


English Intermediate

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3rd Stage



5 Our changing world

p38

Future forms

Will, going to, or Present Continuous?

What will the world be like?

Things are going to change.

We're meeting James at 11.00.

Future possibilities – *may, might, could*

The earth may get warmer.

Temperatures might rise.

What could happen? p38

Word building

Suffixes

prediction, excitement

Prefixes

impossible, disagree, react

Changing word stress

'advertise / ad'vertisement p44

Arranging to meet

*I was wondering if we
could meet.*

I'll just get my diary.

We could have coffee.

Why don't we ...?

Let's ...

Music of English – making
suggestions p45

An intention

A prediction

An arrangement

An intention = simple future = will/ shall + V.(inf.)

A prediction or an arrangement = simple future = is/am/are + going to + V.(inf.)

An arrangement = present continuous = is/am/are + V. (ing)

Facts and predictions

will

- 1 The most common use of *will* is as an auxiliary verb to show future time. It expresses a future fact or prediction. It is called the pure future or the Future Simple.

*We'll **be** away for two weeks.*

*Those flowers **won't grow** under the tree. It's too dark.*

*Our love **will last** forever.*

*You'll **be** sick if you eat all those sweets!*

- 2 *Will* for a prediction can be based more on an opinion than a fact.

*I don't think Laura **will do** very well in her exam. She doesn't do any work.*

*I am convinced that inflation **will fall** to three per cent next year.*

An intention

A prediction

An arrangement

going to

- 1 *Going to* can also express a prediction, especially when it is based on a present fact. There is evidence now that something is certain to happen.

She's going to have a baby.

(We can see she's pregnant.)

Our team is going to win the match.

(It's four-nil, and there are only five minutes left to play.)

It isn't going to rain today.

(Look at that beautiful blue sky.)

- 2 Sometimes there is no difference between *will* and *going to*.

This government will ruin the country.

This government is going to ruin the country.

An intention

A prediction

An arrangement

Arrangements

- 1 The Present Continuous can be used to express a future arrangement between people. It usually refers to the near future.

We're going out with Jeremy tonight.

I'm having my hair cut tomorrow.

*What **are** we **having** for lunch?*

- 2 Think of the things you put in your diary to remind you of what you are doing over the next few days and weeks. These are the kinds of events that are expressed by the Present Continuous for the future. There is often movement or activity.

I'm meeting Peter tonight.

*The Taylors **are coming** for dinner.*

I'm seeing the doctor in the morning.



Do you think the
earth will continue
to get warmer?

Yes, it will,
definitely.

I don't think
it will.

I'm not so sure.
It might.

- 2 all the ice/melt at the Poles?
- 3 polar bears/become extinct?
- 4 more people/travel by train?
- 5 air travel/banned to reduce CO₂ emissions?
- 6 new sources of energy/found?
- 7 there/be more droughts or more floods in the world?
- 8 lifestyles/have to change?



What do you think will happen?

1 **A Do you think the earth will continue to get warmer?**

B Yes, I do. The more I read about it, the more I think it will. A few years ago I wasn't so sure.

2 **A Do you think all the ice will melt at the Poles?**

B Well, I don't think *all* the ice will melt, but a lot has melted already. Do you know a new island near Greenland has just appeared? They thought it was part of the mainland, but it was just an ice bridge and it melted. It's called *Warming Island*. A good name, don't you think?

3 **A Do you think polar bears will become extinct?**

B I think they might. They only live in the Arctic and I read that the ice there has decreased by 14% since the 1970s.

4 **A Do you think more people will travel by train?**

B Definitely. I think lots more people will choose train travel when they can, especially across Europe. Of course it won't always be possible to.



- 5 **A Do you think that air travel will be banned to reduce CO₂ emissions?**
B Well, I think it could become much more expensive to travel by air, but I don't think it'll be banned.
- 6 **A Do you think new sources of energy will be found?**
B I hope so. Some people say nuclear energy is the only answer, but I think this could cause more problems. Actually, I like wind farms, they look amazing. But I know some people hate them.
- 7 **A Do you think there'll be more droughts or more floods in the world?**
B I don't really know. There might be both droughts and floods. I think parts of London may be flooded – there's already a barrier across the River Thames to stop flooding.
- 8 **A Do you think our lifestyles will have to change?**
B Definitely. They're already changing. We're told all the time to do things like drive smaller cars, use cleaner petrol, and recycle our rubbish. That worries me a lot – the amount of rubbish we make.

I think / don't think . . .

- 6** Make sentences with *I think . . . will* and the prompts in A. Match them with a sentence in B.

I think it'll be a cold night tonight. Wrap up warm if you go out.

A	B
1 it/a cold night tonight	<u>5</u> But we'd better get a move on.
2 I/get a new computer	<u>1</u> Wrap up warm if you go out.
3 I/do a cookery course	<u>2</u> I want a laptop this time.
4 you/like the film	<u>6</u> You've got all the right qualifications.
5 we/get to the airport in time	<u>4</u> It's a great story, and really well cast.
6 you/get the job	<u>3</u> I can't even boil an egg.

Pretty

- 1 Look at how Steve uses *pretty* in the interview.

*I kept it **pretty** quiet . . .*

*That's **pretty** much where the human race needs to be.*

- 2 The adverb *pretty* is often used in informal, spoken English. It means 'not a lot' but 'more than a little'.

*She's **pretty** nice.*

*The weather was **pretty** bad.*

- 1 A Did your team win?
B No, but they played well, all the same.
- 2 A You haven't lost your mobile phone again!
B No, no. I'm sure it's in my bag somewhere.
- 3 A Do you enjoy skiing?
B I do, but I'm hopeless at it.
- 4 A What do you think of my English?
B I think it's good.

- 1 A Did your team win?
B No, but they played **pretty** well, all the same.
- 2 A You haven't lost your mobile phone again!
B Oh, no. I'm **pretty** sure it's in my bag somewhere.
- 3 A Do you enjoy skiing?
B I do, but I'm **pretty** hopeless at it.
- 4 A What do you think of my English?
B I think it's **pretty** good.

What part of speech are the words in the box?
What are the different word endings?

prediction

colourful

excitement

suitable

shorten

confidently

creative

business

automatically

imagination

qualify

careless

What part of speech are the words in the box?
What are the different word endings?

prediction	colourful	excitement	suitable
shorten	confidently	creative	business
automatically	imagination	qualify	careless

prediction – noun

shorten – verb

automatically – adverb

colourful – adjective

confidently – adverb

imagination – noun

excitement – noun

creative – adjective

qualify – verb

suitable – adjective

business – noun

careless – adjective

Look at the information on prefixes.

PREFIXES are used to change the meaning of words. Look at these words with prefixes.

predict **regrow** **extra-terrestrial** **disorder**

Which means ...?

before *outside* *again*

Which is a negative prefix?

predict – before

regrow – again

extra-terrestrial – outside

disorder – this is a negative prefix

Choose a prefix from the box to make the words mean the opposite.

un-	in-	im-	il-	dis-	ir-
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1 possible **impossible**

2 patient

3 lucky

4 legal

5 appear

6 regular

7 formal

8 conscious

1 impossible

2 impatient

3 unlucky

4 illegal

5 disappear

6 irregular

7 informal

8 unconscious

Prefixes

&

Suffixes

Which group can make the most words?

PREFIX	BASE WORD	SUFFIX
un- im- re- dis- mis- in-	agree arrange conscious expense happy help kind polite react success understand use	-ness -ment -ion -ful -less -able -ive

Prefixes

&

Suffixes

Prefixes

un-	unconscious, unhappy, unkind, unsuccessful
im-	impolite
in-	inexpensive
dis-	disagree
mis-	misunderstand, misuse
re-	rearrange, reuse

Suffixes

-ness	consciousness, unconsciousness, happiness, unhappiness, kindness, unkindness, politeness
-ment	agreement, disagreement, arrangement
-ion	reaction
-ful	helpful, unhelpful, useful, successful, unsuccessful
-less	helpless, useless
-able	agreeable, disagreeable, understandable, usable
-ive	expensive, inexpensive

What about + noun/ing ...?
Why don't we + inf. Verb ...?
Shall we + inf. Verb ...?
We could + inf. Verb
Let us + inf. Verb

Suggestions

- 1 I was **wondering** if we **could** meet?
- 2 I **could** meet you in the afternoon.
- 3 What **about** Saturday afternoon?
- 4 Is Saturday evening **any good**?
- 5 Why **don't** we meet at the station?
Let's meet there for breakfast.
- 6 **Shall** we say about 10 o'clock?
- 7 Can you **make** it 10.30?

Suggestions

Oh dear, I'd love to – but ...

I'm afraid that's no good ...

Er, let me see.

I can't, I've got an appointment with ...

Sorry, the evening's out for me.

Sounds good to me.

Fine. 10.30 it is.

Are you doing anything on Saturday morning?

I'm afraid I'm going shopping.

What about the afternoon?

Let me see. No, nothing.

I was wondering if you'd like to go to the cinema?

Sounds good to me. Why don't we meet at the cinema?

OK. Shall we say 2.30?

Fine. 2.30 it is.

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to deep navy blue. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the image, creating a modern, layered effect. The rest of the background is a solid, very light blue.

Thanks