

# 3 Reference

## 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 -y, change it to -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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