FUNDAMENTAL ENGLISH

UNIT 7-10



Future; Plans and Intention

- 1 Read the examples. Then complete the rules with will, be going to, the present continuous or the present simple.
 - My flight leaves at midday tomorrow.
 - 2 I'm certainly going to take as few clothes as possible.
 - 3 I'm flying to Costa Rica later this week.
 - 4 I'm not going to take any pale clothes.
 - 5 Thinking about it, I probably won't take jeans either.
 - 6 I'll definitely pack some ear plugs.

We can use be going to, will, the present continuous and the present simple to talk about future plans and intentions. We use:

The present simple ______ to talk about timetabled events.

The present continuous _____ to talk about firm arrangements, usually with a time reference.

be going to _____ to talk about something we are (not) planning to do.

will _____ when we decide (not) to do something

while we are speaking or writing.





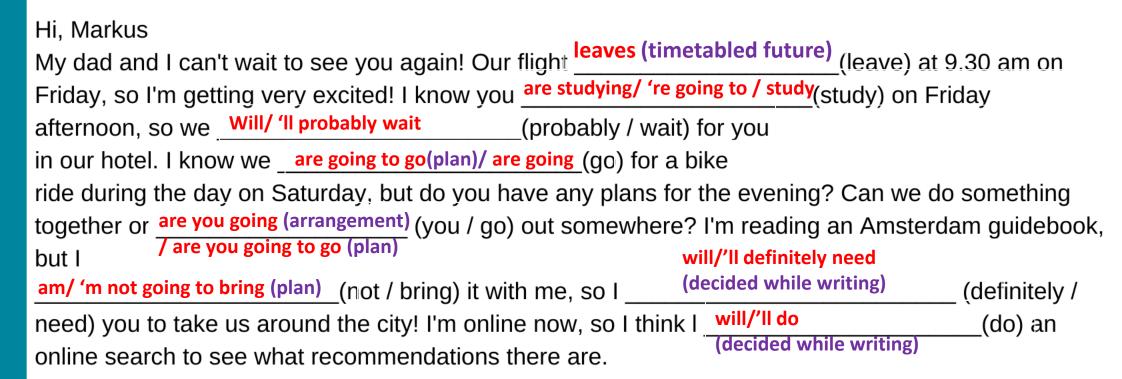












See you very soon, Sam

Correct the mistake with the future form in each sentence.

we are getting

- 1 This evening we get the train to my cousins' house.
- 2 You can visit any time, so just let us know when you will come. you are going to come/ you are coming
- 3 I've booked my flights, now I try to book some hostels. I'll try/ I'm going to try
- 4 Oh no, the forecast is for rain this weekend, so I probably don't go out. won't go
- 5 I like the sound of Mexico, I think I visit there next.
- 6 My best friend goes on holiday as soon as term ends. 's going /'s going to go



- 1 Read the examples. Then complete the rules with the verbs.
 - 1 ... reading fantasy, science fiction and anything else I could lay my hands on.
 - 2 Eventually I managed to get published.
 - 3 You were able to present your own work and listen to the work of others.
 - 4 ... a belief that I might not be able to understand certain 'grown-up' issues because I was just a teen.
 - 5 ... the many new opportunities they will be able to have through reading.

To talk about ability or possibility in the past, we use:

a could or was were able to for general ability.

I managed to r was/were able to for a specific situation.

For the future, we use:

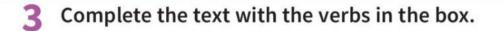
will able to talk about a definite ability or possibility.

might be able to ___ to talk about a less certain ability or possibility.

Choose the correct verbs.



- 1 I managed to / could convince her to read the book.
- 2 People say that Albert Einstein *couldn't / can't* read until he was nine.
- 3 I'm away this weekend, so I might not be able to / won't be able to come on Saturday.
- **4** The homework was really difficult, but I could / managed to finish it.
- **5** Do you think you *could* / *might* be able to bring my book back tomorrow?
- 6 I hope I <u>was able to</u> / could give you the information you required.
- 7 My sister managed to / could read by herself from the age of four.
- **8** I could / will be able to write a book review for the website.



could managed to x2 wasn't able to will be able to

Beth Reekles started writing her first novel, *The Kissing Booth*, because she simp wasn't able to and anything good to read about real teenage issues. Every time she finished writing a chapter, she posted it on the story-sharing website

Wattpad. Within 18 months, she had ² get 19 million views! managed to

Soon a publisher got in touch to offer Beth a contract for three books. Beth couldn't believe it and neither ³ could her parents. She was just 17 years old and still at school!

Despite her success, Beth didn't want to become a full-time writer. Over the next few years, she managed to alance writing and studying for a degree in physics – her other major interest – and write three more books. Her first novel was also made into a film. Now, she hopes she will be able to two jobs in the future: scientist and writer!



A story (1)

1 Read the task. How do you think the story might continue from the first sentence?

You see this announcement in a magazine.

Stories wanted!

We are looking for exciting stories by teenagers to publish in our magazine. Your story must begin with this sentence:

Billy crawled nervously through the hole in the wall and looked down.

Your story must include:

- a boat
- a dangerous animal.

Write your **story**.



ใช้พูดถึง ความสามารถทั่วไป<mark>ในอดีต</mark> หรือ ความเป็นไปได้

Ability in **the past** (ทั่วไป)

- I could swim when I was five.
- → ใช้กับความสามารถโดยรวม (general ability)

1 Could

ใช้พูดถึง ความสามารถทั่วไปในอดีต หรือ **ความเป็นไปได้**

Possibility (เป็นไปได้)

It could rain tomorrow.

Anyone could make that mistake.



Was/Were able to

ใช้พูดถึง**ความสามารถ ที่ทำสำเร็จในเหตุการณ์เฉพาะ (**specific occasion)

She was able to finish the test on time.

They were able to find the hotel easily.



Managed to

ใช้พูดถึงการ **พยายามจนทำสำเร็จ (success after effort)**

- He finally managed to solve the problem.
- We managed to catch the last bus.

Specific Situation or General Ability?

General Ability (ความสามารถโดยรวม/ปกติในช่วงเวลา)

- ໃປ້ could
- สื่อว่า "โดยทั่วไปทำได้" แต่<u>ไม่ได้โฟกัสเหตุการณ์เดียว</u>

- When I was young, I could run very fast.
- She could play the piano when she was five.

Specific Situation or General Ability?

Specific Situation (เหตุการณ์เฉพาะ/ครั้งเดียว)

- ใช**้ was/were able to** หรือ **managed to**
- มี "จังหวะเฉพาะเจาะจง" ที่ทำสำเร็จ

- Although it was raining, we were able to finish the game.
- He lost his keys, but finally he managed to open the door.

Test

Specific Situation or General Ability?

When I was a child, I _____ climb trees.

Yesterday, I _____ climb that very tall tree.

Choose the correct words.



- 1 I've just heard that my parents are going to increase / will increase my allowance soon.
- 2 I won't live / won't be living at home when I'm 20. I 'll be studying / 'll study at university by then.
- **3** By the 2030s, no one is using / will be using cash.
- **4** Look, there's a really long queue. We won't get / aren't going to get into the gig.
- **5** We 'll be stayed / 'll be staying with my cousins in London, but we 'll be spending / 'll be spend most of our time at the festival.

GRAMMAR

The passive

1 Read the examples. Then complete the rules.

- Some of us are always being asked to help around the home.
- 2 Some teens have never been paid anything at all for doing housework.
- 3 What should teenagers be expected to do at home?
- 4 Each chore has to be done somehow or other.
- 5 I was given £20 by my parents for helping.
- **a** We use the passive when the person or thing that causes the action is either unknown, unimportant or obvious.
- b We form the passive using the appropriate form of the verb to be and the _____ of the past participle main verb.
- **c** We can use by to say who performed the action of the verb.

- 2 Read the active sentences. Which two would be better in the passive? Why?
 - 1 My brother's cooking dinner this evening.
 - 2 I'm glad that someone has cleared up the mess.
 - 3 The courier hasn't delivered the parcel yet.
- 3 Complete the second sentence with the correct passive form of the verb in bold.
 - 1 They installed a new screen in our classroom. Past simple A new screen ______ in our classroom. was installed
 - 2 An electrician is fixing the dishwasher right now. Present con.

 The dishwasher _____ right now. is being fixed
 - 3 Someone was sorting the recycling. Past con.
 The recycling was being sorted
 - 4 Teachers shouldn't give us homework for the Modal form holidays.
 - We _____homework for the holidays. shouldn't be given
 - 5 Someone has put away the plates and bowls. Present perfect The plates and bowls have been put away

4 Complete the sentences. Use the active or passive form of the verbs in brackets, adding by if necessary. There may be more than one possible answer.

0	The world's first dishwasher <u>was designed by</u> (design) Josephine Cochrane in 1886.	
1	Your coffees (make) next. will be made/ are going to b	e m
2	The judges <u>awardedward</u> the prize to an	
	Italian author.	
3	My phone bill (not pay) yet. has not been paid	
4	This building (open) in 2013. opened / was opened	
5	I called (call) my coach yesterday to check the	
	time of the match.	
6	Tickets (should / collect) before Should be collected	

nade

7 I think Bayern Munich (might / beat) in the final tomorrow night. might be beated

8 This song _____ (not write) anyone famous.

was not written by

VOCABULARY

be allowed to, let and make

Read the examples. Then choose the correct meanings.

- It's vital that people are allowed to enjoy their childhood.
 - It's important that people *can | don't* enjoy their childhood. **Should**
- 2 Parents should let teenagers spend their allowance as they please. Teenagers should / shouldn't decide how to spend
- their allowance. Was
 My parents didn't make me repaint the living room.
 Helping to repaint the living room was / wasn't my choice.
- Compare the rules for your home in pairs. Use the ideas in the box or your own ideas. Start with I'm (not) allowed to or My parents (don't) make/let me.

clear up after meals get home before 11 pm use my phone in my room get up late at the weekend watch what I like on TV eat breakfast in bed have friends over miss meals wear whatever I like

I'm usually allowed to wear whatever I like.

Me too, except when we visit my grandparents.