

**A Write the missing words in this conversation.**

didn't send email me money sent you

**Ken:** Hey, Chris. I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ you an (2) \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday and you didn't answer.

**Chris:** Email? What email? You didn't send (3) \_\_\_\_\_ an email.

**Ken:** Well, I also sent (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a text message.

**Chris:** Text message? What text message? You (5) \_\_\_\_\_ me a text message, either. Really!

**Ken:** I'm sure I did! Anyway, where's the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ you owe me?

**Chris:** Money? What money?

**B Match the two halves of the sentences.**

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I emailed _____             | a. text me the plans.    |
| 2. They didn't _____           | b. me your phone number. |
| 3. Please send _____           | c. the address.          |
| 4. I'm sending her _____       | d. you my number.        |
| 5. Her friend didn't buy _____ | e. her a present.        |

**Lesson C**

**Sensory Verbs**

Subject	Verb	Adjective
The food	smells	delicious.
It	feels	soft.
You	look	cold.
It	tastes	salty.
He	sounds	tired.

Sensory verbs are stative verbs (see page 176).

They are not usually used in the present continuous:

*The food smells delicious. The food ~~is smelling~~ delicious.*

They are usually followed by an adjective:

*The food smells **delicious**. / It feels **soft**.*

**C Complete the sentences about the photos with the words in the box.**

awful dirty green loud salty soft ~~sweet~~ wet

- Those taste sweet. Try one!
- That sounds too \_\_\_\_\_. Turn it down!
- This feels \_\_\_\_\_.

- Those look \_\_\_\_\_, but some are darker than others.
- They look \_\_\_\_\_.
- That smells \_\_\_\_\_. I don't like it.
- Pretzels taste \_\_\_\_\_.
- After all the rain today, I feel \_\_\_\_\_!

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



**D Complete the sentences with sensory verbs.**

- I don't \_\_\_\_\_ well today. I need a doctor.
- How does that singer \_\_\_\_\_ so young? He's 75 years old!
- Add some chili, so it \_\_\_\_\_ hotter.
- Your new aftershave \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful.
- Thanks for the massage. My back \_\_\_\_\_ great now.
- A:** Does it \_\_\_\_\_ OK?  
**B:** Delicious, thanks. Did you cook it?



# UNIT 8

## Lesson A

Future: <i>be going to</i>			
Statements			
I	<b>am 'm</b>	<b>going to</b>	buy a new car. get a job. clean the house.
He She It	<b>is 's</b>		
You We They	<b>are 're</b>		
Use <i>be going to</i> to talk about plans for the future.			

Negatives			
I	am not 'm not	going to	get married. do the laundry. take a vacation.
He She It	is not isn't		
You We They	are not aren't		

Yes / No Questions			Short Answers
Are	you	going to take a vacation?	Yes, I <b>am</b> . / No, I'm <b>not</b> .
Is	he		Yes, he <b>is</b> . / No, he <b>isn't</b> .

Wh- Questions	Answers
<b>When</b> are you going to do the laundry?	Tomorrow.
<b>Where</b> are you going to get a job?	At this store.
We often use <i>be going to</i> with these time expressions: <i>tomorrow, next Sunday / week / year.</i>	

### A Match the questions and the answers.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Where are you going to have lunch today? ____   | a. Yes, I am. He loves dancing.        |
| 2. Are you going to invite Ajay to the party? ____ | b. Maybe. You should take an umbrella. |
| 3. What are you going to do on Saturday? ____      | c. At Luigi's                          |
| 4. When is Nicola going to arrive? ____            | d. We're going to go ice skating.      |
| 5. Is it going to rain tonight? ____               | e. Her plane arrives at five o'clock.  |

### B Complete the conversation with *be going to* and the verbs in parentheses.

- A:** Hey! I just won \$100!
- B:** Wow! What (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) with it?
- A:** Well, first, I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) my mother some flowers.
- B:** Great. She (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (love) those.
- A:** And then, I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (give) my sister \$10.
- B:** And the rest?
- A:** I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (put) it in the bank.
- B:** (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / buy) anything for yourself?
- A:** Maybe. But not now.

## Lesson C

Will			
Statements and Negatives			
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	will ('ll) will not (won't)	be	an astronaut some day.
Use <i>will</i> + verb to make predictions about the future.			

Yes / No Questions			Short Answers
Will	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	be famous?	Yes, I <b>will</b> . / No, I <b>won't</b> .

### C Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't* and a verb from the box.

be      become      drive      get      have

- They work hard, so I think they will be rich one day.
- Everyone will drive electric cars by 2050.
- Humans won't have any oil in the future.
- Will I get a prize if I win the game?
- You won't become a scientist, but I think you'll be a science teacher.

### Will and *be going to*

We can use *will* and *be going to* to talk about future predictions. While *going to* was traditionally used to talk about plans and *will* was traditionally used to talk about predictions, there is little or no difference in meaning.



**D** Rewrite the questions using *be going to* or *will*.

<i>be going to</i>	<i>will</i>
1. Is it going to rain tomorrow?	It will rain tomorrow?
2. Is it going to be sunny this afternoon?	Will it be sunny this afternoon?
3. Are we going to have a hot summer this year?	Will we have a hot summer this year?
4. What the wheater will be like this weekend	What will the weather be like this weekend?
5. Is it going to be cloudy tomorrow?	
6.	Will we finish the book before the end of the year?
7. Are temperatures going to rise in the next 100 years?	
8.	Will you get good grades?

**Will + Adverb of Certainty**

We often use the adverbs *certainly*, *definitely*, *probably*, and *possibly* with *will* for predictions. These adverbs say if the speaker is more or less certain of something.

100% ↑	I'll <b>definitely / certainly</b> be happy.
	I'll <b>probably</b> live to be 100.
50%	I'll <b>possibly</b> be famous.
	I <b>probably won't</b> go out tomorrow night.
0% ↓	I <b>definitely won't</b> speak perfect English.

Note the word order:

**(1) will + adverb**

Robots **will definitely / certainly** do housework in the future.

Cars **will probably** fly in the future.

**(2) adverb + won't**

Humans **probably won't** watch TV in 2050.

I **definitely won't** travel into space.

**E** Put the adverb in the correct position.

- We will <sup>certainly</sup> travel to Mars by 2030. (certainly)
- Humans won't drive cars in the 22<sup>nd</sup> century. (definitely)
- My brother will become a famous singer. (possibly)
- I won't pass the test. (probably)

## UNIT 9

### Lesson A

#### Comparatives

Change an adjective into the comparative form to compare two things:

Your car is **faster than** mine.

These socks are **smaller than** those ones.

This book is **more interesting than** my last one.

My phone is **better than** yours.

The comparative form is often followed by *than*. You can also add *much* to make the comparison stronger:

These socks are **much smaller than** those ones.

My phone is **much better than** yours.

Regular Adjectives	
Adjective	Comparative
cheap	cheaper
fast	faster
beautiful	more beautiful
fashionable	more fashionable

Spelling rules:

- Add *-er* to short adjectives to form the comparative: *young – younger*
- When the adjective ends in *-e*, add *-r*: *large – larger*
- Change adjectives ending in *-y* (after a consonant) to *-i*: *happy – happier*
- Double the final consonant on some adjectives ending with a vowel and a consonant: *hot – hotter*, *big – bigger*
- Add *more* or *less* before adjectives with two or more syllables: *interesting – more / less interesting*

Irregular Adjectives	
Adjective	Comparative
good	better
bad	worse

**A** Complete the conversation with the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses.

**A:** I like your new car. Was it expensive?

**B:** No, it was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) than my old car. But it's much (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (fast)!

**A:** Can I sit in it?

**B:** Sure!