

UNIT 5

5.1 Verb patterns ► Ex. 1

Here are four verb patterns. There is a list of **verb patterns** on page 153.

- Verb + **to** + infinitive
*They **want to buy** a new car.*
*I'd **like to go** abroad.*
- Verb + **-ing**
*We **love going** to parties.*
*I **enjoy traveling** abroad.*
- Verb + **-ing** or + **to** + infinitive with no change in meaning
*It **started to rain/raining**.*
*I **continued to work/working** in the library.*
- Verb + preposition + **-ing**
*We're **thinking of moving**.*
*I'm **looking forward to having** more free time.*

like doing and would like to do

- Like + doing* and *love + doing* express a general enjoyment.
*I **like working** as a teacher.* = I am a teacher and I enjoy it.
*I **love dancing**.* = This is one of my hobbies.
- Would like to do* and *would love to do* express a preference now or at a specific time.
*I'd **like to be** a teacher.* = When I grow up, I want to be a teacher.
*Thanks. I'd **love to dance**.* = We're at a club. I'm pleased you asked me.
- Notice the short answers.
Would you like to dance? **Yes, I'd love to./No, thanks.**

5.2 Future forms ► Ex. 2

will

Form

will + infinitive without *to*
Will is a modal auxiliary verb. There is an introduction to **modal auxiliary verbs** on page 131 of the Grammar Reference. The forms of *will* are the same for all persons.

Affirmative and negative

I		
He		
She		
It		
We	'll (will)	come.
You	won't	help you.
They		invite Tom.

Question

What time **will** you **be back**?

Use

Will is used:

- to express a future decision or intention made *at the moment of speaking*.
*"It's Jane's birthday." "Is it? I'll **buy** her some flowers."*
*I'll **give** you my phone number.*
*"Do you want the blue or the red pen?" "I'll **take** the red one."*
- to express an offer.
*I'll **carry** your suitcase. We'll **wash** the dishes.*

Other uses of *will* are covered in Unit 9.

going to

Form

am/is/are + *going* + *to* + infinitive

Affirmative and negative

I	'm 'm not	
He She It	's isn't	going to leave.
We You They	're aren't	

Question

What's he **going to do**?

When **are** you **going to leave**?

Short answer

Are they going to get married?

Yes, they are./No, they aren't.

Use

Going to is used:

- to express a future decision, intention, or plan made *before* the moment of speaking.
*I'm **going to study** hard.*
*What **are** you **going to do** after college?*
- when we can see or feel now that something is certain to happen in the future.
*Look at these clouds! It's **going to rain**.*
*Watch out! That box **is going to fall**.*

will or going to? ► Ex. 3–4

Compare the use of *will* and *going to* in these sentences:

*I'm **going to make** a chicken casserole for dinner.*
(I decided this morning and bought everything for it.)
*What shall I cook for dinner? Um ... I know! I'll **make** a chicken casserole!*
(I decided at the moment of speaking.)

Present Continuous ► Ex. 5

The Present Continuous for the future is used:

- to express a planned future arrangement.
*What **are** you **doing** on Saturday?*
*We're **having** a party. Can you **come**?*
- with the verbs *go* and *come*.
*My parents **are coming** for dinner.*
*We're **going to the movies**. Do you want to **come**?*

Irregular Verbs

Base form	Past Simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone/been
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read /rid/	read /rɛd/	read /rɛd/
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Verb Patterns

Verb + -ing	
like love enjoy hate finish stop	swimming cooking

Verb + to + infinitive	
choose decide forget manage promise need help hope try want would like would love	to go to work

Verb + -ing or to + infinitive	
begin start	raining/to rain

Modal auxiliary verbs	
can could will would	go arrive

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

1 Choose the correct verb form.

1. That bag looks heavy. *I'll carry* / *I'm going to carry* it for you.
2. I bought some warm boots because *I'll go* / *I'm going* skiing.
3. A Tony's back from vacation.
B He is? *I'll give* / *I'm going to give* him a call.
4. A What *will you do* / *are you doing* tonight?
B *We'll see* / *We're going to see* a play at the theater.
5. You can tell me your secret. *I won't tell* / *I'm not telling* anyone.
6. Congratulations! I hear *you'll get married* / *you're getting married*.
7. A I need to mail these letters.
B *I'll go* / *I'm going shopping* soon. *I'll mail* / *I'm going to mail* them for you.
8. A What *will we have* / *are we having* for dinner?
B *I'm going to make* / *I'll make* lasagna.

CD2 5 Listen and check.

2 **CD2 6** Close your books. Listen to the beginnings of the conversations from Exercise 1. Complete them.

Check it

3 Correct the sentences.

1. "What you like to drink?" "I have a coffee, please."
2. Where are the fitting rooms? I like try on these jeans.
3. I can't go out because a friend of mine will come to see me.
4. I'm looking forward to see you again soon.
5. I think to change jobs soon.
6. Call me tonight. I give you my phone number.
7. I see the doctor tomorrow about my back.

What are you doing tonight?

4 Work in pairs. You need to arrange a time to meet over the next few days. Talk together to find a time when you are both free.

Student A Look at your calendar on page 139.

Student B Look at your calendar on page 143.

What are you doing on Monday afternoon?

I'm playing tennis with Andy. Are you doing anything on Tuesday evening?

WRITING Filling out a form p. 102

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Song – "The Voice Within"

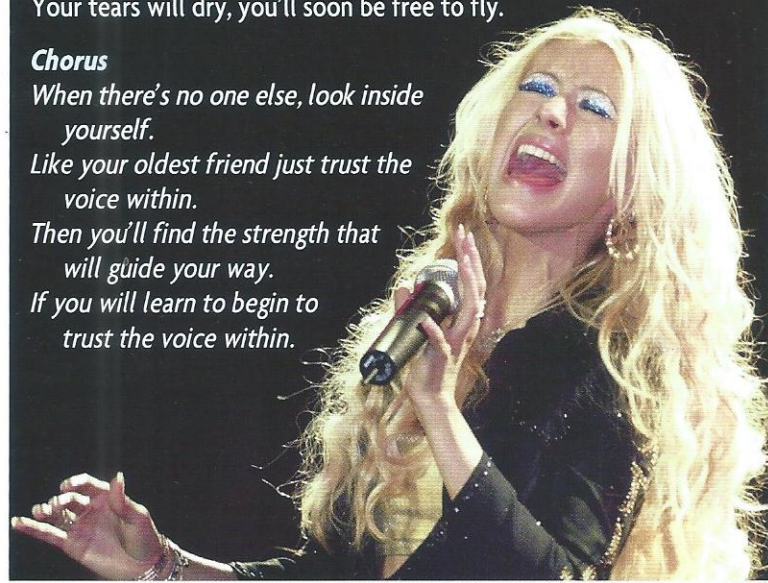
- 1 What are typical problems that young people have? Write down three and compare your ideas with a partner. Who can help with the problems? Is it always best to talk to other people?
- 2 **CD2 7** Close your books and listen to a song by Christina Aguilera called "The Voice Within." What do you think the problem is? Who is talking to who?
A parent to a child
A boyfriend to a girlfriend
A friend to a friend
- 3 Read the first verse and the chorus of the song.

The Voice Within

Young girl, don't cry.
I'll be right here when your world starts to fall.
Young girl, it's alright.
Your tears will dry, you'll soon be free to fly.

Chorus

When there's no one else, look inside yourself.
Like your oldest friend just trust the voice within.
Then you'll find the strength that will guide your way.
If you will learn to begin to trust the voice within.



Discuss the questions.

1. Do you think the person giving advice is older or younger? Why?
 2. What does the person promise to do?
 3. What is the advice in the chorus?
 4. What does she mean by "the voice within"?
- 4 **CD2 7** Look at the song on page 145. Choose the best word in *italics* to complete the song. Listen again and compare.

Talking about you

- When do you ask others for advice? For what kinds of problems? Who do you ask?
- When do you decide on your own?

READING AND SPEAKING

Brat camp

- 1 The teenage years can be difficult for both children and parents. Why, do you think? What can go wrong? Why do teenagers feel the need to rebel against their parents?
- 2 Work in small groups. Read the actions in the box. Decide which are bad and which are very bad behaviors for a teenager. Complete the chart.

telling lies	skipping school	arguing with adults
swearing	fighting and bullying	cheating on exams
stealing	staying out all night	getting in trouble with the police

bad	very bad

- 3 Read the introduction and the first half of the article about Ned, Emily, and Jamie. Which of the activities in Exercise 2 were they guilty of?
- 4 Answer the questions.
 1. The brat camp is also called a “behavior camp” and a “tough therapy camp.” Why?
 2. Why are the parents so desperate? What do they hope will happen?
 3. What does Ned’s mother think is going to happen to him? Who does she blame?
 4. Which of the teenagers ...?
 - is selfish • has a negative opinion of life • sees hope in the future
- 5 Look at the pictures. What do you think happens at the camp?
- 6 Read the rest of the article. Did you guess what happens at the camp?
- 7 Answer the questions.
 1. In what ways is life at the camp different for the teenagers? What can’t they do?
 2. What do they learn to do?
 3. When can they go home?
 4. What were the teenagers’ first experiences of life in the camp?
 5. How did life in the camp change them?
 6. What are their hopes and ambitions now?

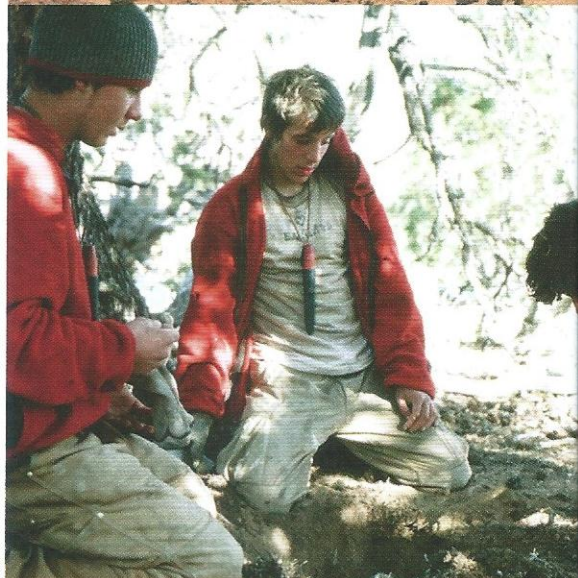
What do you think?

- Why do you think the teenagers have to give up the things from their old lives?
- Why is physical activity so important?
- Do you feel sorry for the teenagers? Or more sorry for the parents?
- Why do you think these teenagers had problems?

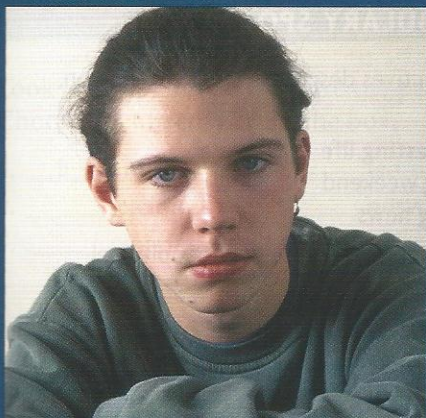
BRAT CAMP

What do you do with a teenager that swears at you, steals, lies, fights, stays out all night, and is completely out of control?

Desperate parents from all over the world are sending their difficult teenagers to behavior camps in the Utah mountains, hoping that they will come back as the children they once knew and loved. Meet these three troubled teenagers. Will the tough therapy camp help them or will they return home the same rebellious brats?



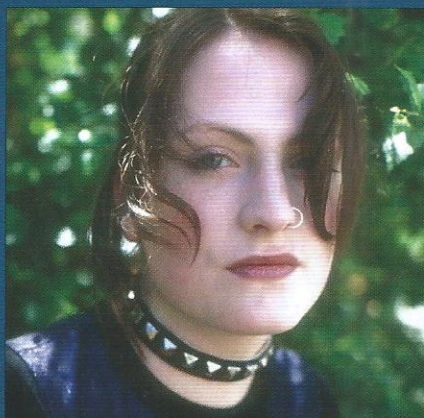
Ten weeks. Three teenagers. One last chance.



Ned, 16

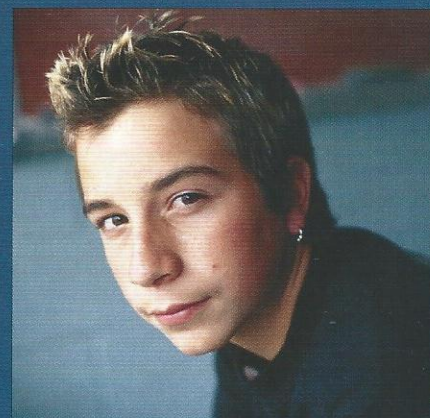
Ned has always argued with his mother and no longer lives at home. "I lie, steal, and cheat. I've been in trouble with the police," he says. "I hate everything." His dad died when he was nine.

His mother says, "He's going to end up in prison, and it'll be my fault."



Emily, 15

Emily was a happy girl who did well in school. Now she skips school all the time. Her behavior changed at 13, when her mother remarried. She sleeps all day, stays out all night, and bullies her mother. "It's my life and I can do what I want," she says.



Jamie, 17

Jamie is a very intelligent boy, but five schools asked him to leave in just three years. His parents are divorced. "I fight a lot," he says. "I'm going to end up in prison or seriously hurt if I don't go to this camp. I hope it helps."



Far away from the outside world, the teenagers have to give up all the things from their old lives, including body piercings, e-mail, music, cell phones, and their fashionable clothes. There are a lot of rules to follow and physical activity is very important. They go on long hikes through the mountains, and sleep in tents at night. They learn to look after themselves and each other, and be responsible. They discuss their problems with the camp psychologist, who decides when they are ready to go home. The average time is ten weeks.

Ned felt very sick at first because he had to do so much exercise. "It was tough, but I feel better now. I don't feel depressed anymore. I'm really

looking forward to seeing my family. I'd love to live at home again," he says.

Emily had to take out all of her 18 body piercings. She was shocked by camp life and cried all the time. "I hated camp, but I've learned that everything I do affects other people. I'm sorry I was so horrible to my mom. I hope I can go back to school. I want to be a nurse."

At first Jamie had terrible problems following orders from the camp staff. But then he began to enjoy the outdoor life. He says, "It was an incredible experience. I have more self-control now. I'm going to join the army."

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

-ed/-ing adjectives

- 1 Complete the sentences to describe these situations and experiences. Use an adjective from the box.

frightening	surprising	exhausting
relaxing	annoying	depressing

- I heard footsteps in the middle of the night.
"That's really ..."
- The bus was full. I had to wait for the next one, so I was late for work.
"That's so ..."
- I saw Andy eating a burger! I thought he was a vegetarian.
"That's very ..."
- I was lying on the beach in the sun all day yesterday.
"How ..."
- On my vacation it rained every day.
"That's just so ..."
- I ran my first full marathon on Sunday.
"How ..."

CD2 8 Listen and check.

- 2 Imagine you were in the situations. How did you feel?

I heard footsteps in the middle of the night. I was really frightened.

CD2 9 Listen and compare.

VOCABULARY SPOT

- ing adjectives describe a situation, person, or thing.
an **interesting** life
a **boring** weekend
shocking news
- ed adjectives describe how people feel.
I'm very **interested** in modern art.
We were **bored** during the movie.
We were **shocked** by his bad behavior.

- 3 Complete the sentences. Use one of the adjectives.

shock-
bor-
excit-
confus-
disappoint-
frighten-
annoy-
fascinat-

-ed
-ing

- A I watched a horror movie on my own last night.
B Were you _____?
- A I spent four hours going around a museum.
B Oh, no! Was it _____?
A Actually, it was really _____. I loved it.
- A Did you see the way she behaved?
B Yes, it was _____. Don't invite her next time!
- I had a second interview but I didn't get the job. I'm so _____.
- The teacher was _____ because all the students were late.
- My daughter is very _____ because it's her birthday tomorrow.
- I don't know how this camera works! The instructions are really _____.

CD2 10 Listen and check.

- 4 What have you seen on television, DVD, or at the movies recently? What books have you read? What did you think of them? Tell the class.

I read a spy story. It was very exciting.

I saw a program about DNA on TV last night. I was fascinated.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

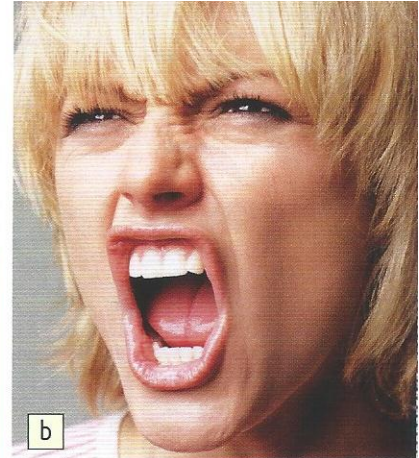
How are you feeling?

1 Look at the pictures. How are the people feeling? Choose an adjective from the box.

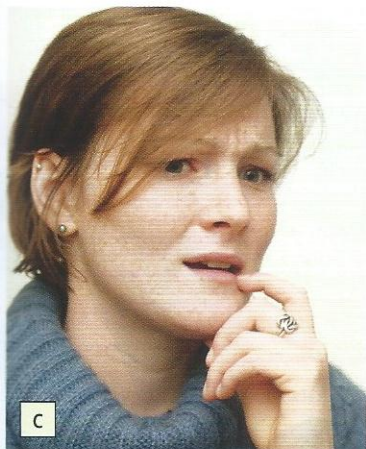
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <u> b </u> angry | 4. <u> </u> fed up |
| 2. <u> </u> excited | 5. <u> </u> nervous |
| 3. <u> </u> worried | 6. <u> </u> sick |



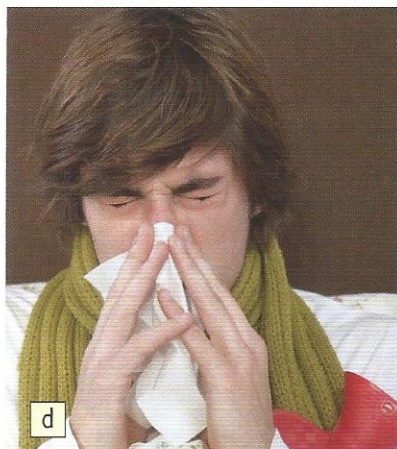
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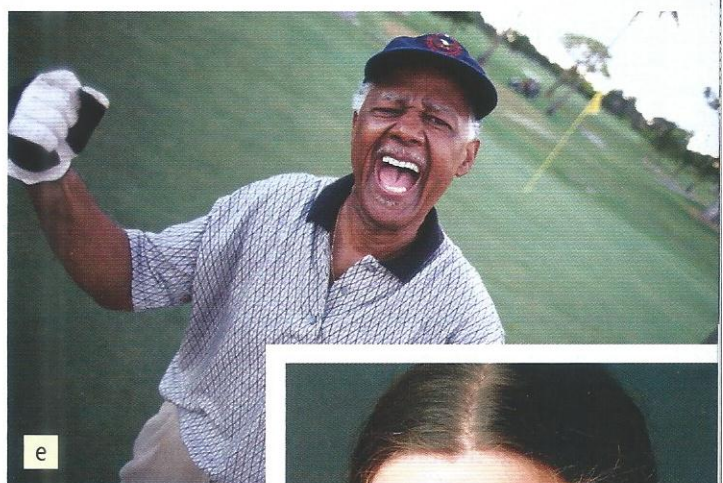
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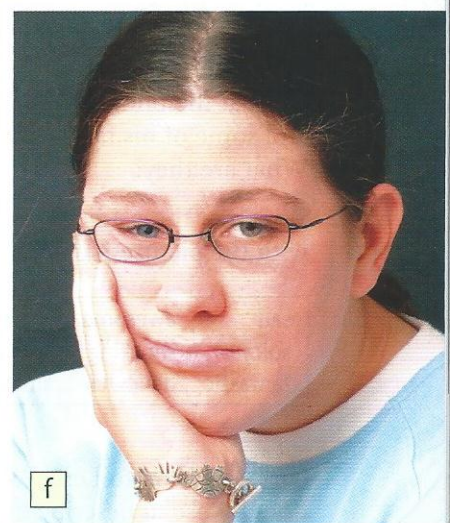
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e

2 All the lines in A answer the question *How are you feeling?* Match a line in A with a line in B. Read them aloud with feeling.

A	B
1. I feel a little nervous.	It's so wet and miserable.
2. I don't feel very well.	I'm going on vacation to Australia tomorrow!
3. I'm feeling a lot better, thanks.	We're in love!
4. I'm so angry!	I think I'm getting a cold.
5. I'm really excited!	My grandfather's going into the hospital for tests.
6. I'm fed up with this weather.	I have a test today.
7. I'm a little worried.	I don't think I have many friends.
8. We're really happy!	I got a parking ticket this morning. Sixty dollars!
9. I sometimes feel a little lonely, actually.	Not quite back to normal, but nearly there.



f








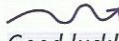

3 Choose a reply to the pairs of lines in Exercise 2.

- Cheer up! You have me. I'm always here for you.
- Oh no! Why don't you go home to bed?
- No way! Didn't you get one last week, too?
- I know. We really need some sunshine, don't we?
- That's good. I'm so glad to hear that.
- Lucky you! Have a good time!
- That's fantastic! I'm so happy for you both!
- Good luck! Just do your best. That's all you can do.
- I'm sorry to hear that! I'm sure he'll be all right.

CD2 11 Listen and check.

Music of English – intonation

1 **CD2 12** Listen and practice the intonation patterns in the exclamations.

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| 
<i>Cheer up!</i> | 
<i>Oh no!</i> | 
<i>No way!</i> | 
<i>I know.</i> |
| 
<i>That's good.</i> | 
<i>Lucky you!</i> | 
<i>That's fantastic!</i> | |
| 
<i>Good luck!</i> | 
<i>I'm so glad to hear that!</i> | | |

2 Choose some of the conversations in **CD2 11** on p. 115. Practice them with your partner.

4 Have conversations with a partner about these things:

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| • a party | • a visit to the dentist | • winning \$1,000 |
| • a headache | • problems with parents | • the weather |