

Future plans

We use **be going to** to talk about plans for the future or intentions (things you have already decided to do).

I'm going to take a holiday in March.

Sue isn't going to buy that car.

With the verbs *go* and *come* we often use the Present Continuous.

We use the Present Continuous to talk about fixed future arrangements (usually involving another person).

I'm meeting Sam at 2p.m. (I called him this morning to arrange it)

Are you coming to the party this evening? (You have been invited)

In many cases you can use either *be going to* or the Present Continuous.

I am playing rugby tomorrow.

I am going to play rugby.

We use *will* for unplanned decisions (made at the time of speaking), offers or promises.

I'll/won't tell her I saw you.

Will you carry this box for me?

For general predictions you can use *will* or *be going to*.

I think Brazil will/are going to win the next World Cup.

Comparatives and superlatives

One-syllable adjectives, or two-syllable adjectives ending in -y

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Notes
<i>old</i>	<i>older (than)</i>	<i>(the) oldest</i>	Add <i>-er, -est</i>
<i>big</i>	<i>bigger (than)</i>	<i>(the) biggest</i>	With short vowels (/ɪ/, /e/, /ɒ/, /æ/), double the consonant.
<i>friendly</i>	<i>friendlier (than)</i>	<i>(the) friendliest</i>	If the adjective ends in <i>-y</i> , change it to <i>-i</i> and add <i>-er, -est</i> .

Two-syllable, and longer adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Notes
<i>useful</i>	<i>more/less useful (than)</i>	<i>(the) most/least useful</i>	Add <i>more (+), or less (-),</i>
<i>dangerous</i>	<i>more/less dangerous (than)</i>	<i>(the) most/least dangerous</i>	<i>(the) most (++)</i> , or <i>(the) least (-)</i>

Irregular adjectives

good – better (than) – (the) best *bad – worse (than) – (the) worst*

far – further (than) – (the) furthest or *far – farther (than) – (the) farthest*

(not) as + adjective + as

The train is as expensive as flying. (the same)

It's not as warm as last week. (different)

Future possibility

We use *will/won't* + adverb to say how likely something is in the future. *Will* comes before the adverb in affirmative sentences and after the adverb in negative sentences.

I'll definitely go. (you are certain)

I certainly won't go. (you are certain)

I'll probably stay. (quite certain)

I probably won't stay. (quite certain)

We use *may/might/could* when you are not certain.

Do not use *could* in the negative to talk about possibility.

Alice may meet us later for a drink.

The shop might not be open.

With modal verbs (*will, may, might, could*) we use the infinitive without *to*.

Key vocabulary

Home

apartment attic balcony
 block of flats ceiling cellar
 centre of town commercial district
 cottage (semi-) detached house
 drive fireplace floor gate
 green spaces lift neighbourhood
 outskirts of town residential area
 park playground stairs studio flat
 suburbs terraced house view

Adjectives describing places

bustling clean dull enormous
 friendly lively modern picturesque
 polluted quiet tiny touristy
 traditional ugly unspoilt
 unwelcoming

Compound nouns

air conditioning bunk bed(s)
 central heating computer screen
 DVD player mobile phone sofa bed
 swimming pool wall cabinets
 washing machine

Environment

adaptable climate flooding fuel
 household waste insulated
 recycling self-sufficient soundwaves



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