

Coursebook

31.1 FOOD AND DRINK



fish



meat



seafood



fruit



vegetables



herbs



pork



chicken



lamb



beef



onion



garlic



potatoes



avocado



mushrooms



pepper

zucchini (US)
courgette (UK)

lettuce



tomato



pineapple



melon



mango



orange



lemon



banana



strawberry



raspberries



apple



peach



fruit salad



flour



dough



bread



pasta



noodles



rice



milk



cream



cheese



butter



yogurt



eggs



sandwich



soup



salad



burger



fries (US)
chips (UK)



spaghetti



sugar



cookie



chocolate



cake



ice cream



cereal



coffee



tea



hot chocolate



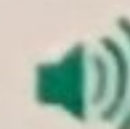
juice



water



lemonade



32 Myself, yourself

English uses reflexive pronouns when the subject of the verb is the same as the object. They show that the action affects the person who is carrying it out.

- New language** Reflexive pronouns
- Vocabulary** Measurements and flavors
- New skill** Talking about food and recipes

32.1 KEY LANGUAGE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

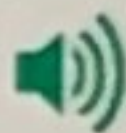
Reflexive pronouns in English include the word "self" (or "selves" in the plural).



He cut **himself** while chopping vegetables.

The subject pronoun refers to the person doing the action.

Use a reflexive pronoun when the same person is affected by the action.



32.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS



She's teaching **herself** to cook.



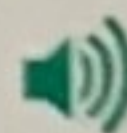
He introduced **himself** to the other party guests.



That pan is very hot. Don't burn **yourself**.

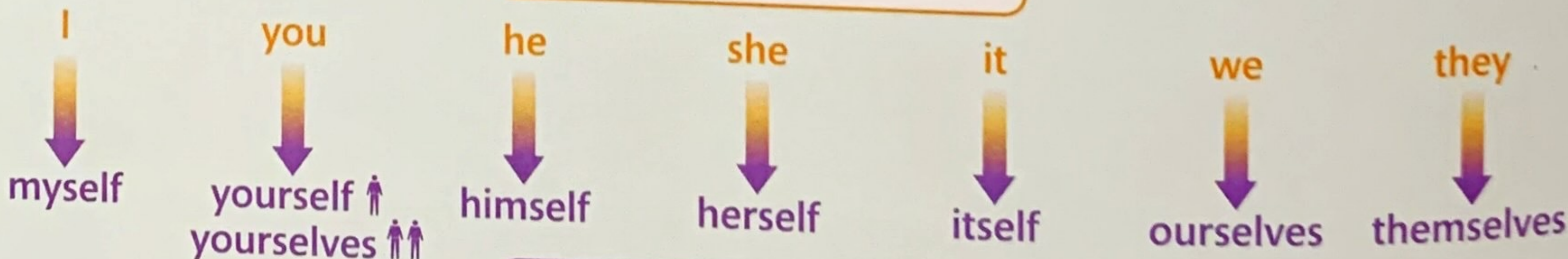


Did **they** enjoy **themselves** at the party?

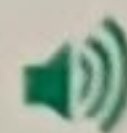


32.3 KEY LANGUAGE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

SUBJECT PRONOUNS



REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS



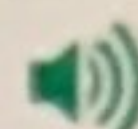


32.4 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

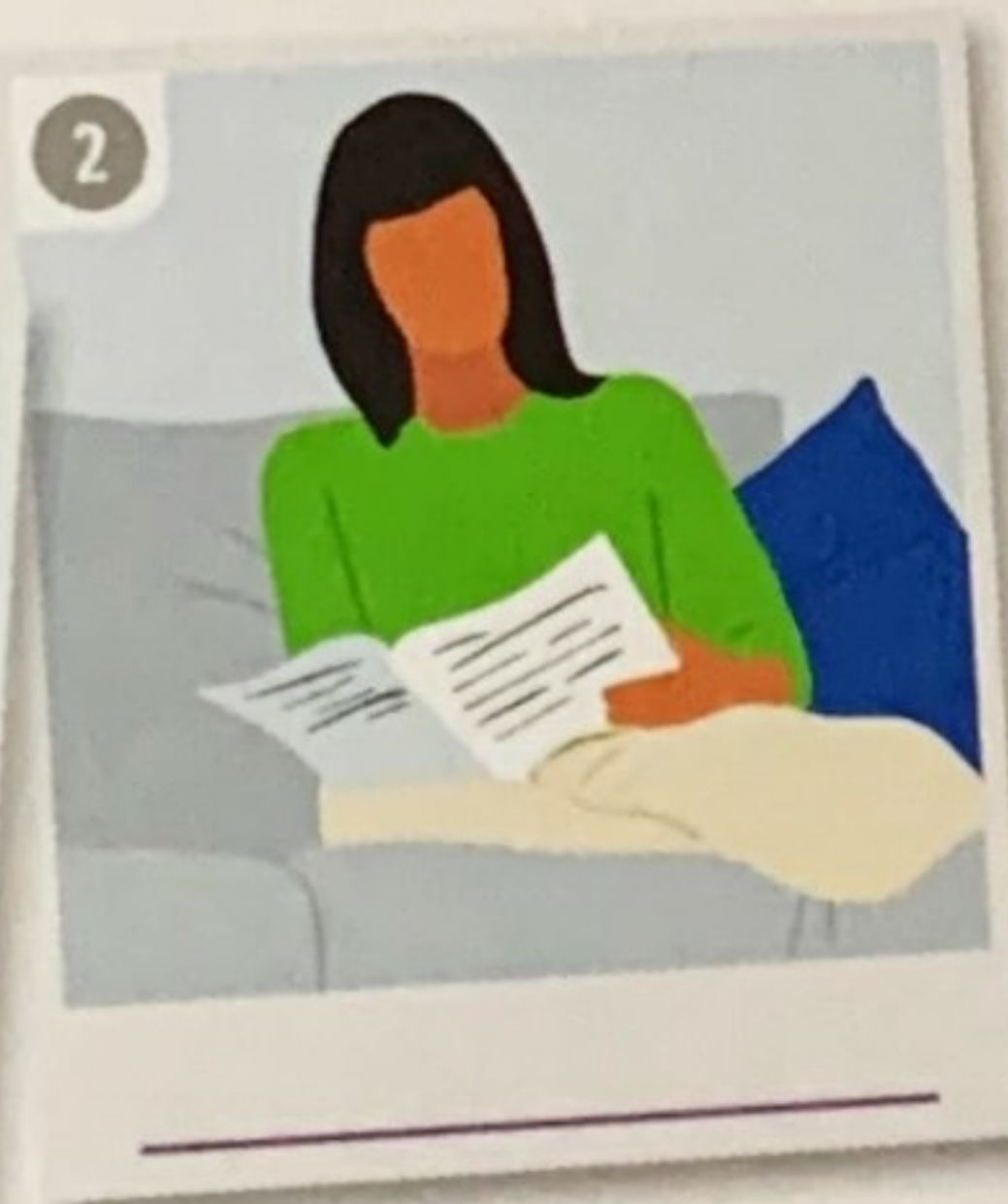
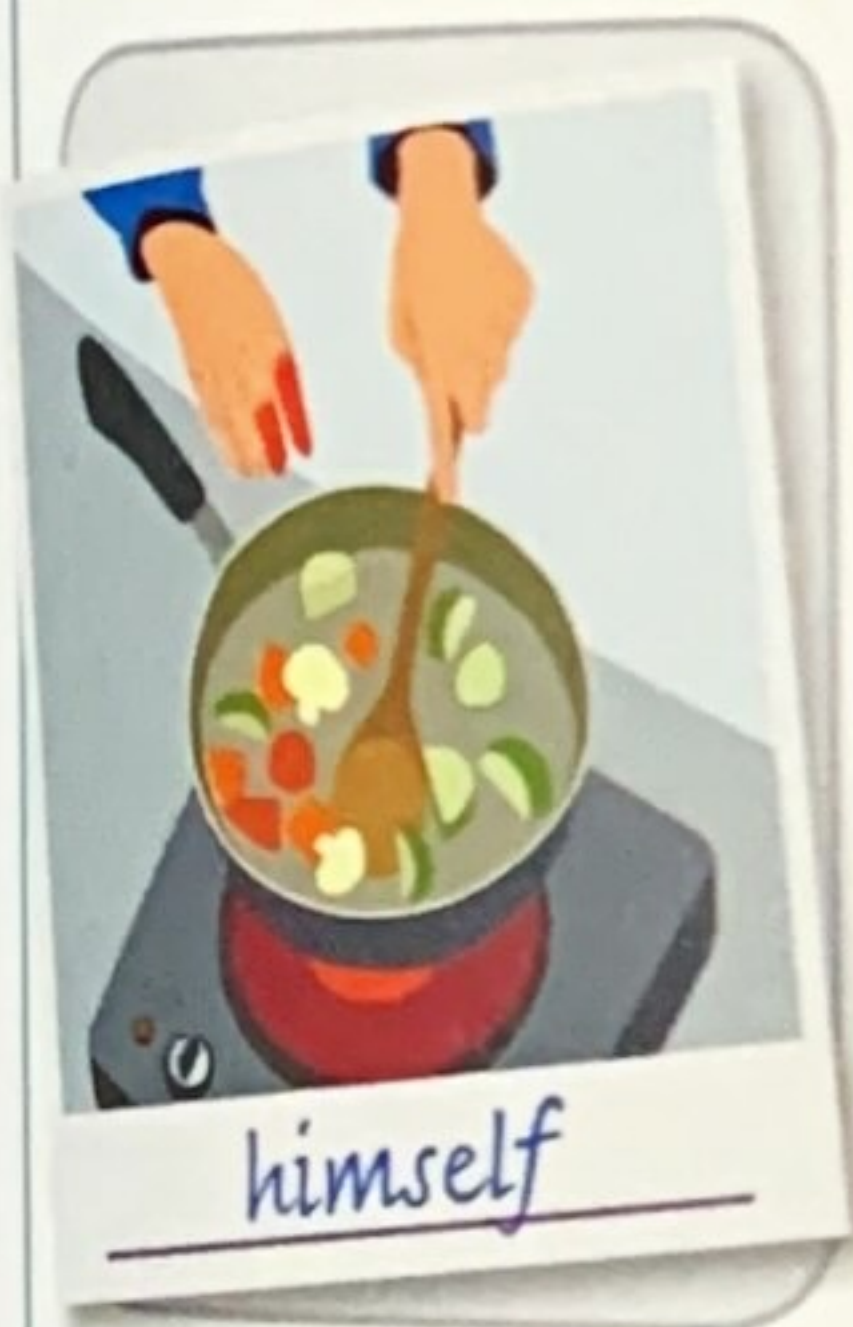
I think Elizabeth's enjoying herself.

- 1 I hope the children exhaust _____ and sleep tonight.
- 2 Look at baby Callum trying to feed _____. Isn't he smart?
- 3 I can't find my keys. I hope we haven't locked _____ out.
- 4 Oh dear. I cut _____ while I was peeling potatoes.
- 5 You should take a break. You'll wear _____ out.
- 6 The dishwasher will turn _____ off when it's finished.

ourselves
~~herself~~ yourself
 themselves
 itself himself
 myself



32.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND WRITE THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN YOU HEAR UNDER EACH IMAGE

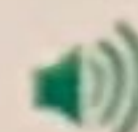


32.6 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

I've burned ~~me~~ / myself on a hot pan.

- 1 The baby can pull ~~her~~ / herself up.
- 2 I'm teaching ~~them~~ / themselves to swim.
- 3 You really enjoyed ~~you~~ / yourself tonight.
- 4 Have you introduced ~~you~~ / yourselves to him?

- 5 Ouch! That wasp stung ~~me~~ / myself.
- 6 The cake's all gone. I've eaten ~~it~~ / itself.
- 7 The car's dirty. Please wash ~~it~~ / itself.
- 8 Don't tease the cat. You'll scare ~~her~~ / herself.
- 9 The oven will turn ~~it~~ / itself off now.



32.7 VOCABULARY MEASUREMENTS

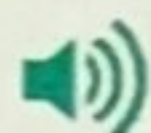
The most common measurements of weight and volume are written and abbreviated as follows.

METRIC MEASUREMENTS

| | |
|------------|----|
| liter | l |
| milliliter | ml |
| gram | g |
| kilogram | kg |

IMPERIAL MEASUREMENTS

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| pound | lb |
| ounce | oz |
| fluid ounce | fl. oz |
| gallon | gal |
| quart | qt |
| pint | pt |
| cup | c |
| tablespoon | tbsp |
| teaspoon | tsp |



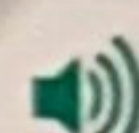
32.8 READ THE LIST OF INGREDIENTS OUT LOUD

Two pounds of dark chocolate



ULTIMATE DARK CHOCOLATE CAKE

2 lb dark chocolate
2oz butter
1 tbsp instant coffee granules
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp baking powder
3 fl. oz buttermilk
1pt cream
2 c flour
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb sugar
3 eggs



32.9 VOCABULARY ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE FOOD AND DRINK



sweet chocolate



savory pasta



tasty cake



chilled water



salty pretzels



bitter lemons



mixed salad



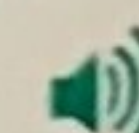
spicy curry



fresh fruit



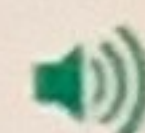
strong coffee



32.10 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

I enjoy eating ~~sweet~~ / **savory** / ~~spicy~~ food, like meat, cheese, and vegetables.

- I'm so tired this morning. I need a **tasty** / **mixed** / **strong** cup of coffee to wake me up.
- I'd like some **chilled** / **salty** / **bitter** fruit juice, please. It's a hot day, and I need a refreshing drink.
- That curry was too **mixed** / **chilled** / **spicy**. I'll follow a different recipe next time I make it.
- Remember to buy lots of **fresh** / **strong** / **bitter** fruit. We're making a fruit salad tonight.
- The chocolate mousse was too **salty** / **sweet** / **tasty** for me, but I think the guests will love it.

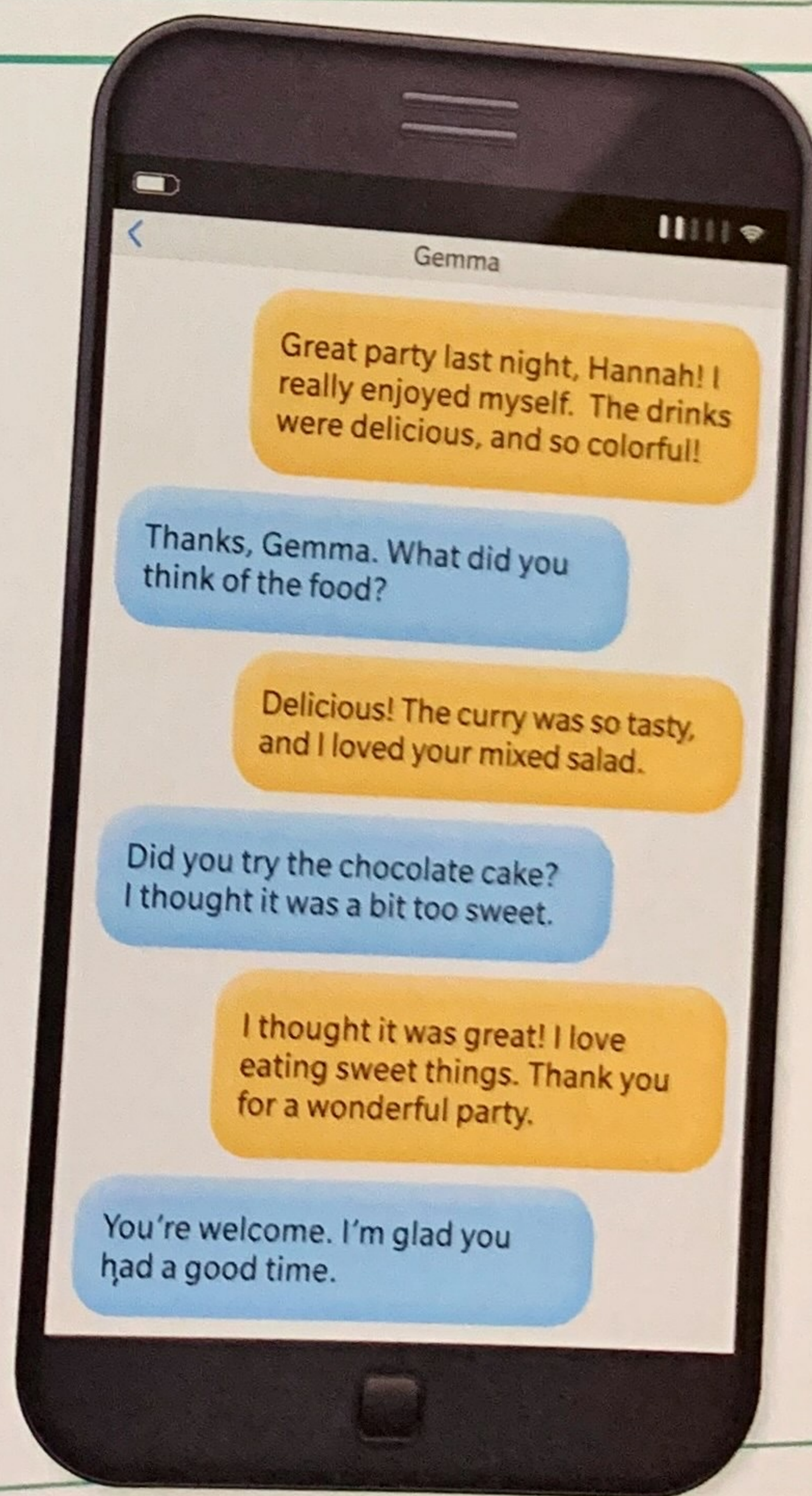


32.11 READ THE TEXT MESSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Gemma had fun at the party.

True ☒ False ☐

- Gemma thought the drinks were colorless.
True ☐ False ☐
- Hannah asked Gemma if she liked the food.
True ☐ False ☐
- Gemma said the curry didn't taste good.
True ☐ False ☐
- The salad had lots of different ingredients.
True ☐ False ☐
- Hannah was very pleased with the chocolate cake.
True ☐ False ☐
- Gemma likes eating sugary food.
True ☐ False ☐



32 CHECKLIST

⚙ Reflexive pronouns ☐

Aa Measurements and flavors ☐

🧩 Talking about food and recipes ☐

33 What things are for

English uses gerunds and infinitives to talk about why people use things. This is useful for describing the purpose of everyday objects and household gadgets.

- New language** Gerunds and infinitives
- Vocabulary** Household gadgets
- New skill** Talking about why you use things

33.1 KEY LANGUAGE GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

When you talk about why you generally use things, you can use "for" with a gerund, or the infinitive ("to" plus verb). The meaning is the same.



I use my blender { **for making** **to make** } soup.

"For" with a gerund

The present simple expresses a routine action.


Infinitive



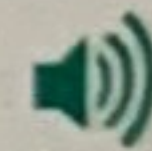
33.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES



She uses her laptop { **for writing** **to write** } emails.



He uses this cloth { **for washing** **to wash** } the dishes.



33.3 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

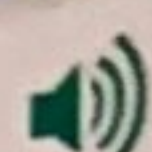
I use this knife to chop vegetables.

- 1 They use the microwave for _____ food.
- 2 We use our juicer to _____ fruit juice.
- 3 She uses her phone for _____ her friends.
- 4 They use this corkscrew to _____ bottles of wine.
- 5 He uses his laptop for _____ movies.

texting ~~chop~~

open watching

heating make



33.4 KEY LANGUAGE INFINITIVES FOR SPECIFIC ACTIONS

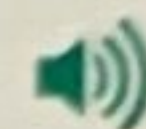
When you talk about why someone does a specific action rather than what you do with something in general, you must use the infinitive. It is incorrect to use "for" and a gerund in this case.

Sentence refers to a specific action, not a routine action.

Sentence refers to one particular email, not emails in general.

I turned on my laptop **to write** an email. ✓

I turned on my laptop **for writing** an email. ✗



33.5 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS

I went to the washing machine

to keep food fresh.

1 I turned on the heating

for taking photos.

2 You use a refrigerator

to warm up the house.

3 He uses this remote control

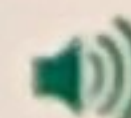
to do the laundry.

4 We turned on our sound system

for turning on the TV.

5 I sometimes use my smartphone

to listen to music.



33.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

On a radio show, three inventors present their new gadgets.



Bilal's gadget is for household cleaning.

True ☒ False ☐

1 Bilal's gadget can find dirt on the floor.

True ☐ False ☐

2 Harry's gadget is for opening bottles.

True ☐ False ☐

3 You press a button to use Harry's gadget.

True ☐ False ☐

4 You use Lauren's gadget when you are at home.

True ☐ False ☐

5 Lauren's gadget can keep your house secure.

True ☐ False ☐

33.7 KEY LANGUAGE PHRASAL VERBS

Things you do with gadgets are often explained in English using separable phrasal verbs.



It's too hot in here. Let's

{turn on the fan.
turn the fan on.}

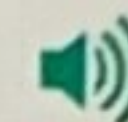
The particle can come straight after the verb.



Can you {turn the radio up?
turn up the radio?}

The particle can come after the object.

I can't hear it.

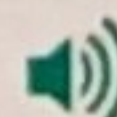


33.8 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

I always turn the light off when I leave a room.

- He sometimes _____ the TV _____ too loud.
- My laptop has a low battery. I need to _____ it _____.
- You shouldn't _____ emails _____. It wastes paper.
- Remember to _____ the computer _____ after work.

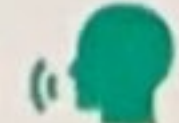
down plug
out turns
in turn
shut up
print off



33.9 USE THE WORDS IN THE PANEL TO DESCRIBE THE GADGETS, SPEAKING OUT LOUD



You use it to make coffee.



3

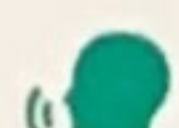


It's for _____ to music.



1

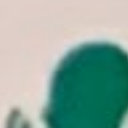
It's for _____ your phone.



4

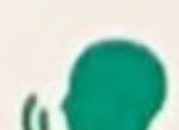


It's for _____ cans.

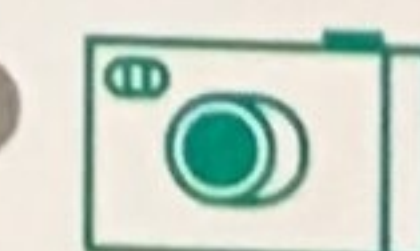


2

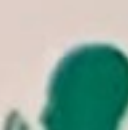
You use it to _____ your hair.



5



You use it to _____ photos.



listening

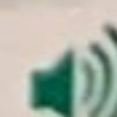
take

~~make~~

opening

dry

charging



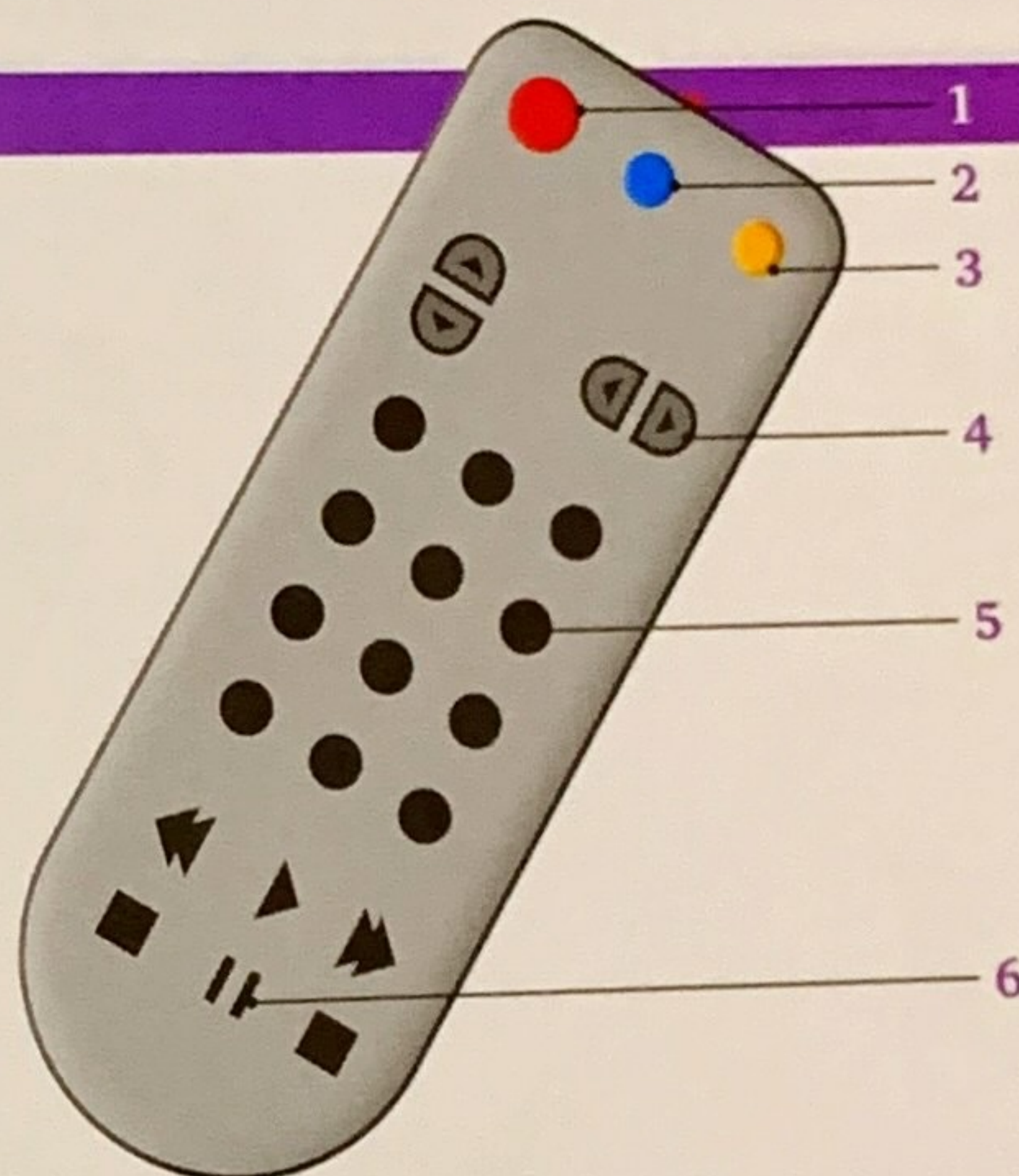


33.10 READ THE GUIDE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

YOUR GUIDE TO YOUR NEW ALL-IN-ONE REMOTE

This versatile remote is for controlling all the audio-visual equipment in your home.

- 1 The red button is for turning the TV on and off.
- 2 Use the blue button to control the DVD player.
- 3 The yellow button is for turning the sound system on and off.
- 4 Use these buttons to change TV channels, or skip tracks when you listen to music.
- 5 The round black buttons are for selecting a particular TV channel.
- 6 Use this button to pause DVDs, music, or live TV.



What gadget can't you control using the all-in-one remote?

- The television ☐
- The refrigerator ☒
- The sound system ☐

1 What can you do if you press the red button on the remote control?

- Turn on the TV ☐
- Turn the TV up ☐
- Pause the TV ☐

2 Which button are you most likely to use for watching movies?

- The red button ☐
- The blue button ☐
- The yellow button ☐

3 Why would you press the yellow button on the remote control?

- To watch a documentary ☐
- To listen to music ☐
- To change TV channels ☐

4 What gadget can't you control using the buttons labeled 4?

- The DVD player ☐
- The sound system ☐
- The TV ☐

5 Which gadget are the round black buttons for?

- The sound system ☐
- The DVD player ☐
- The TV ☐

33 CHECKLIST

Gerunds and infinitives ☐

Aa Household gadgets ☐

Talking about why you use things ☐

34 Vocabulary

34.1 SPORTS



swimming



diving



sailing



rowing



surfing



running



skating



skateboarding



hockey



ice hockey



rugby



soccer (US)
football (UK)



football (US)
American football (UK)



baseball



basketball



tennis



table tennis



badminton



volleyball



golf



boxing



horse riding



archery



fishing



motor racing



snowboarding



skiing



cycling



running
a marathon



throwing
the javelin



throwing
the discus



judo



gymnastics



high jump



long jump

34.2 EQUIPMENT



baseball bat



golf club



tennis racket



ball



skateboard



surfboard



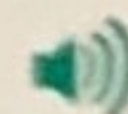
skis



snowboard



net



34.3 VENUES



stadium



golf course



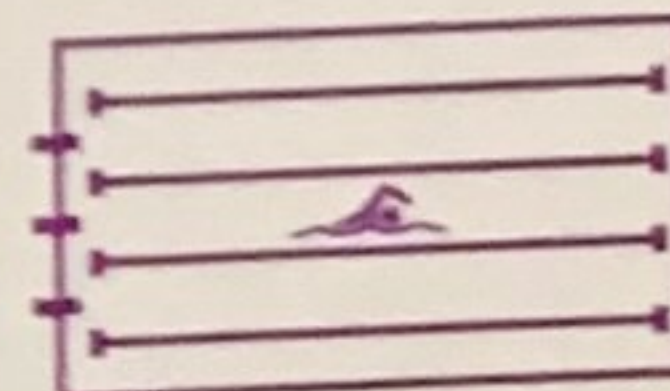
field (US)
pitch (UK)



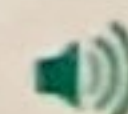
running track



tennis court



swimming pool



35 Opinions and plans

When you give opinions on activities such as sports, you often use verbs with gerunds. When you talk about plans to do an activity, you use verbs with infinitives.

⚙️ **New language** Simple verb patterns

Aa **Vocabulary** Sports and leisure

🧩 **New skill** Talking about opinions and plans

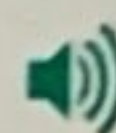
35.1 KEY LANGUAGE VERBS WITH GERUNDS

English uses gerunds after certain verbs that say how a person feels about an activity.

I enjoy swimming.

The verb describes feelings about an activity.

The word for the activity is in gerund form.



35.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES VERBS WITH GERUNDS



He doesn't feel like **playing** tennis tonight.



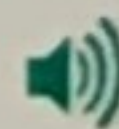
We can't stand **jogging**. We're so unfit!




Do you miss **skiing** now that summer's here?



I'm looking forward to **running** the marathon.



35.3 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN GERUND FORM

I've missed playing ( **play**) soccer since I broke my leg.

① I don't feel like _____ ( **run**) in the park with you now. I'm too tired.

② I can't stand _____ ( **work out**) in the gym. It's so boring.

③ He likes _____ ( **watch**) basketball, and he plays it on weekends, too.

④ She absolutely loves _____ ( **dive**), and she's very good at it.





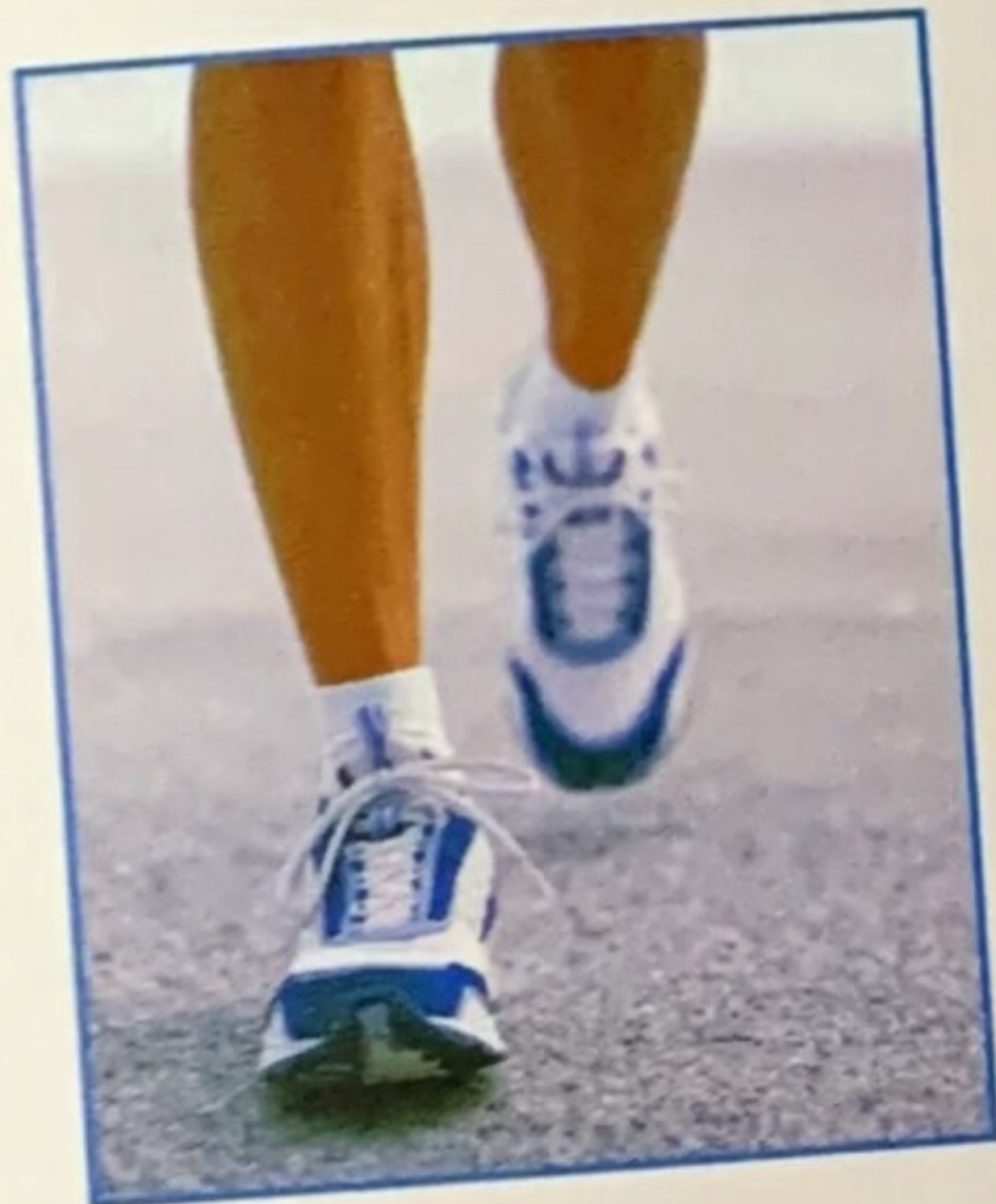
35.4 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

OLYMPIC FOCUS

Keep on running

Isabella Woods, 21, is a talented marathon runner who hopes to win Olympic gold. Here she tells us about her training and her ambitions.

"I love running marathons. I always look forward to challenging myself so that I run faster each time I train. I never put off training, because it helps me to get ready for competitions. Even when the weather is really bad, I still feel like getting my running shoes on and getting out on the road. I couldn't cope with doing a desk job. It'd be torture! When I'm on vacation, I'm usually miserable because I miss training. I can't stand sitting around doing nothing. For me, it's a waste of time. I've got more important things to do."



What does Isabella hope to do?

Run a marathon ☐

Win an Olympic gold medal ☒

1 What does Isabella say is a challenge for her?

Going faster every time she runs ☐

Getting ready for competitions ☐

2 How does Isabella get ready for competitions?

She buys new running shoes ☐

She always makes time for training ☐

3 Isabella wants to go running...

only if the weather is good ☐

whatever the weather is like ☐

4 Where would Isabella hate to work?

In an office ☐

Outside ☐

5 Why doesn't Isabella enjoy vacations?

She wants to relax more ☐

She wants to train ☐

Aa 35.5 MATCH THE DEFINITIONS TO THE WORDS

Want to do something

1 Successfully manage something

2 Do something later than planned

3 Be happy that something is going to happen

4 Feel sad because something isn't happening

5 Strongly dislike or hate

Look forward to

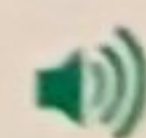
Put off

Feel like

Miss

Can't stand

Cope with



35.6 KEY LANGUAGE VERBS WITH INFINITIVES

English uses the infinitive with "to" after certain verbs that describe someone's plans or wishes to do an activity.



They arranged to play tennis this weekend.

Main verb describes a plan or wish to do an activity.

Infinitive with "to" describes the activity.



35.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES VERBS WITH INFINITIVES

The infinitive doesn't change no matter what tense the main verb is in.

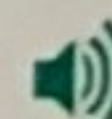
I'm waiting to play badminton, but my friend's running late.



Will you promise to teach me to swim?



We wanted to play baseball yesterday, but it was raining.



35.8 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

I've arranged ~~going~~ / **to go** swimming today.

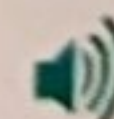
① You enjoy ~~dancing~~ / **to dance**, don't you?

② Do you want ~~seeing~~ / **to see** the match tonight?

③ He can't stand ~~watching~~ / **to watch** soccer.

④ You promised ~~playing~~ / **to play** golf with me.

⑤ I don't mind ~~training~~ / **to train** with you.



35.9 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

I enjoy playing tennis.

I

enjoy
arranged
miss
decided

to play
playing

tennis.
basketball.
squash.





35.10 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Cyclist Kofi Osei talks about last year's Olympics.

Kofi said he would coach the team.

True ☒ False ☐

1 The directors chose Kofi for the squad.

True ☐ False ☐

2 Kofi thought he would easily win a medal.

True ☐ False ☐

3 Kofi's training wasn't very successful.

True ☐ False ☐

4 Kofi wants to win the Tour de France next year.

True ☐ False ☐

5 Kofi wants a long break from competitions now.

True ☐ False ☐

35 CHECKLIST

Simple verb patterns ☐



Aa Sports and leisure ☐

Talking about opinions and plans ☐

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 30-35

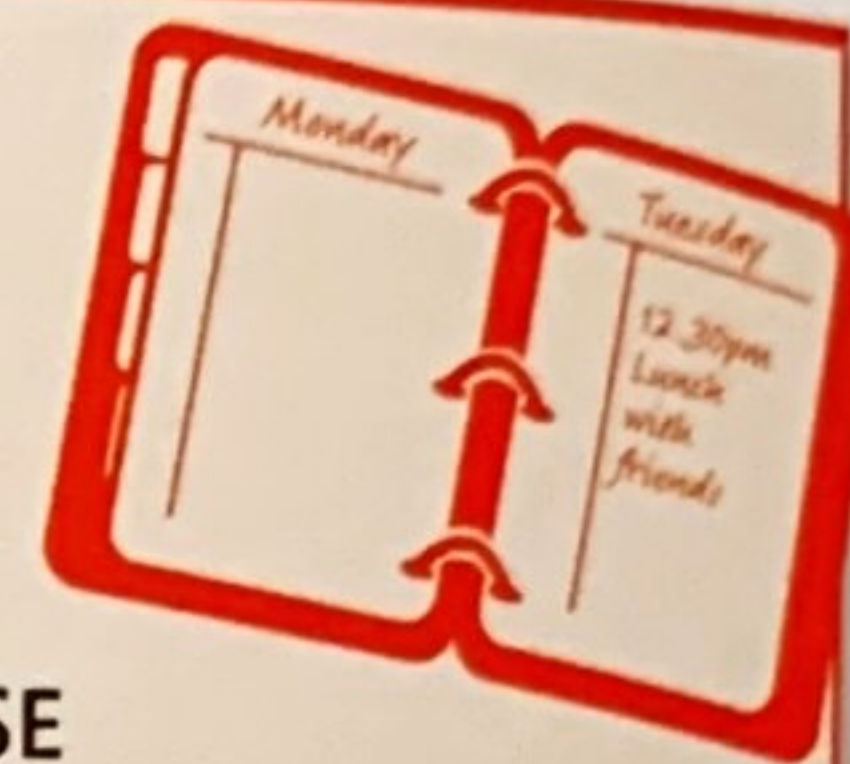
| NEW LANGUAGE | SAMPLE SENTENCE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | UNIT |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------|
| DEFINITE AND ZERO ARTICLES | Sam is always buying clothes . The clothes he bought yesterday are expensive. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 30.1 |
| "HAVE" AND "HAVE GOT" | I have a new phone. I have got a new phone. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 30.5 |
| REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS | He cut himself while chopping vegetables. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 32.1 |
| "FOR" WITH A GERUND | I use my blender for making soup. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 33.1 |
| INFINITIVES FOR PURPOSE | I use my blender to make soup. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 33.1 |
| PHRASAL VERBS FOR USING GADGETS | It's too hot in here. Let's turn the fan on . | <input type="checkbox"/> | 33.7 |
| VERBS WITH GERUNDS FOR OPINIONS | I enjoy swimming . | <input type="checkbox"/> | 35.1 |
| VERBS WITH INFINITIVES FOR PLANS | They arranged to play tennis this weekend. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 35.6 |

In English, the present continuous can be used when talking about future arrangements that have already been planned for a specific time.

-  **New language** Present continuous for plans
- Aa Vocabulary** Collocations with "take"
-  **New skill** Talking about future arrangements

36.1 KEY LANGUAGE PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE PLANS

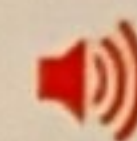
You can use present continuous verbs paired with future time clauses to talk about future events that are already planned.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

FUTURE TIME CLAUSE

Jane **is having** lunch with friends **next Tuesday**.



36.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE PLANS



She **is going** to the ballet **tonight**.



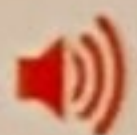
I'm **seeing** the dentist **tomorrow**.



She's **having** coffee with Paul **later**.



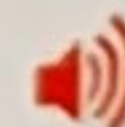
We're **playing** tennis **this evening**.



36.3 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Alannah is playing (play) tennis with Carrie on Saturday at 2pm.

- 1 Thomas _____ (catch) the train at 6pm, so he can get to the restaurant by 7pm.
- 2 Nahid and Eric _____ (go) to Sally's birthday party next Friday.
- 3 We _____ (meet) Nicole and Yuri at the beach this Saturday.
- 4 Sonia _____ (work out) at the gym tomorrow because she's training for a marathon.
- 5 Lottie _____ (sing) in a concert this weekend at the city's concert hall.





36.4 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Hugo and Laura are see a play at the Palace Theater on Saturday night.

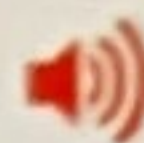
Hugo and Laura are seeing a play at the Palace Theater on Saturday night.

1 Susan playing chess with Kai on Tuesday at 8pm to prepare for the championships.

2 Vicky visits her grandmother in Finland next week. She's really looking forward to the trip.

3 Michelle are going to Roy's surprise birthday party on Friday night. It should be a fun night!

4 Andrew have lunch with Rosi and Maggie on Thursday at 1:30pm at their local café.



36.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Maria is on the phone to Catherine, arranging a time to meet up for coffee or lunch.

What is Maria doing on Monday before work?

Going swimming ☒

Playing tennis ☐

Going to the beach ☐

1 When is Maria having lunch with Adrian?

Monday at 1pm ☐

Tuesday at noon ☐

Thursday at 1pm ☐

2 Who is coming for lunch on Thursday?

Jude ☐

Adrian ☐

Omar's brother ☐

3 What evening is Omar returning home?

Monday ☐

Thursday ☐

Saturday ☐

4 Who is visiting Maria's family for the weekend?

Catherine ☐

Jude ☐

Omar's brother ☐

5 Where are Maria and Catherine going to meet?

Ricky's café ☐

Skating rink ☐

Catherine's house ☐

36.6 KEY LANGUAGE COLLOCATIONS WITH "TAKE"

The verb "take" often appears in English collocations.

She's **taking a trip** to the beach next weekend.



He **takes care** of his dog by feeding him healthy snacks.



She **took a look** at the paintings at her local art gallery.



After his performance, he **took a bow** as the audience clapped.



They got on the train and **took their seats**.



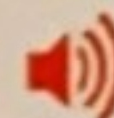
He's **taking time off** work this month to go on holiday.



I **took time out** from my busy day to eat lunch with a friend.



I **took a picture** of the sunrise from my bedroom window.



Aa

36.7 MATCH THE DEFINITIONS TO THE COLLOCATIONS

Sit down

1

Look at something

2

Look after

3

Go somewhere for pleasure

4

Photograph something

5

Acknowledge applause

6

Stop working for a short time

Take a look

Take care of

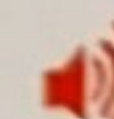
Take a seat

Take a bow

Take a trip

Take time out

Take a picture



36.8 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED



36.9 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

Adam is going to take a picture of the beach at sunset.

1 Violet is _____ Stella's dog this weekend.

2 The children are _____ to the ice rink tomorrow.

3 I'm _____ from work this afternoon because I don't feel well.

4 Connor is planning to _____ at the competition entries today.

5 I'm _____ from my schedule to meet friends this weekend.

taking time out

~~take a picture~~

taking time off

take a look

taking a trip

taking care of

36 CHECKLIST

Present continuous for plans ☐

Aa Collocations with "take" ☐

Talking about future arrangements ☐

37 Planning the future

You can use "going to" when talking about something you've decided to do in the future, such as getting fit. This is useful for discussing intentions and predictions.

⚙️ New language "Going to"

Aa Vocabulary Healthy living

🧩 New skill Talking about plans to keep fit

37.1 KEY LANGUAGE DECISION BEFORE SPEAKING

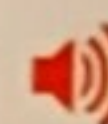
Use "going to" when you have already decided to do something before speaking.



Angus has decided he **is going to swim** every week to get fit.

Put "to be" + "going to" before the main verb.

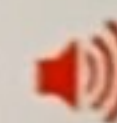
Base form of the verb.



37.2 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE FUTURE WITH "GOING TO"

Harry 's going to play (play) more football with his friends this year.

- 1 Jingjing _____ (walk) to work every day, unless it's raining or snowing.
- 2 Tilly _____ (join) the new pilates class starting at the gym near her house.
- 3 Sam _____ (learn) judo this year with his friends Shankar and Belinda.
- 4 Kadija _____ (start) jogging to work and back home from next week.



37.3 READ THE LIST AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

New year's resolutions

Lose weight

Join a yoga class

Get up earlier

Cycle to work

Exercise on weekends

Joe's going to do yoga.

True ☒ False ☐

1 Joe's going to join a gym. True ☐ False ☐

2 Joe's going to use his bike for transportation. True ☐ False ☐

3 Joe's going to gain weight. True ☐ False ☐

4 Joe's going to be more active on the weekend. True ☐ False ☐

37.4 KEY LANGUAGE PREDICTION BASED ON EVIDENCE

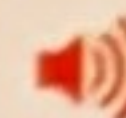
You can also use "going to" when making a prediction about the future based on something you know is true when you are speaking.



This is the future outcome.
PREDICTION

You know this is true.
EVIDENCE

Angie **is going to** lose weight because **she's stopped eating unhealthy food.**



37.5 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS

Peter's going to feel more relaxed

1 Carly's going to get better at tennis

2 Collette's going to win the race

3 Abdel's going to be healthier

4 Rob's going to be stronger

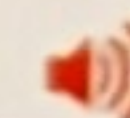
as she's in the lead by a long way.

because he's started weight lifting.

because she's starting lessons next week.

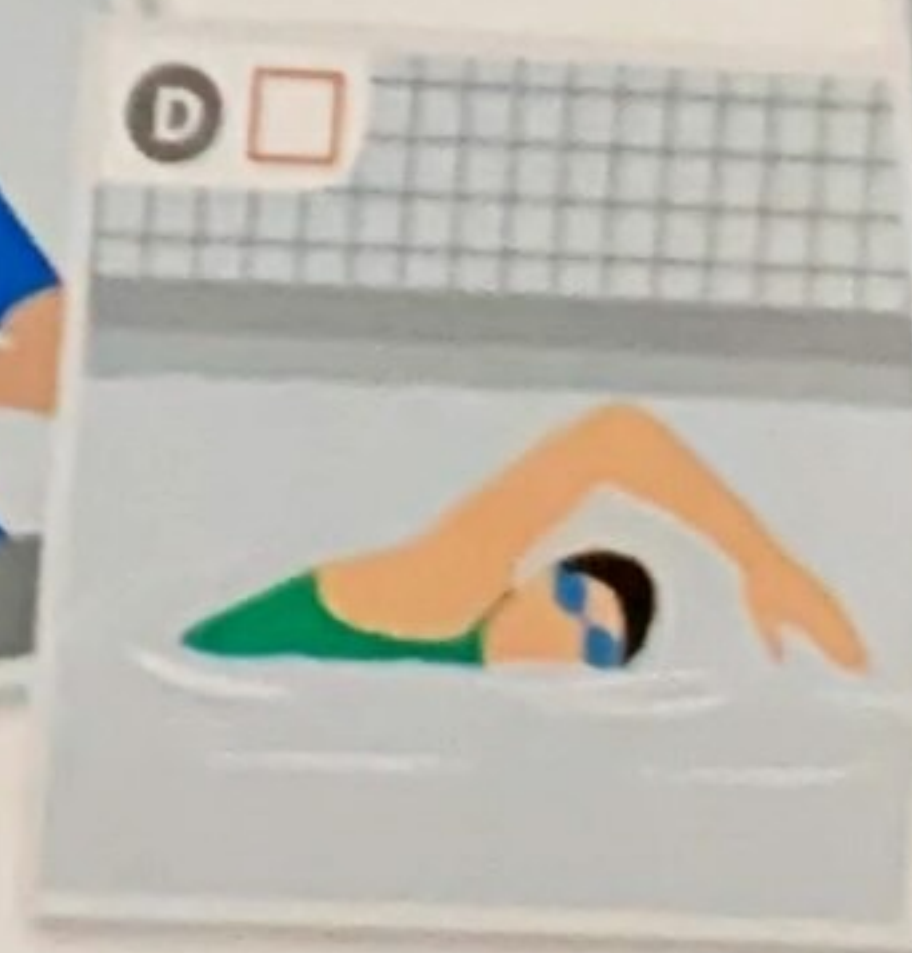
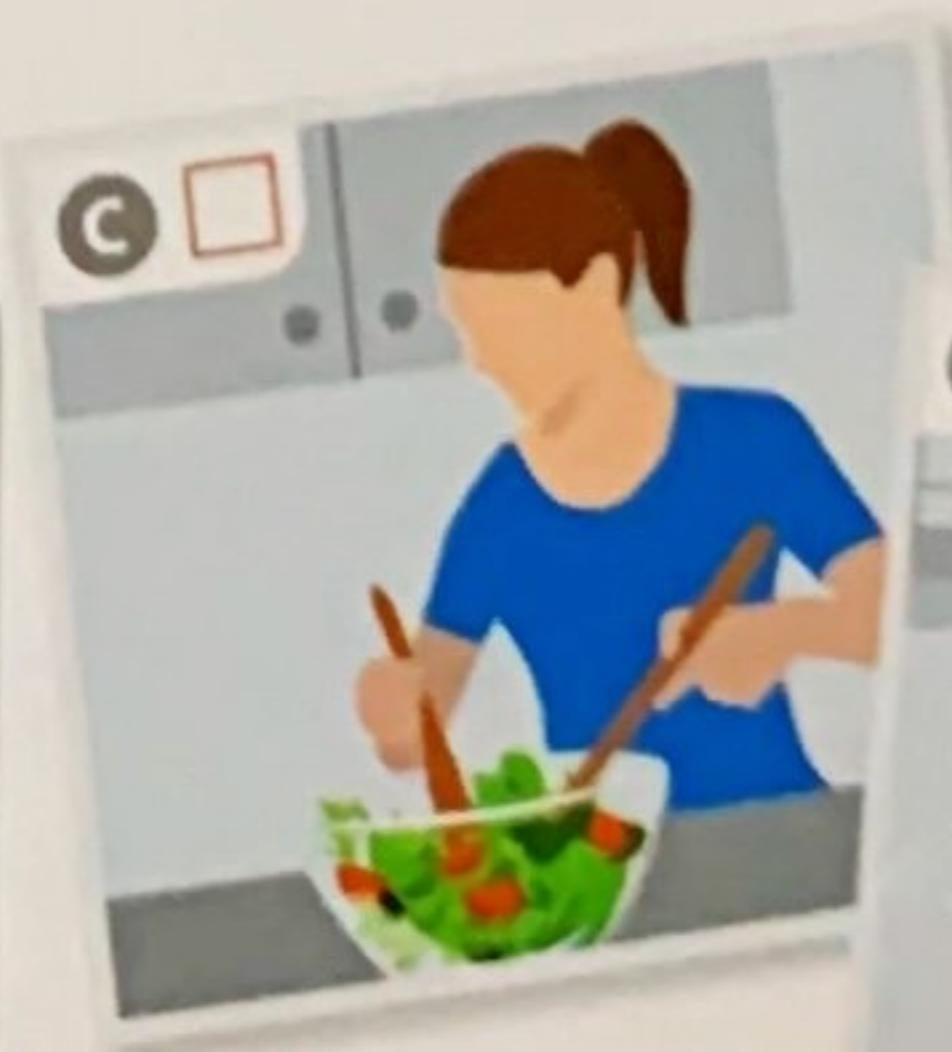
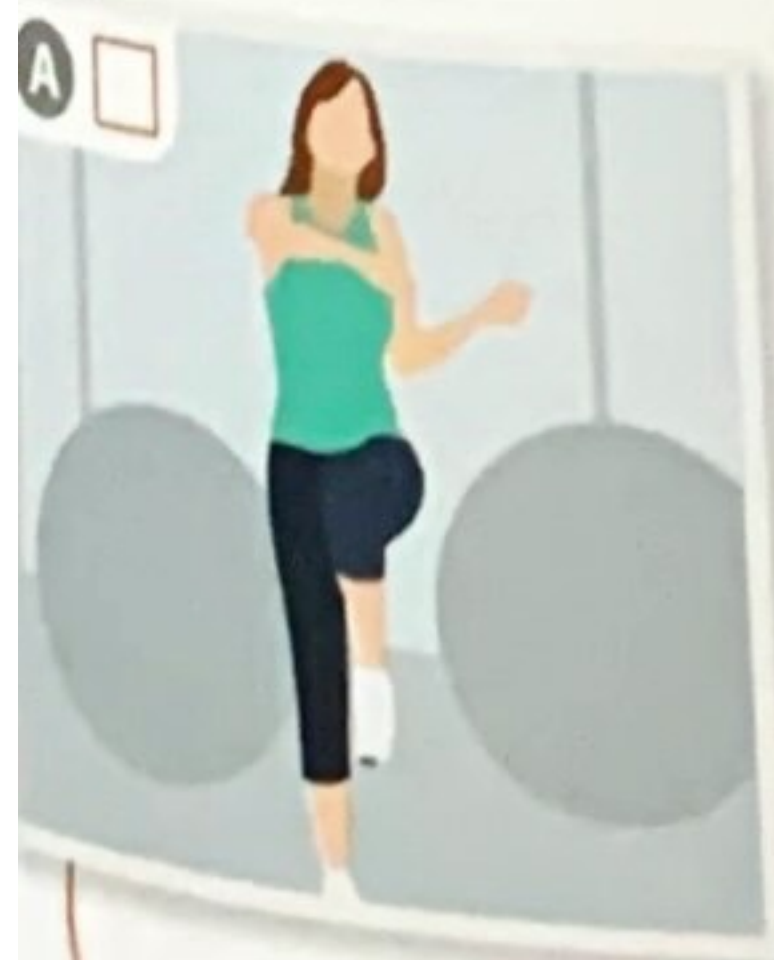
as he's now doing yoga every day.

because he's on a low-sugar diet.



37.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED

Paul and Anya are discussing Anya's plans to lose weight and get fit.



37.7 KEY LANGUAGE ADVERB MODIFIERS WITH "GOING TO"

English uses modifiers to show how definite the future action will be.

Ewan's **probably** going to get fit this summer.

Something is likely.



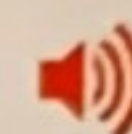
Linda's **definitely** going to try harder at karate.

There is no doubt about something happening.



Maya's **certainly** going to eat healthier food.

A more emphatic form of "definitely."



37.8 KEY LANGUAGE VERB MODIFIERS WITH "GOING TO"

You can also change the verb to make the prediction more or less certain.

George **doubts** he's ever going to give up eating burgers.



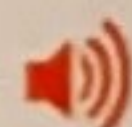
Raj hasn't decided, but he **thinks** he's going to join a gym.



Anya **hopes** she's going to get on the basketball team.



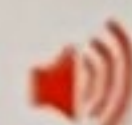
Cristina **knows** she's going to do well in the marathon.



37.9 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

Annabelle ~~probably~~ / **knows she's** going to start swimming lessons next week.

- 1 Gary's **certainly** / ~~doubts he's~~ going to run the next marathon to raise money for charity.
- 2 Helena's **definitely** / ~~hopes she's~~ going to improve her fitness level by going to the gym.
- 3 Ahmed **certainly** / ~~thinks he's~~ going to try kick boxing after his judo classes have finished.
- 4 James ~~doubts he's~~ / **definitely** going to stop eating fatty food, but he'll try to eat more fruit.





37.10 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

The other team is really good! I doubt we going to win.

The other team is really good! I doubt we're going to win.

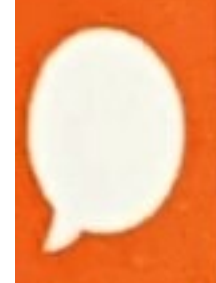
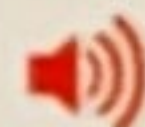
1 I think I'm go to go jogging, but I might read a book instead.

2 They're probably going to finishing the marathon, but it's a long way to run.

3 She's not going to plays tennis now, is she? It's raining!

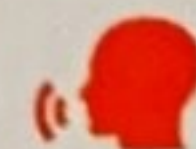
4 You're going to definitely look great after working out so much.

5 It's too late to going out. I think I'm going to go to bed.



37.11 USE THE CHART TO CREATE EIGHT CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

Lucy's probably going to be picked for the baseball team.

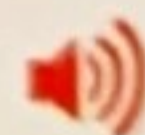


Lucy's
Lucy

probably
definitely
thinks she's
doubts she's

going to

be picked for the baseball team.
eat healthier food.



37 CHECKLIST

"Going to" ☐

Aa Healthy living ☐

Talking about plans to keep fit ☐

38 Vocabulary

38.1 WEATHER AND CLIMATE



temperature



mild



warm



hot



boiling



cool



chilly



cold



freezing



snow drift



raindrop



drizzle



light shower



downpour



hail



blustery



gale



hurricane /
typhoon / cyclone



tornado



blizzard



lightning



thunder



sandstorm



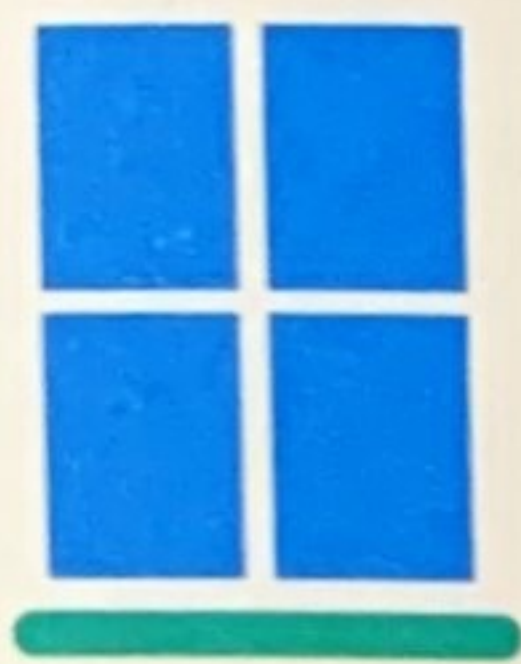
hailstorm



snowstorm



gray sky (US)
grey sky (UK)



blue sky



clear sky



smog



overcast



rainbow



puddle



snowflake



hailstone



flood



drought



heatwave



wet



dry



humidity

38.2 WEATHER ADJECTIVES



sun → sunny



cloud → cloudy



fog → foggy



rain → rainy



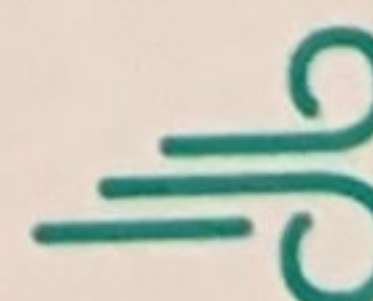
snow → snowy



ice → icy



frost → frosty



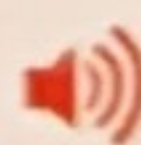
wind → windy




storm → stormy




thunder → thundery



You can talk about future events in English using the verb "will." This construction has several meanings, which are all different from the future using "going to."

 **New language** Future tense with "will"

Aa Vocabulary Weather

 **New skill** Making predictions and promises

39.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE FUTURE USING "WILL"

English uses "will" when talking about the future in four main ways:

To make a prediction about what you think will happen.



Wait a few minutes. I think **it will stop** raining soon.

This prediction is not based on evidence.

To offer to do something for someone.



You look frozen. **I'll make** you some hot soup.

To make a promise.



We'll be there by eight. Don't worry!

This decision was not planned in advance.

To describe a decision you've just made.



I know! **I'll buy** Aaron a surfboard for his birthday.

TIP

Remember to use the future with "going to" for predictions based on current evidence, and for decisions made before the time of speaking.



39.2 FILL IN THE GAPS WITH EITHER "WILL" OR "TO BE" WITH "GOING TO"

Zoe 's going to meet Hannah and Ketil in the park this afternoon by the fountain.

- 1 Have a rest, and I _____ cook a warm stew for us to eat tonight.
- 2 I _____ take the dog for a walk after it stops raining, I promise!
- 3 Amelia and Jill _____ buy dresses tomorrow to wear to Tom's birthday party.
- 4 You _____ be cold playing football today. It was snowing this morning!



39.3 MARK WHETHER EACH SENTENCE IS A PREDICTION, OFFER, PROMISE, OR DECISION



Don't worry, I'll make sure I get there in time for the start of your show.

Prediction ☐ Offer ☐ Promise ☒ Decision ☐

1



What a great idea! It's such a hot day. I'll have some ice cream, too.

Prediction ☐ Offer ☐ Promise ☐ Decision ☐

2



Make sure you take a coat, warm hat, and a scarf. It'll be cold tonight.

Prediction ☐ Offer ☐ Promise ☐ Decision ☐

3



It's started raining! I'll make sure I finish painting the fence when the weather is better.

Prediction ☐ Offer ☐ Promise ☐ Decision ☐

4



I'll look after your dog for you while you're on vacation. I'd be pleased to do it.

Prediction ☐ Offer ☐ Promise ☐ Decision ☐



39.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND WRITE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS IN FULL SENTENCES



Carla is talking to her sister Stacey on the phone about her plans for the evening.

What does Stacey think will happen with the traffic?

Stacey thinks the traffic will get very heavy.

1 What will Carla make to eat tonight?

2 What will Carla do after Kevin's guitar lesson?

3 Did Stacey accept Carla's offer to eat with Stacey and Kevin this evening?

4 When will Carla pick up Stacey?

39.5 KEY LANGUAGE ADVERBS WITH "WILL"

Add an adverb after "will" to show how likely you think the future action is to occur.

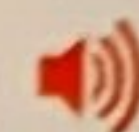
He'll **probably** go skiing when it snows.



They'll **definitely** go hiking if it's sunny.



It'll **certainly** be easier to run in this cool weather.



39.6 KEY LANGUAGE VERBS THAT MODIFY THE FUTURE WITH "WILL"

Like the future with "going to," the future with "will" is often used to say what someone thinks or knows about the future.

Shows the "will" phrase is unlikely.

Hamid **doubts** the storm **will** be dangerous.



Claire **thinks** it'll snow later on.



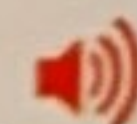
Sita **hopes** the rain **will** soon stop.



Jo **knows** it'll be difficult to surf because of the wind.



Shows the "will" phrase is certain.



39.7 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

I **know** / ~~**definitely**~~ we'll go to the festival tomorrow, whether it's sunny or not.

- 1 I'll **doubt** / **definitely** be at the airport by 7pm so I have enough time to catch the plane.
- 2 You'll **certainly** / **hope** look handsome in your new suit. It's a really nice color and cut.
- 3 I **know** / **doubt** you'll win the race because you've not been training very hard.
- 4 I **hope** / **definitely** I'll pass my geography exam tomorrow. I'm very nervous about it.





39.8 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

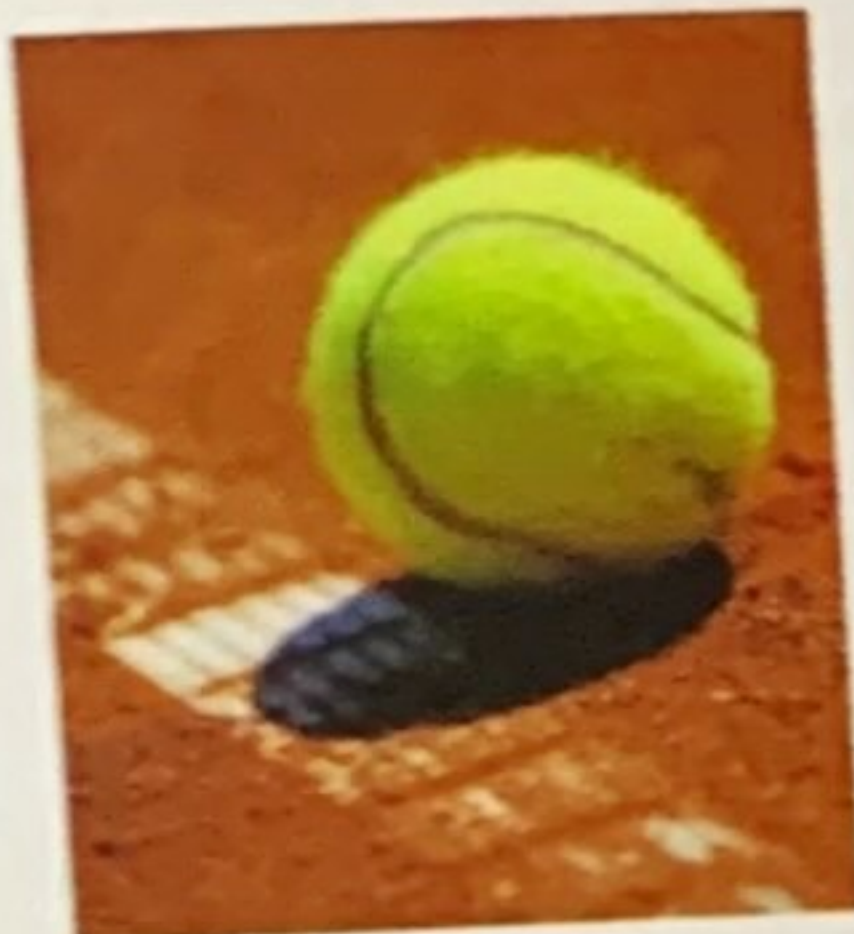
GREENWAY SPORTS FACILITIES

A Strategy for the Future

Following last year's extreme weather, we will need to make Greenway more accessible whatever the weather conditions are outside.

SHORT TERM

Adding to the existing outdoor tennis facilities, the new indoor tennis court will be finished this spring. This will offer a great alternative to the outdoor courts for rainy days.



LONG TERM

We need stands next to our outdoor sport fields suitable for all weather. Also, plans for a heated swimming pool are under way. We will introduce a reduced entry fee in the colder, darker months, as promised at the last meeting.

The weather was not unusual last year.

True ☐ False ☒

1 The facilities will be made suitable for all weather.

True ☐ False ☐

2 An outdoor tennis court is being built.

True ☐ False ☐

3 The indoor tennis court will be good for rainy days.

True ☐ False ☐

4 A heated swimming pool is part of the long-term plans.

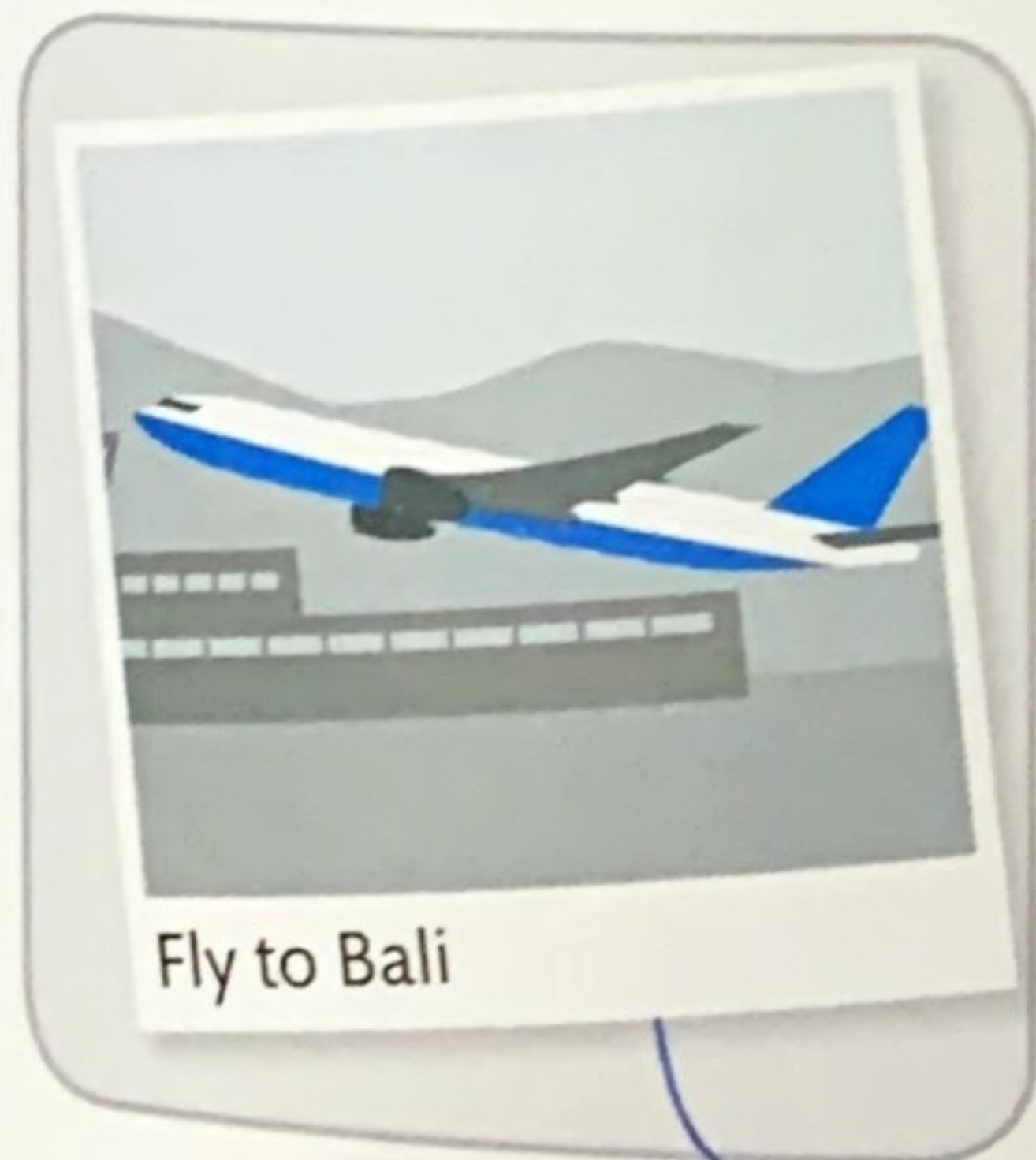
True ☐ False ☐

5 Pool entry will cost more in winter.

True ☐ False ☐



39.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE MODIFYING ADVERBS TO THE ACTIVITIES YOU HEAR



Fly to Bali



1 Go surfing



2 Go to Hawaii



3 Go skiing



4 Be back home

probably

think

know

certainly

hope

39 CHECKLIST

Future tense with "will" ☐

Aa Weather ☐

Making predictions and promises ☐