Other ways of talking about the future

A

- be about to + infinitive
- be on the verge of ... / brink of ... / point of ... (+ -ing) or NOUN
  - *People **are on the verge of** starvation as the drought continues.*
- be due to (+ infinitive)
- be sure / bound to (+ infinitive)
  - *The company's chief executive **is due to** retire next year, but following today's announcement of further losses she **is sure to** be asked to leave sooner.*
- be set to (+ infinitive)
  - *Her new film **is set to** be a great success.*

B

- some verbs + to-infinitive
  - *We **guarantee to refund** your money if you are dissatisfied with the computer.*
- present simple + to-infinitive or present continuous + to-infinitive
  - *I **aim to get** to Bangkok by the end of June.*
  - *I*'m aiming to get* to Bangkok by the end of June.*

(aim, agree, expect, hope, intend, mean, plan, promise, propose, resolve, undertake, want)

- be looking + to-infinitive
  - *We*'re looking to create* 3,000 jobs in the city over the nex year.*

C

- verbs in A and B are used with past tense forms
  - *The new management **had been looking** to create 20 new jobs.*

D

- shall (I, we), shan't
- will, won't

The future seen from the (future in the past)

TODO

Can, could, be able to and be allowed to

B

- can, could, be able to
  - If we talk about a single achivement, rather than a general ability in the past, we usually use **be able to** rather then **could**
    - *Sophie **could** play the flute quite well.*
    - *She swam strongly and **was able to** cross the river easily, even though it was swollen by the heavy rain.*
  - **could** is more natural than **be able to**
    - in negative sentences
    - with verbs of senses: feel, hear, see, smell, taste.
    - with verbs of'thinking': believe, decide, remember, understand

C

- Can and could: possibility
  - theoretircal possibility ⇒ could
  - if sonething is possible and actually happens ⇒ can
    - *It could/can be expensive to keep a cat.*
  - if something is theoretically or actually impossible ⇒ can't (not couldn't)
    - *The doctor can't see you this morning.*

D

- can == very real possibility
- could == is less likely

E

- to talk about permission for **one particular** past action, we use **was / were allowed to**, but not **could**
  - *Anyone could fish in the lake.*
  - *Although he didn't have a ticket, Ned **was allowed to** come in.*
- In negative we can use **couldn't** or **wasn't / weren't allowed to**

Wiil, would and used to

TODO

May and might

A

- May and might have simular meaning, but we prefer **may** in academic or formal language

B

- Don't use **may** to ask questions about possibility. Instead use **could(n't)** or **be likely**
  - *Could it be that you don't want to leave?*
  - *Are you likely to be in Spain again this summer?*
- Rather formal
  - *Might they be persuaded to change thier minds?*
- Formally asking for permission
  - *May I help you?*

C

- **Might** (not 'may') + **bare infinitive** about what was typically the case in the past.
  - *During the war, the police **might arrest** you for criticising the government.*
  - *Years ago children **might be sent** down mines at the age of six. (passive form)*

D

- When person or thing compensates to some extend for limitation by having another characteristic, we can use **may / might not** + **bare infinitive ... but ...** or **may / might not have** + **past participle ... but ...**
  - *The painting **may not be** a masterpiece, **but** the colours are remarkable.*
  - *She **might not have danced** very gracefully, **but** she had a lot of energy and enthusiasm.*

E

- **may** / **might** (not 'can') + **have** + **past paticiple** and **may** / **might** (not 'can') + **be** + **-ing** to talk about possible events
  - *Do you think Laura **may / minght have completed** the report by now? (past)*

- *His maths **may / might have improved** by the time the exam comes round. (future)*
- *Marco inn't in his office. He **may / might be working** at home today. (present)*
- **may / might have been** + **-ing**

Must and Have (got) to

A

- **Must / must not** in formal rules
- **must / mustn't** to propose a future arrangement
  - *We **must** get together more often*
- **I must** to remind ourselves
  - **I must* charge my phone.*

B

- To draw a conclusion about -
  - must + have + past participle
  - must be + -ing
  - must be going to

C

D

Linking verbs: be, appear, seem; become, get...

A

- *Clara **is** a doctor*
- *She **seemed** unable to concentrate*
- 'being'
  - be, keep, prove, remain, stay
- 'becoming'
  - become, come, end up, grow, turn out
- 'seemeing'

- ◦ appear, look, seem, sound

B

- After appear, look, prove, seem, turn out we can include or omit **to be**:
  - ◦ *The room **appears (to be)** brighter than when I last saw it*
- **to be** usually included before adjectives: alive, alone, asleep, awake and before -ing forms of verbs
  - ◦ *I didn't go in because **she appeared to be** asleep.*

C

- **become** - process of change (also come, get, go, grow, turn)
  - ◦ We use **get** rather than become:
    - ▪ in informal speech
    - ▪ before **difficult, ill, interested, pregnant, suspicious, unhappy, worried**
    - ▪ in phrases: *get changed (clothes), get dressed, get married
- We prefer **become** to talk about abstaract or technical process
  - ◦ *He **became** recognised as an expert.*
- use **become** if there is a noun phrase after
  - ◦ *Dr Morales **became** an adviser to the government.*

D

- Use **go** or **turn**, when we talk about colours changing
  - ◦ *The traffic lights **turned / went** green and I pulled away.*
- use **go** to talk about changes:
  - ◦ go deaf / blind / bald
  - ◦ go bad / off / mouldy / rotten
  - ◦ go bust
  - ◦ go dead
  - ◦ go wrong
  - ◦ But: get ill, get old, get tired
- After the verbs **come, get, grow** we can use a **to-infinitive**
  - ◦ *I eventually **came / grew** to appreciate his work.*

Forming passive sentences 1

A

- Verbs such as **give** take both direct object (DO) and indirect object (IO) in two patterns **V + IO + DO** or **V + DO + prepositional + IO**
  - *Alice gave us that vase.* (active)
    - *We were given that vase.* (passive)
  - *Alice gave that vase to us.* (active)
    - *That vase was given (to) us.* (passive)
- Also verbs:
  - **award, hand, lend, offer, send, throw** (= 'giving' verbs);
  - **ask, read, teach** (= 'telling' verbs)
- Verbs that can't be followed by **IO + DO** in the active have only one of these passive forms:
  - **announce, demonstrate, describe, introduce, mention, propose, report, suggest**

Verbs types

- Main verb
- Axilary verb
- Linking verb