  **A** I’m going to miss you. **B** Don’t worry. I promise I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every day. (call)  2.  **A** What are Alan’s plans for the future? **B** He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a degree in engineering. (get)  3.  **A** Can I see you tonight? **B** No, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late. How about Saturday? (work)  4.  **A** Are you ready to order? **B** Yes. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the shrimp, please. (have)  5.  **A** There’s nothing in the refrigerator. **B** OK. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take-out. (get)  6.  **A** I don’t have any money, so I can’t go out. **B** No problem. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you some. (lend)  7.  **A** Let's have a barbecue tomorrow. **B** I don’t think so. The weather forecast said that it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (rain)  8.  **A** We land at about 8:00. **B**  I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you up from the airport. (pick) |  |

**Family**

Complete the sentences with the family words in the box. Then listen and check.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| extended only child half-sister parent stepsister  immediate grandfather brother-in-law siblings  adopted child stepmother great-grandfather |  |

1.  A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the mother or father of a child.

2.  If your parents' relationship ends, and your father has a new wife or partner, she is your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

3.  Your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the husband of your sister, or the brother of your husband or wife.

4.  If your mother and stepfather have a daughter, she is your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .Your stepfather's daughter from an earlier relationship is your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

5.  Your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is your father's father. His father is your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

6.  An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a family was born to other parents. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has no brothers or sisters.

7.  Your brothers and sisters are your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

8.  Your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family is your parents and siblings. Your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family has more relatives, like your grandparents, aunts and uncles.

**Adjectives of personality: Activity 1**

Complete the sentences with the correct personality adjectives. Listen and check.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ people think about themselves and not about other people.
   * Independent
   * Self-confident
   * Selfish
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ children are rude and behave badly because they are given everything they want.
   * Sociable
   * Insecure
   * Spoiled
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ people behave like adults.
   * Competitive
   * Mature
   * Rebellious
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ people always tell the truth and never steal or cheat.
   * Bossy
   * Reliable
   * Honest
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ people have an attractive personality and people like them.
   * Sensitive
   * Charming
   * Ambitious
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ people have common sense and are practical.
   * Stubborn
   * Moody
   * Sensible
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_ people are friendly and enjoy being with other people. (synonym: outgoing)
   * Sociable
   * Patient
   * Competitive
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people are often worried or stressed.
   * Rebellious
   * Affectionate
   * Anxious
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ people have a good imagination.
   * Imaginative
   * Sensitive
   * Reliable
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ people like doing things on their own, without help.
    * Independent
    * Patient
    * Moody
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_ people like telling other people what to do.
    * Bossy
    * Self-confident
    * Stubborn

**Adjectives of personality: Activity 2**

Complete the sentences with the personality adjectives. Then listen and check.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| affectionate      ambitious      competitive      insecure      moody      patient      rebellious       reliable      self-confident      sensitive      stubborn |  |

**1.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people are not confident about themselves.  
**2.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people can be easily hurt or offended.  
**3.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people never change their opinion or attitude about something.  
**4.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people can wait for a long time or accept difficulties without getting angry.  
**5.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people want to be successful in life.  
**6.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people are the ones who you can trust or depend on.   
**7.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people are sure of themselves and their abilities.  
**8.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people don't like obeying rules.  
**9.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people have moods that change quickly and often.  
**10.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people always want to win.  
**11.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people show that they love or like other people very much.

**Adjectives of personality: Activity 3**

Write the prefixes that you use with the adjectives. Then listen and check.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***un-*/*dis-*** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ambitious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friendly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ honest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ imaginative \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reliable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ selfish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sociable  ***in-*/*im-*/*ir-*** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mature \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ patient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ responsible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sensitive |  |

**Sentence stress**

Listen to the conversations. Try to write the missing stressed words.Then listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.  **A** Are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? **B** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |  |
| 2.  **A** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? **B** We’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |  |
| 3.  **A** Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? **B** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |  |

**Word stress**

Which syllable is stressed in these multi-syllable adjectives? Write the number (1, 2, or 3) after the adjectives. Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.  an|xious \_\_ am|bi|tious \_\_ ge|ne|rous \_\_ re|bell|ious \_\_ |  |
| 2.  so|cia|ble \_\_ re|li|a|ble \_\_ |  |
| 3.  re|spon|si|ble \_\_ sen|si|ble \_\_ |  |
| 4.  com|pe|ti|tive \_\_ tal|ka|tive \_\_ sen|si|tive \_\_ |  |
| 5.  un|friend|ly \_\_ in|se|cure \_\_ im|pa|tient \_\_ i|mma|ture \_\_ |  |

**Extreme family ties: Activity 1**

Read and listen to the article. Choose the correct answer.

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| **Extreme family ties**  Family can be an important part of a person’s life, and for some nationalities being close to your family is more important than it is to others. For example, families in Southern Europe are generally very close, although in the past they spent even more time together. This is also true of families in the Middle East. But it is the Bedouin people who have the closest ties of all.  Traditional Bedouin families live in large tents, about half the size of a basketball court. The tents are divided into two sections: the first is for receiving guests in true Bedouin style – they have the reputation of being the world’s most generous hosts. Visitors are always served a big meal as soon as they arrive. The second part of the tent is the family’s shared kitchen, living room, dining room, and bedroom. They don’t have tables and chairs, as the whole family sits on the floor to eat. And instead of beds, everybody sleeps on mattresses, which are piled into a corner of the room during the day.  Several generations usually share the tent. The head of the family is the mother, and she is the one who gives the orders. Her husband and her children live with her, even when the children are married and have their own children. The sons and sons-in-law look after the animals, while the daughters and daughters-in-law clean the tent, cook the meals, and take care of the younger grandchildren. The older ones are left to run around outside. There may often be as many as 30 people under the same roof.  The few young people who have left the family to live in the city visit their mothers nearly every day. It can be quite a surprise to see a shiny new Mercedes pull up outside one of the tents and watch a well-dressed young man get out to greet his relatives.  Bedouin people do not like to be separated from their families and there is a very good reason why. If they are poor, sick, old, or unemployed, it is the family that supports them. Elderly people are never left alone, and problems are always shared. Children who work in the city are often responsible for their families financially. In this way, Bedouin families aren’t just close; they are a lifeline. |  |

****

1. What can you say about traditional Bedouin families?
   * Their culture is changing very quickly.
   * They are very close and share everything.
   * They live in small groups and keep farm animals.

**Extreme family ties: Activity 2**

Read the article again and choose the correct answers. Then look at the underlined words and phrases. What do you think they mean?.

|  |
| --- |
| **Extreme family ties**  Family can be an important part of a person’s life, and for some nationalities being close to your family is more important than it is to others. For example, families in Southern Europe are generally very close, although in the past they spent even more time together. This is also true of families in the Middle East. But it is the Bedouin people who have the closest ties of all.  Traditional Bedouin families live in large tents, about half the size of a basketball court. The tents are divided into two sections: the first is for receiving guests in true Bedouin style – they have the reputation of being the world’s most generous hosts. Visitors are always served a big meal as soon as they arrive. The second part of the tent is the family’s shared kitchen, living room, dining room, and bedroom. They don’t have tables and chairs, as the whole family sits on the floor to eat. And instead of beds, everybody sleeps on mattresses, which are piled into a corner of the room during the day.  Several generations usually share the tent. The head of the family is the mother, and she is the one who gives the orders. Her husband and her children live with her, even when the children are married and have their own children. The sons and sons-in-law look after the animals, while the daughters and daughters-in-law clean the tent, cook the meals, and take care of the younger grandchildren. The older ones are left to run around outside. There may often be as many as 30 people under the same roof.  The few young people who have left the family to live in the city visit their mothers nearly every day. It can be quite a surprise to see a shiny new Mercedes pull up outside one of the tents and watch a well-dressed young man get out to greet his relatives.  Bedouin people do not like to be separated from their families and there is a very good reason why. If they are poor, sick, old, or unemployed, it is the family that supports them. Elderly people are never left alone, and problems are always shared. Children who work in the city are often responsible for their families financially. In this way, Bedouin families aren’t just close; they are a lifeline. |

1. In the past, most families in Southern Europe and the Middle East were \_\_\_\_\_ .
   * smaller
   * richer
   * closer
2. There isn’t much \_\_\_\_\_ in a Bedouin tent.
   * light
   * furniture
   * space
3. Bedouin \_\_\_\_\_ spend most of the day inside.
   * children
   * men
   * women
4. Young Bedouins who live in the city \_\_\_\_\_ .
   * hardly ever go home
   * often visit their families
   * earn a lot of money
5. Members of Bedouin families help each other to \_\_\_\_\_ .
   * get married
   * survive
   * find work

**Write a description of a friend.**

Write a description of a friend.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Your coworker, Lisa, has a room available in her apartment and is looking for a roommate. Write an email to Lisa recommending one of your friends. Plan your email using the paragraph notes below and click on Tools for Quick tips:  **Paragraph 1** – who your friend is (age, family background, education, work) **Paragraph 2** – his / her personality (good side and any interesting or unusual things) **Paragraph 3** – what your friend does in his / her free time **Paragraph 4** – your recommendation (why your friend would be a good roommate) **Don't forget to check your email for mistakes (grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, and spelling).** | Writing here … |