

ENGLISH- INTERMEDIATE

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Our changing world

Future forms • *may, might, could* • Word building • Arranging to meet

Lecture 10



STARTER

Scientists predict that global warming will change our world forever. Look at the photos. What do you think will happen?

I think/don't think that ... will ...



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THINGS OUR GRANDCHILDREN MAY NEVER SEE

Making predictions

1 T 5.1 Hannah and Dan are expecting their first baby. They're looking at the photos in the newspaper. Listen to their conversation. Answer the questions.

- 1 What is Hannah worried about?
- 2 Why is Dan surprised?
- 3 What do the scientists say about the future?
- 4 What examples of global warming does Hannah mention?
- 5 How does Dan try to reassure Hannah? What does he say?

2 Listen again and complete the lines with the *exact* words from the conversation.

- 1 What _____ the world _____ like when he or she grows up?
- 2 Don't they make you worry about what _____ happen in the future?
- 3 Of course, things _____ change a lot in the next hundred years, ...
- 4 No one says it _____ get warmer or it _____ get warmer any more.
- 5 Scientists say that it definitely _____ warmer.
- 6 They say temperatures _____ rise by up to 4°C.
- 7 You _____ a baby soon.
- 8 We _____ do our bit.
- 9 OK, but maybe it _____ help. It _____ too late already.



1

1. She is worry about what the world will be like when their grandchildren grow up.
2. Dan is surpriced because they haven't had their baby yet.
3. Scientists say that it definitely will get warmer. It's going to be a very different world for our children and grandchildren.
4. She mentioned that over 2,500 climate scientists agree. They say temperatures might rise by up to 4°C before the end of the century.
5. He said 'it also says humans are clever enough to find solutions. We will do our bit and we'll bring up our baby to do the same. Every little helps.

2 Listen again and complete the lines with the *exact* words from the conversation.

- 1 What will be the world look like when he or she grows up?
- 2 Don't they make you worry about what will happen in the future?
- 3 Of course, things are going to change a lot in the next hundred years, ...
- 4 No one says it may get warmer or it might get warmer any more.
- 5 Scientists say that it definitely will get warmer.
- 6 They say temperatures might rise by up to 4°C.
- 7 You are having a baby soon.
- 8 We will do our bit.
- 9 OK, but maybe it will not help. It maybe too late already.

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

1 Work with a partner. Decide which is the correct verb form.

1 **A** Have you decided about your holiday yet?
B No, not yet. We've never been to Prague so we will / might go there.

2 **A** Will you / Are you going to take an umbrella?
B No, I'm not. The forecast says it'll / might be fine all day.

3 **A** Why are you making a list?
B Because I'll go / I'm going shopping. Is there anything you want?

4 **A** Would you like to go out for a drink tonight?
B Sorry, I'll work / 'm working late. How about tomorrow night? I'll call / I'm calling you.

5 **A** What are you doing / will you do Saturday night?
B I'm not sure yet. I will / may go to friends' or they will / may come to me.

6 **A** Are you enjoying your job more now?
B No, I'm not. I'm going to / will look for another one.

7 **A** Your team's rubbish! It's 2-0 to United!
B Come on. It's only half-time. I think they are going to / could still win.

8 **A** You won't pass / aren't passing your exams next month if you go out every night.
B I know, I might / 'll work harder nearer the time. I promise.

T 5.3 Listen and check. Practise the conversations, paying attention to stress and intonation.

UNIT 5

5.1 FUTURE FORMS

- 1 There is no future tense in English. Instead, English has several forms that can refer to the future.

I'll see you later. (will)

We're going to see a film tonight. (going to)

I'm seeing the doctor tomorrow. (Present Continuous)

If the traffic's bad, I might be late. (might)

Who knows? You may win! (may)

Take an umbrella. It could rain later. (could)

- 2 The difference between them is not about near or distant future, or certainty. The speaker chooses a future form depending on how he/she sees the future event. Is it a plan, a decision, an intention, an offer, an arrangement, or a prediction?

5.2 *will/going to* and the Present Continuous

Form

Positive and negative

I'll see you later.

I won't be late.

We're going to stay in a hotel.

We aren't going to rent a cottage.

I'm meeting Jan for lunch.


I'm not seeing her till 2.00.

Question

When will you be back?

Where are you going to stay?

What time are you seeing Jan?

 We avoid saying *going to come* or *going to go*.

We're coming tomorrow.

When are you going home?

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.*

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.*

Plans, decisions, intentions, and arrangements

will

Will is used to express a decision, intention, or offer made at the moment of speaking.

I'll have the steak, please.

NOT ~~*I have the steak...*~~

Give me a call. We'll go out for coffee.

NOT ~~*We go...*~~

There's the phone! I'll get it.

NOT ~~*I get...*~~

going to

Going to is used to express a future plan, decision, or intention made before the moment of speaking.

When I grow up, I'm going to be a doctor.

Jane and Peter are going to get married after they graduate.

We're going to paint this room blue.

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.

- 3 You can't use the Present Simple for this use.

We're going to a party on Saturday night. NOT ~~*We go ...*~~

I'm having lunch with Sarah. NOT ~~*I have ...*~~

What are you doing this evening? NOT ~~*What do you do ...*~~

- 4 Sometimes there is no difference between an arrangement and an intention.

We're going to get married in the spring.

We're getting married in the spring.

5.3 Future possibility: *may/might/could*

Form

May, might, and could are modal verbs.

Positive and negative

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|
| I | may might could | see you later. |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|

| | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------|
| I | may not might not | get the job. |
|---|----------------------|--------------|

Question

Questions about future possibility are often asked with *Do you think ... will ...?*

Do you think you'll get the job?

Use

- 1 *May, might, and could* all express a future possibility.

| | | |
|----|-----------------------|-------------|
| It | may might could | rain later. |
|----|-----------------------|-------------|

- 2 *May* can be more formal.
*The government **may** increase income tax.*
- 3 *Could* suggests something less definite.
*I **could** be a champion if I trained hard.*
*The house is nice, but it **could** be beautiful.*

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. |

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Word building – suffixes and prefixes

1 Work with a partner. Look at the information on suffixes.

SUFFIXES are used to form different parts of speech.

What endings do you notice on these words?

What part of speech are they?

act **action** **active** **actively**

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 |

2 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?

- Suffixes اللواحق
- Prefixes البادئات

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

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| un- | in- | im- | il- | dis- | ir- |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|

1 possible **impossible**

2 patient **inpatient**

3 lucky **unlucky**

4 legal **illegal**

5 appear **disappear**

6 regular **irregular**

7 formal **informal**

8 conscious **unconscious**

