

## Future time

(present continuous, **will**, **be going to**, present simple)

## Present continuous

For the form of the present continuous, see Unit 1.

Form

## Use

Arrangements

## Example

*We're **driving** to Berlin this weekend.*

Watch out!

- Things we want to do in the future but have not arranged are called 'intentions'. We do not use the present continuous for intentions. We use **be going to** instead.

~~x I'm **becoming** an explorer when I grow up.~~

- We do not use the present continuous for predictions. We use **will** or **be going to** instead.

~~x Do you think you're **enjoying** your trip to Berlin next week?~~

## will

Form

will + bare infinitive

## statement

I/you/he/she/it/we/they **will ('ll)**  
go ...

## negative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they **will not**  
**(won't)** go ...

## question

**Will** I/you/he/she/it/we/they go ...?

## Use

Facts about the future

## Example

The new airport **will** be the biggest in Europe.

Predictions

You'**ll** have a great time in the Bahamas.

Offers and requests

We'**ll** help you get ready for your holiday.

Decisions made now

I know! I'**ll** go to China this summer.

Watch out!

- With offers which are questions, we use **Shall** with I and we.

✓ **Shall** I drive you to the airport?

- We do not use **will** for arrangements.

~~x We'**ll** **visit** my grandma this weekend.~~

## be going to

Form

be going to + bare infinitive

## statement

I **am ('m)** going to travel ...

He/she/it **is ('s)** going to travel ...

You/we/they **are ('re)** going to  
travel ...

## negative

I **am ('m)** not going to travel ...

He/she/it **is not (isn't / 's not)**  
**going to** travel ...

You/we/they **are not (aren't / 're not)** **Are** you/we/they **going to** travel ...?

## question

**Am** I going to travel ...?

**Is** he/she/it **going to** travel ...?

## Use

Intentions

## Example

I'**m going to** become an explorer when I grow up.

Predictions (often with evidence we can see)

It'**s going to** rain, so take an umbrella.

Facts about the future

The new airport **is going to** be the biggest in Europe.

## Present simple

For the form of the present simple, see Unit 1.

Form

## Use

Timetables

## Example

My plane **leaves** at six.

## in

## Time

months	Paris is wonderful <b>in</b> April.
years	I first went to Russia <b>in</b> 2005.
seasons	We often go skiing <b>in</b> winter.
parts of the day	My train leaves <b>in</b> the afternoon.

## Place

towns and cities	There's a famous castle <b>in</b> Edinburgh.
countries and continents	My brother is <b>in</b> Mexico.
areas and regions	What's life like <b>in</b> the desert?
inside an object	Your passport is <b>in</b> the drawer.
inside a room	I've left the tickets <b>in</b> the living room!
inside a building	Sharon has been <b>in</b> the travel agent's for an hour!

## Helpful hints

We also use *in* in the following phrases:

- in a minute/an hour • in front of
- in the middle (of) • in the future

## Watch out!

With verbs of motion (come, go, move, run, walk, etc), we usually use *to* instead of *in*, *on* or *at*.  
✓ Was it hot when you went **to** Japan?

## on

## Time

days	I got a new car <b>on</b> Saturday.
dates	My birthday is <b>on</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> March.

## Place

islands	Last year, we stayed <b>on</b> Mykonos.
pages	There are some useful Italian phrases <b>on</b> page 97.
on top of an object	Did you put your car keys <b>on</b> the kitchen table?
on a surface	There's a timetable <b>on</b> the wall.

## Helpful hints

We also use *on* in the following phrases:

- on the beach • on the left/right
- on my birthday

## Watch out!

- We say *in the morning/afternoon/evening*, but *on Monday morning/Wednesday evening/etc*.  
✓ We're flying to Washington **in the morning** / **on Tuesday morning**.
- We don't use a preposition with *tomorrow, yesterday, tomorrow morning, yesterday evening, etc*.  
✓ We're flying to Washington **tomorrow afternoon**.

## at

## Time

clock times	There's a bus <b>at</b> ten past three.
holiday periods	What are you doing <b>at</b> Christmas?

## Place

exact places	What's it like <b>at</b> the North Pole?
addresses	My cousin lives <b>at</b> 132 London Road.
buildings, when we are talking about the activities that happen there	I think John is <b>at</b> the cinema, watching Titanic.
activities	Rania isn't here. She's <b>at</b> a party.

## Helpful hints

We also use *at* in the following phrases:

- at the moment • at night • at the top/bottom
- at the door/window

## Watch out!

Compare how we use *in* and *at* for places. We use *in* for larger areas that are all around us when we are there. We use *at* for smaller places and points on a journey.  
✓ We're spending our next holiday **in** the countryside. ✓ Let's meet **at** the train station.

Topic vocabulary

see page 186 for definitions

abroad (adv)	cruise (n)	pack (v)
accommodation (n)	delay (v, n)	passport (n)
book (v)	destination (n)	platform (n)
break (n)	ferry (n)	public transport (n phr)
cancel (v)	flight (n)	reach (v)
catch (v)	foreign (adj)	resort (n)
coach (n)	harbour (n)	souvenir (n)
convenient (adj)	journey (n)	traffic (n)
crash (v, n)	luggage (n)	trip (n)
crowded (adj)	nearby (adj, adv)	vehicle (n)

Phrasal verbs

<b>get in(to)</b>	enter a car
<b>get off</b>	leave a bus/train/etc
<b>get on(to)</b>	enter a bus/train/etc
<b>get out (of)</b>	leave a car/building/room/etc
<b>go away</b>	leave a place/sb
<b>go back (to)</b>	return (to)
<b>set off</b>	start a journey
<b>take off</b>	leave the ground

Prepositional phrases

by air/sea/bus/car/etc
on board
on foot
on holiday
on schedule
on the coast

Word formation

<b>attract</b>	attractive, attraction	<b>direct</b>	direction
<b>back</b>	backwards	<b>drive</b>	drove, driven, driver
<b>choose</b>	chose, chosen, choice	<b>fly</b>	flew, flown, flight
<b>comfort</b>	(un)comfortable	<b>travel</b>	traveller
<b>depart</b>	departure	<b>visit</b>	visitor

Word patterns

adjectives	close to	verbs	arrive at/in
	famous for		ask (sb) about
	far from		ask for
	late for		look at
	suitable for		prepare for
			provide sb with
			wait for