

Personal opinion:	<i>In my opinion/view, To my mind, To my way of thinking, I am convinced that, It is my firm belief that, I am inclined to believe that, It seems to me that, As far as I am concerned, I think that our efforts will meet with success.</i>
To list advantages and disadvantages:	<i>One advantage of, Another advantage of, One other advantage of, A further advantage of, The main advantage of, The greatest advantage of, The first advantage of having a pet is that they are fantastic company.</i> <i>One disadvantage of, Another disadvantage of, One other disadvantage of, A further disadvantage of, The main disadvantage of, The greatest disadvantage of, The first disadvantage of having a pet is that they need a lot of care.</i>
To list points:	<i>Firstly, First of all, In the first place, Secondly, Thirdly, Finally, To start/begin with, we have to make both sides feel comfortable before talks can continue.</i>
To list points in a	<i>BEGINNING - First, To start/begin with, First of all, make sure you have all the necessary ingredients.</i> <i>CONTINUING - Secondly, After this/that, Afterwards, Then, Next, mix all the ingredients in a bowl.</i> <i>CONCLUDING - Finally, Lastly, Last but not least, bake the cake in a medium oven.</i>
To add more points to the same topic:	<i>What is more, Furthermore, Apart from this/that, In addition (to this), Moreover, Besides (this), ... not to mention the fact that the Internet has made a major impact on education, which will greatly influence the way we teach and learn.</i> <i>Not only has the Internet made a major impact on education, but it will also greatly influence the way we teach and learn.</i> <i>The Internet is both having a major impact on education and is something that will influence the way we teach and learn.</i>
To refer to other sources: To express cause:	<i>With reference to, According to recent statistics, the number of unemployed is increasing.</i> <i>The house was demolished because, owing to the fact that, due to the fact that, on the grounds that, since, as they are going to build a block of flats there.</i> <i>In view of, Because of, Owing to the fact that they are going to build a block of flats there, the house was demolished.</i> <i>They are going to build a block of flats there; for this reason, the house was demolished.</i> <i>Seeing that they are going to build a block of flats there, the house was demolished.</i>
To express effect:	<i>Her health was failing and she wanted more time with her family; thus, therefore, so, consequently, as a result, as a consequence, she decided to retire.</i>
To express purpose:	<i>She quit her job, so that she could travel around the world.</i> <i>She quit her job, so as to / in order to travel around the world.</i> <i>I bought a new bicycle with the purpose/intention of cycling to work in the mornings</i>
To emphasise a point:	<i>Indeed, Naturally, Clearly, Obviously, Of course, Needless to say, the extent of his talent guaranteed that he would be a great actor.</i>
To express reality:	<i>It is a fact that, In effect, In fact, As a matter of fact, The fact of the matter is (that), Actually, In practice, Indeed, failing to watch your diet will lead to your gaining weight.</i>
To give examples:	<i>For instance, For example, by providing flexible working hours, businesses can encourage employees to be more productive.</i> <i>By providing incentives such as, like flexible working hours, businesses can encourage employees to be more productive.</i> <i>If employees are to be more productive, then the provision of incentives, particularly, in particular, especially flexible working hours, is essential.</i>
To make general the statements:	<i>As a (general) rule, By and large, Generally, In general, On the whole, the more decisions you let a child make on his own, the more self-sufficient he will be.</i>
To make partially true statements:	<i>Up to a point, To a certain extent/degree, To some extent/degree, In a sense, In a way, To a limited extent, this is true but serious athletes will always need the support of their coach and team-mates.</i>
To express limited knowledge:	<i>To the best of my knowledge, As far as I know, Tony has already sent the letters.</i>
To state other people's opinions:	<i>It is popularly believed that, People often claim that, It is often alleged that, Some people argue that, Many argue that, Most people feel that, Some people point out that homeopathic remedies can be more effective than conventional medicine.</i> <i>Contrary to popular belief, conventional medicine is not always as effective as homeopathic remedies.</i>

2 Appendix

To make contrasting points:	<i>It is a well-known fact that wearing seat belts saves lives; yet, however, nevertheless, but, even so, still, nonetheless, large numbers of drivers refuse to wear them.</i> <i>Although, Even though, Regardless of the fact that, In spite of the fact that, Despite the fact that, While wearing seatbelts is known to save lives, large numbers of drivers refuse to wear them.</i>
To express balance (the other side of the argument):	<i>Opponents of animal testing argue, claim, believe that experiments can be conducted in other ways without losing their efficacy.</i> <i>While it is true to say that the government is investing in retraining schemes, in fact the unemployment rate is still high.</i> <i>The fact that there are still no recycling bins in my area contradicts the belief/ idea that the town council care about the environment.</i>
Negative addition:	<i>Neither my sister nor my brother have ever travelled abroad.</i> <i>My sister has never travelled abroad; nor, neither has my brother.</i> <i>My sister has never travelled abroad, and my brother hasn't either.</i>
To express exception:	<i>He has visited every European country apart from, but, except (for) one.</i>
To clarify/rephrase:	<i>In other words, That is to say, To put it another way, if you treat people with respect they are far more likely to treat you with respect.</i>
To express similarity:	<i>Making a list before you go shopping is important if you want to save money; similarly, likewise, in the same way, buying products that are on sale also helps you stay within your budget.</i>
To give an alternative:	<i>We could (either) go to Malta or Tunisia.</i> <i>We could go to Malta. On the other hand, Alternatively, we could go to Tunisia.</i>
To express condition:	<i>You may use this room on condition that, provided (that), providing (that), as long as you keep quiet. You may use this room only if you keep quiet.</i> <i>In the event of an emergency, In the event that, If an emergency arises, call security.</i> <i>In case of emergency, call security.</i> <i>Do you happen to know whether Sandra works at home or not?</i> <i>Get your tickets early otherwise, or (else) you might not get in.</i>
To express consequence:	<i>The sun is getting increasingly more dangerous; consequently, as a result, I never go out between midday and three.</i> <i>I'm hoping to get back today; if so, I'll come see you, if not, otherwise, I'll give you a call.</i>
To conclude:	<i>Finally, Lastly, All in all, Taking everything into account/consideration, On the whole, All things considered, In conclusion, On balance, For the above mentioned reasons, To sum up, it is felt that you would not be suitable for the position.</i>
Time:	<i>The green light comes on when, whenever, before, after humidity reaches 90%.</i> <i>Wait until, till the crust is a golden brown before removing the pie.</i> <i>There has been no news of the child since five o'clock yesterday evening.</i> <i>She spotted them as she was getting on the bus. She saw her while she was waiting for a taxi.</i> <i>I never see her now that she has moved to the city.</i>
Reference:	<i>I am writing to request more information regarding, concerning the position advertised in Sunday's edition of The Times.</i> <i>I am writing with respect/regard/reference to, in regard/reference to the availability of product no. 127492.</i>
Summarising:	<i>In short, Briefly, To put it briefly, I've never met a nicer person!</i>

talking about the future

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

the most common ways to talk about the future

There are three common ways to talk about the future in English:

- with the **going to** structure.
I'm really going to tell her what I think of her.
- with the **present progressive**.
We're meeting Malcolm tomorrow.
- with **will**.
The treasurer will be in the office from 9.00 till 2.00.

We use **going to** or the **present progressive** especially when the future has some **present reality**: for example to talk about plans that we have already made.

Will can also be used when we decide, agree, promise or refuse, and in requests.

'There's the doorbell.' 'I'll go.' 'Please write every week.' 'Of course I will.'

'She won't come out of the bathroom.' 'Will you get some milk while you're out?'

We can sometimes use the **simple present** to talk about the future.

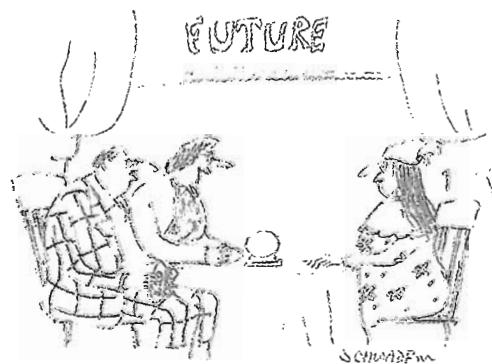
Her plane arrives at 15.30. I'll phone you when I know something.

I'll see you tomorrow if I have a chance.

other ways to talk about the future

- **future progressive**
This time tomorrow I'll be lying on the beach.
- **be + infinitive**
The President is to visit Scotland in September.
- **future in the past**
I didn't realise what would happen.
- **future perfect**
I'll have finished the job by supper time.
- **future perfect progressive**
Next summer I'll have been studying English for six years.

The future progressive, future perfect and future perfect progressive are not very common. They are included here for the sake of completeness.



'Separate futures, please.'

revise the basics: *going to*

We often use **present** verb-forms to talk about the **future**. For example, we say that something **is going to** happen. This happens when we can **see the future in the present** – when a future situation is starting, or clearly **on the way**.

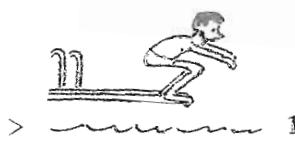


Look – it's going to rain.



They're going to crash!

Look at the pictures. What is going to happen?



> 1



2 3



> He is going to dive. 5



1
2
3



2 3



4



5



6



7

We often use **going to** for plans and intentions, especially in conversation.

We're going to get a new car soon. *When are you going to get your hair cut?*
I'm going to keep asking her out until she says 'Yes'!

Put the verbs in the right places to complete the sentences. Use **going to**.

Note: there are too many verbs.

- 1 Jane is **...going to study** music in Vienna. She's to become a professional pianist. This summer, she's three months studying German. (*spend; try; work; study*)
- 2 Max is maths and science for his school-leaving exams. Then he's the summer learning to fly. In the autumn, he's a two-year training course for airline pilots. (*start; spend; go; do*)
- 3 Jennifer's eight, and she doesn't know what she's One day she says she's a dancer, and the next she says she's with animals. This summer, she's with her aunt in America. (*take; work; do; stay; be*)
- 4 Annie is the house this summer. Then she's two weeks walking in Scotland. In the autumn, she's a new job as a translator. (*start; decorate; spend; play*)

Write some things that you are going to do in the future.

.....

revise the basics: present progressive for future



We often use the **present progressive** to talk about **future personal arrangements and plans that are already fixed now**, especially when we give the **time, date, and/or place**.

'What are you doing this evening?' 'I'm washing my hair.'

My car's having a service next week. We're going to Spain in June.

Did you know I'm getting a new job? What are we having for dinner?

1 Look at the diary and correct the sentences.

- 1 She's playing tennis on Sunday afternoon.
.....
- 2 Matthew is coming to see her on Sunday morning.
.....
- 3 She's having lunch with James at 12.30 on Tuesday.
.....
- 4 She's flying to Rotterdam on Thursday.
.....
- 5 She's meeting Mrs Parsons in the London office.
.....
- 6 She's going to the meeting with Mrs Parsons by car.
.....
- 7 She's going to a funeral on Wednesday afternoon.
.....
- 8 She's meeting the accountants at 12.00 on Monday.
.....
- 9 She's going to the theatre on Saturday evening.
.....
- 10 She's spending Friday at the races.
.....

AUGUST Week 34

22 Sunday
Tennis with Barbara 10am
Matthew afternoon

23 Monday

10.15 Mrs Parsons
Oxford Office (9.00 train)
Accountants 4.00 pm

24 Tuesday

25 Wednesday
George's funeral 9.00
Lunch James 12.30

26 Thursday

To Amsterdam KLM 147, 8.00
Back 18.50 KLM 156

27 Friday

Theatre Royal with Polly

28 Saturday
RACES

2 Write some sentences about your plans for the coming week.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

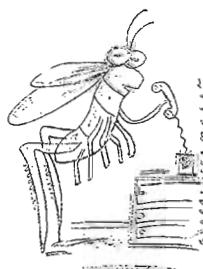
.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



'Hi, it's me. Listen. It's David's birthday, so a few million of us are going out for a meal. Are you interested?'

revise the basics: *will*-future

We use ***will*** to give or ask for information about the future, when there is no reason to use a present verb-form (see pages 26–27, 30–31).

We will need the money on the 15th. *Will all the family be at the wedding?*

It will be spring soon. *She'll be here in a few minutes.*

We often use ***will*** to predict the future – to say what we think, guess or calculate will happen.

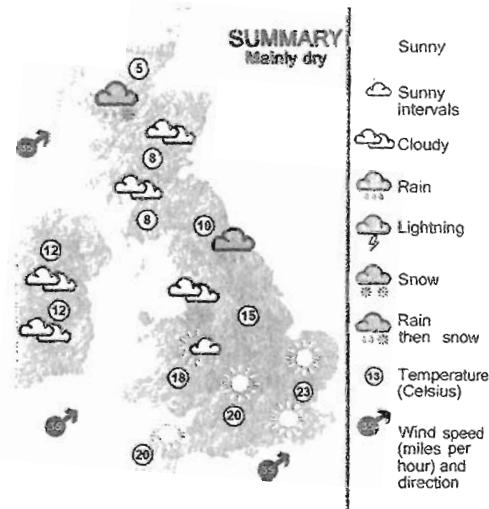
Tomorrow will be warm, with some cloud in the afternoon.

Who do you think will win? *You'll never finish that book.*

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: weather. Look at the map and complete the weather forecast. Use some of the words in the box, once or more than once.

be cold dry earthquakes east
hurricanes ice lightning north rain
snow south thunder warm west
wet will will be winds

Tomorrow will mainly, but there some in the north. There be strong from the south-west later in the day. It will be quite in the south, but Scotland cold, and in the of Scotland the rain turn to during the afternoon.



2 Write your own weather forecast for the place where you are.

.....
.....
.....
.....

We usually say *I don't think ... will*, NOT *I think ... won't*.

I don't think she'll be late. (NOT USUALLY *I think she won't be late*.)

3 What do you think will happen? Make your own predictions, with *I think* or *I don't think*.

> *I think it will rain* tomorrow. (rain)

> *I don't think I'll get* money in the post tomorrow. (get)

1 it tomorrow. (snow)

2 I a letter from America tomorrow. (get)

3 I rich in ten years. (be)

4 I famous in ten years. (be)

5 people English everywhere in the year 2100.
(speak)

NOTE: We can say *I shall* and *we shall* instead of *I will* and *we will*. There is no difference of meaning in modern English. *Will* is more common.

For another use of *shall*, see page 82. For *will* in requests, promises etc, see page 29.

will in decisions, promises etc

We can use **will** when we decide, agree or promise to do things. We **don't** use the simple present in these cases.

We'll buy the tickets; you can buy supper afterwards. (NOT **We buy...**)

You'll get your money tomorrow. (NOT **You get...**)

I promise I'll stop smoking. (NOT **I promise I stop smoking.**)

I'll hit you if you do that again. (NOT **I hit you if...**)

We often use **will** to announce a decision at the moment when we make it.

'There's the doorbell! 'OK, I'll go.' (NOT ...+go.)

Won't can be used to talk about refusals.

He won't talk to anybody. The car won't start.

Complete the sentences with verbs from the box. Use **'ll** or **won't**.

answer	call	come	drive	eat	go	send	tell	tell	wash	write
--------	------	------	-------	-----	----	------	------	------	------	-------

► I ...**'ll drive**..... Will you map-read? 6 I you the date when I know myself.

1 I the cups. You can dry them.

7 I promise I to you every week.

2 I'm tired. I think I to bed now.

8 That child out of the bathroom.

3 She us what's wrong.

9 If you don't get out of here, I

4 The cat I think it's ill.

the police.

5 'The phone's ringing.' 'I it.'

10 I you all the papers on Friday.

Will you ...? can introduce instructions, orders and requests.

Would you ...? is softer, and can be used to make requests more polite.

Will you get me a paper while you're out?

Will you be quiet, please?

Would you watch the children for a few minutes?

Use **Will you ...?** to tell somebody to:

► clean the bathroom. **Will you clean the bathroom?**

1 deliver the furniture on Friday.

2 send the bill to the office.

3 stop shouting.

4 lock all the doors.

5 put the meat in the oven.

Use **Would you ...?** to ask somebody to:

► get you a drink. **Would you get me a drink?**

1 switch the lights on.

2 open a window.

3 buy some bread.

4 phone for a taxi.

5 wake you up at 8.00.

NOTE: **I'll have ...** is often used when people order in cafés, restaurants etc.

I'll have a black coffee, please.

which future? *will*, *going to* or present progressive?

There are some differences between these three ways of talking about the future. The differences are not always important; often we can use two or three different forms to talk about the same thing.

PLANS

Going to and the present progressive are often both possible when we talk about plans. We use the present progressive mostly for **fixed** plans with a definite time and/or **place**.

I'm going to see Ann some time soon. *I'm meeting Pat at the theatre at 8.00.*
I think John's going to study biology. *Sarah's starting university on September 17th.*

In three of these sentences, the present progressive is possible. Which three?

Rewrite them with the present progressive.

Jack is going to arrive at 4.00. I'm going to learn Spanish one of these days.
I'm going to fly to Glasgow tomorrow. Al's going to tell me about his problems.
We're going to spend next week in Ireland. Are you going to answer those letters?

- 1
- 2
- 3

PREDICTIONS

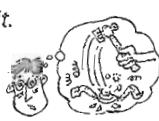
Going to: we can see the future in the present: we see things coming or starting.

Will: we think or believe things about the future.

Look out! You're going to break that glass!
(I can see it now.)



Don't give him a watch – he'll break it.
(I think so, because I know him.)



Circle the best form.

> Mary <u>is going to</u> / <i>will</i> have a baby.	3 Look – Andy <i>is going to</i> / <i>will</i> fall off his bike!
1 Perhaps we <i>are going to</i> / <i>will</i> meet again one day.	4 I think you <i>are going to</i> / <i>will</i> love Scotland.
2 Be careful, or you <i>are going to</i> / <i>will</i> fall.	5 Look at those clouds: it's <i>going to</i> / <i>will</i> rain.

DECISIONS

Will we are making decisions. *Going to*: decisions exist now: they are already made.

'We've got a letter from Jan! 'OK, I'll answer it.'

'There are a lot of letters to answer! 'I know. I'm going to do them all on Tuesday.'

Put in *I'll* or *I'm going to*.

> I've decided. <i>I'm going to</i> stop smoking.	1 'I don't want to cook tonight.' 'All right, then. <i>cook</i> .'
2 'I haven't got any money.' 'No? OK. <i>pay</i> .'	3 'Do you want to go out tonight?' 'No, <i>wash my hair</i> .'
4 'Those trousers are dirty.' 'Really? Oh, yes, they are. <i>wash them</i> .'	5 'Is Roberta eating with us?' 'Wait a minute. <i>ask her</i> .'

simple present

We sometimes use the **simple present** to talk about the future. This happens mostly when we talk about **timetables, routines and schedules**.

Next term starts on 6th April. My train leaves at 3.17.

What time does the bus arrive in York? Do you have classes next Saturday?

1 Choose the best tense.

- > The plane arrives / will arrive at 10.00.
- > I write / will write soon.
- 1 When does / will school start?
- 2 We go / are going to Spain some time soon.
- 3 I stop / will stop smoking after Christmas.
- 4 The exams are / will be in June.
- 5 I have / will have a lecture at 9.00 tomorrow.
- 6 The train won't / doesn't stop at Oxford.
- 7 I come / will come round after 7.00.
- 8 I play / am playing football tomorrow.
- 9 What time does / will the concert end?
- 10 I post / will post your letters.



'... And please hurry.
My credit card expires at midnight.'

The **simple present** can also be used to give and ask for **instructions**.

When you get to the office you go up to the first floor, you knock on the first door on the right and you ask for Mrs Alstone. OK?

What do we do now? Where do I pay?

2 Write sentences asking for instructions.

You don't know:

- > when to pay. When do I pay?
- 1 how to start the car.
- 2 where to put your coat.
- 3 who to write to.
- 4 where to go for the interview.
- 5 when to apply.
- 6 how to make spaghetti bolognese.
- 7 when to start.
- 8 who to ask.
- 9 how much to give the driver.
- 10 where to sign.

In other cases we **don't** use the **simple present** in simple sentences to talk about the **future**.

Lucy's coming for a drink this evening. (NOT Lucy comes...)

I'll phone you - I promise. (NOT I phone you...)

There's the doorbell. I'll go. (NOT ... I go.)

* For the simple present with a future meaning after *if, when, before, after, until* and other conjunctions, see pages 241 and 254.

In some answers, open contracted forms (for example I'm, don't) and full forms (for example I am, do not) are possible. Normally both are correct.

future progressive

I will be working etc

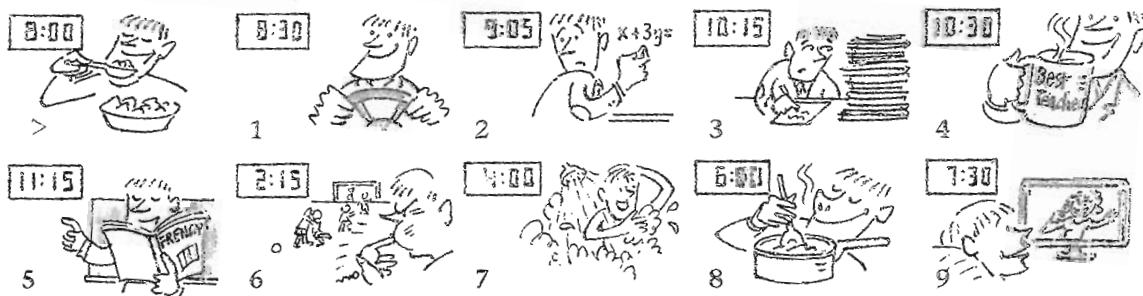
will you be working? etc

she will not be working etc

We can use the **future progressive** to say that something will be **going on** at a certain time in the future.

This time tomorrow I'll be skiing. We'll be thinking of you on Saturday.

Mr Collins is a teacher. Look at the pictures and say what he will be doing at different times tomorrow. Use expressions from the box.



cook supper correct papers drive to work have a shower have breakfast ✓
have coffee teach French teach maths train the football team watch TV

> At 8.00 he will be having breakfast.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

We can use the **future progressive** to ask politely 'What have you already decided?' Compare:

Will you stay in this evening? (request or order)

Are you going to stay in this evening? (perhaps pressing for a decision)

Will you be staying in this evening? (just asking about plans)

Make future progressive questions to ask somebody politely:

> whether they are planning to go out this evening. Will you be going out this evening?

- 1 what time they are planning to get up.
- 2 what they plan to wear.
- 3 how they intend to travel to work.
- 4 how soon they intend to leave.
- 5 whether they expect to take the car.
- 6 whether they plan to have lunch out.
- 7 what time they intend to come back.
- 8 where they are planning to sleep.
- 9 how they intend to pay.
- 10 when they plan to go back home.

be + infinitive

We can talk about the future by saying that something **is to happen**. We often use this structure to talk about **official plans** and **fixed personal arrangements**.

The President is to visit Scotland in September. We are to get a pay rise.

I felt nervous because I was soon to leave home for the first time.

Write five or more sentences about President Morton's schedule, using *is to* ...

	08.00	Arrive Star City Airport. Inspect guard of honour.
Schedule for Presidential Visit to Northland	09.00	Working breakfast with President Jensen.
	11.00–13.00	Tour of Star City; meet mayor and civic leaders.
	13.00–14.00	Lunch with Foreign Minister Svendsen and guests.
	14.00–16.00	Visit inner city schools; open new eye hospital.
	16.00–20.00	Meet business leaders; rest.
MONDAY 27.6	20.00–23.00	Attend State Dinner as guest of President and Mrs Jensen.

► *The President is to arrive at Star City at 8.00.*
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

You are (not) to can be used (for example by parents) to give orders.

You're to do your homework before you watch TV.

She can go out, but she's not to be back late.

Put together sentences that a parent might say to a child, using expressions from the two boxes and *You're (not) to* ...

clean up ✓ do give chocolate go to bed leave dirty leave empty make
make your own open door polish

by ten o'clock bed crisp-packets lying around hour-long phone calls
piano practice room ✓ shoes socks on floor to cat to strangers

► *You're to clean up your room.*
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

6 1 A woman is sitting in a railway carriage when she notices that the man opposite her is holding an orange in his hand and looking out of the window.
 2 Suddenly the man opens the window, throws out the orange and closes the window again.
 3 'Excuse me,' the woman asks, 'but why did you do that?'
 4 'Because we are going through the mountains. Oranges keep the elephants away.'
 5 'But there are no elephants in these mountains,' says the woman.
 6 'You see,' says the man. 'It works.'

page 20

1 1 believe/know
 2 Do (you) like/prefer/hate
 3 needs/wants
 4 need/want
 5 believe/know; know/like/remember/
 understand
 6 forget/know
 7. hates/loves/likes/understands; hate/love/like/
 understand
 8 prefer
 9 remember/forget
 10 does ('explicate') mean
 11 seem
 12 know/understand; wants/needs
 13 Do (you) know/remember
 14 know/remember
 15 need/want

2 1 belongs 2 suppose 3 owns 4 matter
 5 contains 6 depends 7 realise 8 mind
 9 suppose 10 agree

page 21

4 1 are seeing 2 think 3 is (that woman)
 looking 4 do (not) have / have (not) got
 5 looks 6 see 7 are (you) thinking
 8 feel / am feeling 9 is having 10 feel

page 22

1 1 I watch 2 Correct. 3 I don't know
 4 is getting 5 goes; asks; says 6 Correct.
 7 Correct. 8 Correct. 9 I don't understand
 10 Correct.

2 writes, works, replies, answering, tries, forgetting,
 making, wishes, beginning, looking, completing,
 getting, teaches, enjoys, hoping

3 1 is going down 2 is increasing 3 are getting
 4 is getting 5 is continuing 6 are continuing
 7 is becoming less common.

page 23

4 1 doesn't matter. 2 don't remember
 3 don't remember/recognise 4 don't believe
 5 don't mind 6 don't agree.

5 1 I don't understand. 2 I hope so. 3 It doesn't
 matter. 4 It depends. 5 I don't remember.
 6 I think so. 7 I don't agree. 8 I don't mind.

7 is (your English) getting on; is getting

page 24

1 answers, answering; begins, beginning; breaks,
 breaking; buys, buying; catches, catching;
 completes, completing; cooks, cooking; eats,
 eating; enjoys, enjoying; fetches, fetching; fixes,
 fixing; forgets, forgetting; fries, frying; gallops,
 galloping; happens, happening; hopes, hoping;
 makes, making; misses, missing; offers, offering;
 opens, opening; parks, parking; pays, paying;
 pushes, pushing; says, saying; shops, shopping;
 sits, sitting; sleeps, sleeping; starts, starting;
 teaches, teaching; tries, trying; waits, waiting;
 washes, washing

2 1 don't eat 2 is coming 3 goes 4 play
 5 's sitting 6 happens 7 drinks
 8 She's wearing 9 are you looking
 10 'm staying 11 usually stay 12 runs
 13 are you doing 14 gets 15 fly

3 1 think 2 know; mean 3 looks like
 4 feel; are making 5 is melting; take; break
 6 am thinking 7 believe; is changing
 8 don't see 9 are you looking 10 understand
 11 is getting 12 are going up
 13 doesn't matter 14 depends 15 are seeing

page 26

1 1 She is going to have a baby.
 2 He is going to get on a/the bus.
 3 She is going to open/read a letter.
 4 She is going to drink (a cup of) coffee.
 5 he is going to open a bottle.
 6 The cat / It is going to catch a mouse.
 7 The children / The boys / They are going to fight.

2 1 going to try; going to spend
 2 going to do; going to spend; going to start
 3 going to do; going to be; going to work; going
 to stay
 4 going to decorate; going to spend; going to start

page 27

- 1 She's playing tennis on Sunday morning.
- 2 Matthew is coming to see her on Sunday afternoon.
- 3 She's having lunch with James at 12.30 on Wednesday.
- 4 She's flying to Amsterdam on Thursday.
- 5 She's meeting Mrs Parsons in the Oxford office.
- 6 She's going to the meeting with Mrs Parsons by train.
- 7 She's going to a funeral on Wednesday morning.
- 8 She's meeting the accountants at 4 p.m. on Monday.
- 9 She's going to the theatre on Friday evening.
- 10 She's spending Saturday at the races.

page 28

- 1 Tomorrow will be mainly dry, but there will be some rain in the north. There will be strong winds from the south-west later in the day. It will be quite warm in the south, but Scotland will be cold, and in the north of Scotland the rain will turn to snow during the afternoon.
- 3 1 I think / don't think it will snow tomorrow.
2 I think / don't think I will get a letter from America tomorrow.
3 I think / don't think I will be rich in ten years.
4 I think / don't think I will be famous in ten years.
5 I think / don't think people will speak English everywhere in the year 2100.

page 29

- 1 1 I'll wash 2 I'll go 3 won't tell 4 won't eat.
5 I'll answer 6 I'll tell 7 I'll write 8 won't come
9 I'll call 10 I'll send
- 2 1 Will you deliver the furniture on Friday?
2 Will you send the bill to the office?
3 Will you stop shouting?
4 Will you lock all the doors?
5 Will you put the meat in the oven?
- 3 1 Would you switch the lights on?
2 Would you open a window?
3 Would you buy some bread?
4 Would you phone for a taxi?
5 Would you wake me up at 8.00?

page 30

- 1 1 Jack is arriving at 4.00.
2 I'm flying to Glasgow tomorrow.
3 We're spending next week in Ireland.

- 2 1 will 2 will 3 is going to 4 will
5 's going to

- 3 1 I'll 2 I'll 3 I'm going to 4 I'll 5 I'll

page 31

- 1 1 does 2 are going 3 will stop 4 are
5 have 6 doesn't 7 will come
8 am playing 9 does 10 will post

- 2 1 How do I start the car?
2 Where do I put my coat?
3 Who do I write to?
4 Where do I go for the interview?
5 When do I apply?
6 How do I make spaghetti bolognese?
7 When do I start?
8 Who do I ask?
9 How much do I give the driver?
10 Where do I sign?

page 32

- 1 1 At 8.30 he'll be driving to work.
2 At 9.05 he'll be teaching maths.
3 At 10.15 he'll be correcting papers.
4 At 10.30 he'll be having coffee.
5 At 11.15 he'll be teaching French.
6 At 2.15 he'll be training the football team.
7 At 4.00 he'll be having a shower.
8 At 6.00 he'll be cooking supper.
9 At 7.30 he'll be watching TV.

- 2 1 What time will you be getting up?
2 What will you be wearing?
3 How will you be travelling to work?
4 How soon will you be leaving?
5 Will you be taking the car?
6 Will you be having lunch out?
7 What time will you be coming back?
8 Where will you be sleeping?
9 How will you be paying?
10 When will you be going back home?

page 33

1 (Examples of possible answers)

After arriving at the airport, the President is to inspect a guard of honour.

At 9.00 the President is to have a working breakfast with President Jensen.

From 11.00 to 13.00 the President is to make a tour of Star City and meet the mayor and civic leaders.

At 13.00 the President is to have lunch with Foreign Minister Svendsen and his guests.

From 14.00 to 16.00 the President is to visit inner city schools and open a new eye hospital.

At 16.00 the President is to meet business leaders. From 20.00 to 23.00 the President is to attend a State Dinner as the guest of President and Mrs Jensen.

2 (possible answers)

- 1 You're to do your piano practice.
- 2 You're not to give chocolate to the cat.
- 3 You're to go to bed by ten o'clock.
- 4 You're not to leave dirty socks on the floor.
- 5 You're not to leave empty crisp packets lying around.
- 6 You're not to make hour-long phone calls.
- 7 You're to make your own bed.
- 8 You're not to open the door to strangers.
- 9 You're to polish your shoes.

(Other answers are possible)

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- 1 1 would be married. 2 was to regret
3 was going to ring 4 was leaving
5 would spend 6 was to change
7 was going to say 8 would be terrible
9 was catching 10 was going to happen.
- 2 1 were going to do 2 was going 3 was going to be 4 was joining 5 was to report
6 was to get 7 was going to do something
8 would come back 9 was starting 10 was to
11 would become well known 12 would marry
13 would sometimes envy 14 was going to stay

page 35

- 1 1 will have left home 2 will have finished
3 will have saved 4 will have driven
5 will have won
- 3 1 She will have written 100 pages.
2 She will have written (about) 300 pages.
3 She will have written 3,650 pages.
4 She will have written (about) 36,500 pages.
5 She will have finished her first book in a month.
6 She will have written 12 books.
7 She will have been writing for ten years.
8 She will have made \$12,000,000.

page 36

- 1 (possible answers)
 - 1 I promise I'll write.
 - 2 I promise I won't smoke.
 - 3 I promise I'll go to church.
 - 4 I promise I won't stay out late / stay late at parties.
 - 5 I promise I won't drink.
 - 6 I promise I'll study hard.
 - 7 I promise I'll go to lectures.
 - 8 I promise I won't fight.

9 I promise I'll do exercises / go to the gym / keep fit.

- 10 I promise I'll get up early.
- 11 I promise I'll wash my clothes.
- 12 I promise I'll think of you.

(Other answers are possible.)

- 2 1 She is going to switch off the radio.
- 2 She is going to turn up the radio.
- 3 She is going to turn down the radio.
- 4 She is going to switch on the TV.
- 5 She is going to switch off the TV.
- 6 She is going to turn on the tap.
- 7 She is going to turn off the tap.
- 8 She is going to plug in the iron.
- 9 She is going to unplug the iron.
- 10 She is going to plug in the hair-dryer.
- 11 She is going to unplug the hair-dryer.

page 37

- 3 1 ✓ 2 ✓ 3 ✗ 4 ✗ 5 ✓ 6 ✓ 7 ✗
- 4 1 It's going to rain 2 it will snow
3 is going to have 4 will have 5 I'm playing
6 He'll win 7 She'll tell 8 won't start
9 will have 10 She's getting married
- 5 1 will be walking 2 will have finished
3 are to go 4 will have been studying
5 were going to get 6 will be visiting
7 was going to rain 8 would not pay
9 Will you be going out 10 will have arrived

page 38

- 1 1 is going to have 2 Correct. 3 I'll pay
4 Correct. 5 I'm going 6 I'll find
7 it'll rain / it's going to rain 8 You'll fall
9 Correct. 10 Correct.
- 2 1 I 2 C 3 G 4 K 5 F 6 J 7 H
8 B 9 E 10 A
- 3 1 will be thinking 2 will have been working
3 are to tidy 4 will have saved 5 was going to
6 is to open 7 wouldn't enjoy 8 would go
9 will you be getting 10 will have finished