

1 Vocabulary reference

Events

- clap (v) /klæp/
- competition (n) /,kɒmpə'tɪʃn/
- crowd (n) /kraʊd/
- display (n) /dɪ'spleɪ/
- fan (n) /fæn/
- hold (v) /həʊld/
- laugh (v) /lɑ:f/
- performer (n) /pə'fɔ:mə(r)/
- scream (v) /skri:m/
- stage (n) /steɪdʒ/
- take part (v) /teɪk 'pɑ:t/
- take place (v) /teɪk 'pleɪs/

Adjectives

- angry (adj) /'æŋɡri/
- bored (adj) /bɔ:d/
- calm (adj) /kɑ:m/
- energetic (adj) /,enə'dʒetɪk/
- excited (adj) /ɪk'saɪtɪd/
- lonely (adj) /'ləʊnli/
- nervous (adj) /'nɜ:vəs/
- positive (adj) /'pɒzətɪv/
- relaxed (adj) /rɪ'læksd/
- scared (adj) /skeəd/
- surprised (adj) /sə'praɪzd/
- tired (adj) /'taɪəd/

Scout camps

- campfire (n) /'kæmpfaɪə(r)/
- campsite (n) /'kæmpsait/
- expedition (n) /,ekspə'dɪʃn/
- field (n) /fi:ld/
- scout (n) /skaʊt/
- skill (n) /skɪl/
- tent (n) /tent/

Learn it!

Confusing words

angry (adj) /'æŋɡri/

hungry (adj) /'hʌŋɡri/

Functional language

Talking about school

What's your favourite subject?

... is my favourite / least favourite subject.

I prefer ...

Are you good at ...?

I'm (not very) good at / (not) bad at ...

Who's your teacher?

What's he / she like?

What time do you ...?

We have ... from ... to ...

1 Vocabulary practice

1 Complete the missing vowels (a, e, i, o or u). Then complete the sentences with the words.

display

p__rf__rmer

scr__ __m

l__ __gh

t__k__ place

h__ld

There was an amazing synchronised swimming **display** on TV last night.

- In which month does the Benicàssim Festival _____?
- I'm really scared of spiders. I _____ every time I see one.
- We want to _____ a rock concert to raise money for our new school library.
- Justin Timberlake is a talented _____ who can act and sing.
- I didn't _____ once during that film. It wasn't funny at all.

2 How does the man feel?



surprised



1 s_____



2 a_____



3 r_____



4 t_____



5 n_____

3 Complete the tips with the words in the box.

campfire campsite ~~expedition~~ field tent skill

Advice for hikers

Before you go on your first *expedition*, read these tips!

- **Don't take a heavy bag**
Don't fill your backpack with unnecessary things, or you'll get tired very quickly. Two important things are a sleeping bag and a (1) _____.
- **Learn how to make a (2) _____**
This is an important (3) _____ for hikers.
Never light your fire near trees.
- **Take a map and a compass**
Most national parks are huge and it's easy to get lost. Always take a good map. A map will help you find a good (4) _____ for your (5) _____ every evening.

4 Complete the words.

I'll never forget the first time I ...

... **performed on a stage**

When I was six, I (1) t_____ p_____ in the school play. I felt (2) n_____ when I saw the big (3) cr_____ of parents in the school hall. But at the end, everyone (4) cl_____ and it was a great feeling!

... **travelled abroad.**

Three years ago, my mum won a trip to New York in a (5) c_____. We were (6) t_____ after the flight, but we were (7) ex_____ to be in New York, so we went straight to the Empire State Building. The view from the top is incredible.

... **went camping.**

I wasn't very (8) p_____ about it at first. I didn't want to spend the night in a sleeping bag in a (9) t_____. But in the evening we had a (10) c_____ and sang songs, and I had a brilliant time. Now I'm a big (11) f_____ of camping.

1

Grammar reference

Past simple

Affirmative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	played. went.

Negative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	didn't play. didn't go.

Questions	
Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they play? go?

Short answers	
Yes,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they did.
No,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they didn't.

We use the same past tense form for all subjects. We add *-ed* to make the affirmative past simple form of regular verbs. Some verbs change their spelling when we add *-ed*:

- Verbs ending in *-e* (arrive, practise) → omit *-e* and add *-ed* (arrived, practised)
- Verbs ending in *-y* (study) → *-ied* (studied)
- Verbs ending in (or formed of) consonant + vowel + consonant (rob, travel) → double the final consonant and add *-ed* (robbed, travelled)

We make the negative form with *didn't* and the infinitive without *to*.

She **didn't travel** by bus.

We make the question form with *did*, and the infinitive without *to*. *Did* comes before the subject. We can use a question word before *did*.

Did you go out yesterday? **What did you do?**

Irregular verbs have their own affirmative past tense forms. They do not usually end in *-ed*. There is a list of irregular past simple verbs on page 120. In negative and question forms, we use irregular verbs in the same way as other verbs.

Use

We use the past simple to talk about finished actions or situations in the past.

What **did you do** last summer?

We use the past simple when we know when something happened. We often use it with past time expressions.

I **arrived yesterday morning**.

(there) was / were

was / were

Affirmative	
I / He / She / It	was tired.
You / We / They	were tired.

Negative	
I / He / She / It	wasn't tired.
You / We / They	weren't tired.

Questions	
Was	I / he / she / it tired?
Were	you / we / they tired?

Short answers	
Yes,	I / he / she / it was .
Yes,	you / we / they were .
No,	I / he / she / it wasn't .
No,	you / we / they weren't .

Was and *were* are the past simple forms of *be*. *Be* has got singular and plural past simple forms.
I **was** angry. We **weren't** relaxed.

It has also got different negative and question forms in the past simple. We don't use *did* / *didn't*.
Skirts **weren't** popular. **Were you** happy?

there was / there were

Affirmative and negative	
There was a band.	There were musicians.
There wasn't a band.	There weren't musicians.

Questions and short answers	
Was there a band?	Were there musicians?
Yes, there was . / Yes, there wasn't .	
No, there wasn't . / No, there weren't .	

There was / *were* is the past of *there is* / *are*. *There was* / *wasn't* refers to one thing or person. We usually use *a* / *an* / *some* before the noun.

There was a banana. **There was some milk.**

There were / *weren't* refers to more than one thing or person.

There were two girls.
There were lots of books.

In negative sentences and questions, we usually use *any* with uncountable and plural nouns.

There wasn't any cola.
Were there any good shops?

1 Grammar practice

Past simple

- 1 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs.

I **dropped** (drop) my tablet, but it **didn't break** (not break).

- My mum (ask) me to buy some bread, but I (forget).
- I (not call) you because I (think) you were on holiday.
- They (travel) here by car because they (miss) the bus.
- She (buy) an expensive phone and she (lose) it a week later.
- The train (stop) in a tunnel, so we (arrive) late.
- I (go) to the party, but I (not see) you there.

- 2 Write past simple sentences, questions and short answers to make a dialogue.

A where / you / go / last summer / ?

Where did you go last summer?

B (1) I / go / to Ireland for a wedding.

.....

A (2) how long / you / stay / there / ?

.....

B (3) we / stay / for a week

.....

A (4) it / rain?

.....

B (5) no / it

.....

A (6) you / have / fun / ?

.....

B (7) yes / we

.....

(there) was / were

- 3 How was Victoria Square different in 1950? Complete the sentences with *was*, *were*, *wasn't* or *weren't*.



There **were** lots of trees.

- There a supermarket.
 - There a fountain.
 - There a bus stop.
 - There any cars.
 - There any tall buildings.
- 4 Cover the picture of the square in 1950. Then complete the questions. Can you remember the answers?

How many people **were there**? **There were five people.**

- any cars?
.....
- a statue in the middle of the square?
.....
- a bus?
.....
- What kind of shop next to the café?
.....
- any trees?
.....



2 Vocabulary reference

Materials

- cardboard (n) /'kɑ:dbɔ:d/
- ceramic (n) /sə'ræmɪk/
- cotton (n) /'kɒtn/
- glass (n) /glɑ:s/
- gold (n) /gəʊld/
- leather (n) /'leðə(r)/
- metal (n) /'metl/
- paper (n) /'peɪpə(r)/
- plastic (n) /'plæstɪk/
- rubber (n) /'rʌbə(r)/
- silver (n) /'sɪlvə(r)/
- wood (n) /wʊd/
- wool (n) /wʊl/

Containers

- bottle (n) /'bɒtl/
- bowl (n) /bəʊl/
- box (n) /bɒks/
- can (n) /kæn/
- carton (n) /'kɑ:tn/
- case (n) /keɪs/
- cup (n) /kʌp/
- envelope (n) /'envələʊp/
- glass (n) /glɑ:s/
- jar (n) /dʒɑ:(r)/
- packet (n) /'pækɪt/
- tin (n) /tɪn/

Sea journeys

- crew (n) /kru:/
- iceberg (n) /'aɪsbɜ:g/
- lifeboat (n) /'laɪfbəʊt/
- luggage (n) /'lʌgɪdʒ/
- passenger (n) /'pæsɪndʒə/
- survivor (n) /sə'vaɪvə/
- wreck (n) /rek/

Learn it!

Confusing words

- rare (adj) /reə(r)/
- strange (adj) /streɪndʒ/

Functional language

Describing objects

- I lost my ... yesterday / last week.
.....
- Where did you lose it?
.....
- I left my ... on the ...
.....
- Can you describe it?
.....
- What's it made of?
.....
- It's made of ...
.....
- How big is it?
.....
- It's (quite / not very) big / small ...
.....
- Is this it?
.....
- Is it this one / any of these?
.....
- Yes, that's it! Thank you.
.....

2 Vocabulary practice

1 Complete the names of the materials.



cotton

1 m.....



2 l.....

3 w.....



4 g.....

5 c.....



6 r.....

7 w.....

2 Look at the shopping baskets and find six differences. Complete the sentences (1-5).



In A, there's a **bottle** of cola, but in B, there's a **can** of cola.

- In A, there's one of cereal, but in B, there are two of cereal.
- In A, there's a of orange juice, but in B, there's a of apple juice.

- In A, there's one big of jam, but in B, there are two small of jam.
- In A, there's a small of biscuits, but in B, there's a big of biscuits.
- In A, there are two of tomatoes, but in B, there's one of beans.

3 Complete the questions and answers.

Why did the *Titanic* sink?

Because it crashed into an **iceberg**.

- Were there enough **l**.....**s** for everyone?
No, there weren't.
- How many people were travelling on the ship?
There were 2,224 **p**.....**s** and 900 **c**.....**w**.
- How many **s**.....**s** were there?
Only 705 people survived. Many more died.
- Did they find the **w**.....**k**?
Yes, they did, but not until 1985.

4 Complete the quiz. Then use the third letter of each answer to make a mystery word. (Clue: It's a container and it's also a material.)

They're the bags that you take when you travel. **luggage**

1 It's a precious metal. It's more expensive than silver.

2 It's a material used to make shoes, belts and wallets.

3 It's a plastic container for a DVD.
.....

4 It's a person who travels on transport.
.....

The mystery word is

2 Grammar reference

Past continuous

Affirmative

I / He / She / It	was	eating.
You / We / They	were	

Negative

I / He / She / It	wasn't	eating.
You / We / They	weren't	

Questions

Was	I / he / she / it	eating?
Were	you / we / they	

Short answers

Yes, I / he / she / it **was.**

Yes, you / we / they **were.**

No, I / he / she / it **wasn't.**

No, you / we / they **weren't.**

Some verbs change their spelling when we add *-ing*:

- Verbs ending in *-e* (write, practise) → omit *-e* and add *-ing* (writing, practising)
- Verbs ending in (or formed of) consonant + vowel + consonant (sit, swim) → double the final consonant and add *-ing* (sitting, swimming)

Use

We use the past continuous to talk about actions in progress at a particular time in the past. We often include the time in past continuous sentences.

At nine o'clock last night, **I was watching** TV.

He **wasn't doing** his homework last night.

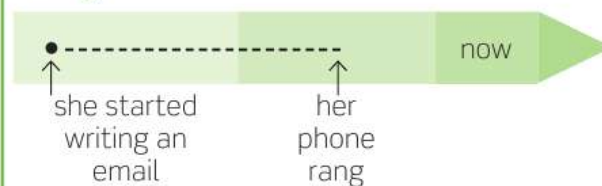
'**Were** you **walking** to school at 8.15?'

'Yes, we **were.**'

Past continuous and past simple

We often use the past continuous with the past simple to say that something happened in the middle of something else. We use the past continuous for the action in progress, and the past simple for the shorter action.

She **was writing** an email when her phone rang.



In narratives, we usually use the past simple to talk about the main events or actions in the story.

Suddenly, a car **stopped** next to them, and its door **opened**.

We often use the past continuous to give background information or explain reasons for the situation.

The wind **was blowing** and it **was raining** hard. Katie and her friends **were walking** home from a party. They **were feeling** cold and tired.

when / while

We often include *when* and *while* in sentences with past continuous and past simple actions.

We use *when* before the past simple action.

She **was writing** an email **when** her phone rang.

We use *while* before the past continuous action.

While she **was writing** an email, her phone rang.

as for simultaneous actions

We often use *as* with two verbs in the past continuous to talk about two longer actions which happened simultaneously.

As we **were swimming in the sea**, my mum **was reading** a book.

2 Grammar practice

Past continuous

1 Write the *-ing* forms of the verbs.

- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| swim | <i>swimming</i> |
| 1 watch | |
| 2 have | |
| 3 stop | |
| 4 get | |
| 5 travel | |
| 6 take | |

2 Complete the sentences with the correct past continuous form of the verbs.

feel get ~~look~~ not listen sit talk wait

We **were looking** for the museum.

- After a week at home, I very bored.
- Sorry, I to you! What did you say?
- Samir for the bus at 6.30.
- they about me?
- I there! That's your chair over there.
- Where was she? she changed after PE?

3 Write past continuous sentences.

I / write / a letter at eight o'clock / .
I was writing a letter at eight o'clock.

- you / watch / the Olympics / on TV / ?

- we / not drink / coffee / .

- Leo / not do / his history homework / .

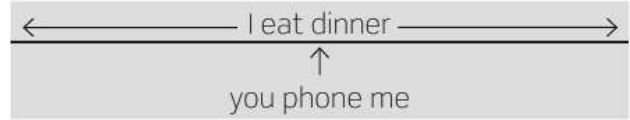
- where / they / play / football / ?

- we / not live / in London / in 2014 / .

- she / listen / to music / ? / no / she / .

Past continuous and past simple

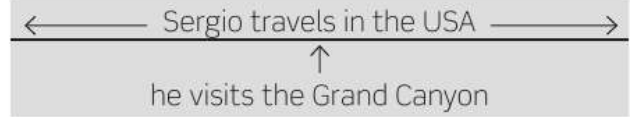
4 Look at the timelines and complete the sentences.



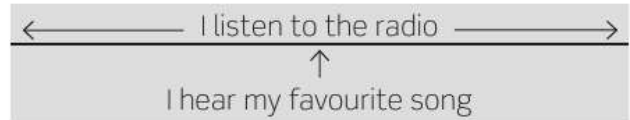
I **was eating dinner** when you **phoned** me.



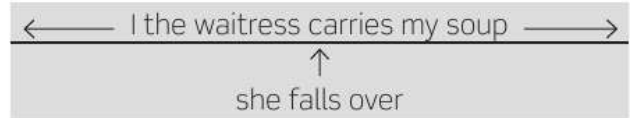
- While they, John



- Sergio while he



- While I, I



- The waitress when she

as + past continuous

5 Write sentences using *as + past continuous*.

the baby / cry / I / try / to sleep / .

The baby was crying as I was trying to sleep.

- my friends / chat / I / study / .

- I / listen to music / I / tidy / my room / .

- Jack / finish / his homework / his mum / drive / him / to school / .

3 Vocabulary reference

Parts of the body

- ankle (n) /'æŋkl/
- back (n) /bæk/
- blood (n) /blʌd/
- bone (n) /bəʊn/
- brain (n) /breɪn/
- chest (n) /tʃest/
- finger (n) /'fɪŋgə(r)/
- heart (n) /hɑ:t /
- knee (n) /ni:/
- muscle (n) /'mʌsl /
- neck (n) /nek/
- shoulder (n) /'ʃəʊldə(r)/
- skin (n) /skɪn/
- thumb (n) /θʌm/
- toe (n) /təʊ/
- wrist (n) /rɪst/

The environment

- crop (n) /krɒp/
- decrease (v) /dɪ'kri:s/
- eco-friendly (adj) /,i:kəʊ 'frendli/
- fossil fuels (n) /'fɒsl ,fju:əlz/
- global warming (n) /,gləʊbl 'wɔ:mɪŋ/
- greenhouse gas (n) /'gri:nhaʊs ,gæs/
- increase (v) /ɪn'kri:s/
- pollution (n) /pə'lu:ʃn/
- produce (v) /prə'dju:s/
- run out (v) /rʌn 'aʊt/

Illness

- (my) back hurts /maɪ 'bæk hɜ:ts/
- a cold (n) /ə 'kəʊld/
- a cough (n) /ə 'kɒf/
- the flu (n) /ðə 'flu:/
- a headache (n) /ə 'hedɛɪk/
- a sore throat (n) /ə sɔ:(r) 'θrəʊt/
- stomach ache (n) /'stʌmək eɪk/

- a temperature (n) /ə 'temprətʃə(r)/
- toothache (n) /'tu:θeɪk/
- hurt my ankle (v) /hɜ:t maɪ 'æŋkl/

Learn it!

Transitive and intransitive

- My back hurts.
- I hurt my back.

Functional language

Talking about aches and pains

Nurse / Doctor

- What's the matter (with ...)?
.....
- How do you feel?
.....
- Does it hurt (when ...)?
.....

Let me take your temperature.
.....

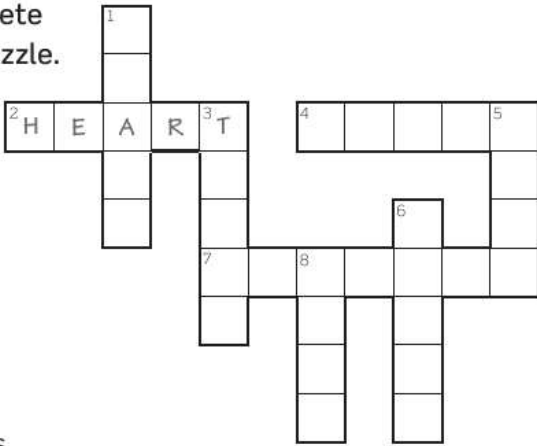
Patient

- I don't feel very well.
.....
- I feel ill / sick / terrible.
.....
- I've got a bad cold / a sore throat / a cough.
.....
- I've got toothache / stomach ache / a headache.
.....
- My back / throat / stomach / head hurts.
.....

I hurt my ankle.
.....

3 Vocabulary practice

1 Complete the puzzle.



Across

- 2 It beats around 70 times a minute.
- 4 Your heart is inside it.
- 7 If you do exercise, these will grow stronger.

Down

- 1 You use it for thinking and controlling the other parts of your body.
- 3 There's one of these on each hand.
- 5 There are five of these on each foot.
- 6 It moves around your body all the time.
- 8 It covers your body.

2 Complete the words with the letters in the box.

ereā loba oduc rien ssil utio

Green living!

- If you turn off the TV when you aren't using it, you'll save energy. Your electricity bills will **decrease** too!
- Buy your food from local farmers and (1) pr.....e delicious and (2) eco-f.....dly meals!
- Ask your local politicians what they're doing about traffic (3) poll.....n in your area.
- Find out how your home or school can burn fewer (4) fo.....l fuels, and use wind or solar power instead.
- Learn about the effects of (5) g.....l warming on plants and animals in your country.

3 Match 1-5 with a-f.

I can't talk loudly. f

- 1 Please don't walk so fast!
- 2 My head feels really hot.
- 3 I need to see a dentist.
- 4 I can't carry that box.
- 5 Please be quiet!
- a I think I've got a temperature.
- b I've got a bad headache.
- c I've hurt my ankle.
- d I've got toothache.
- e My back hurts.
- f ~~I've got a sore throat.~~

4 Which option can't complete the sentence?

I've got a bad ...ache.

- a head b ~~throat~~ c stomach
- 1 Cars ... air pollution in the city.
 - a increase b produce c run out
- 2 A ... is part of a hand.
 - a toe b finger c thumb
- 3 We must stop producing
 - a global warming b greenhouse gases
 - c crops
- 4 Your ... is below your neck.
 - a heart b brain c chest
- 5 A ... is a common symptom of flu.
 - a sore throat b temperature c hurt ankle



3 Grammar reference

will / won't

Affirmative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	will go.
Negative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	won't go.
Questions and short answers	
Will	I / you / he / she / it / we / they go?
Short answers	
Yes,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they will.
No,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they won't.

Form

In the affirmative, we use *will* + an infinitive without *to* for all subjects.

People **will become** taller.

We usually use the short form 'll when we speak or write something informal.

We'll **recycle** more rubbish.

We make the negative form with *will not* + the infinitive without *to*.

We **will not do** enough exercise.

We usually use the short form *won't* when we speak or write something informal.

People **won't work** in offices.

We use *will* or *won't* (but not the main verb) for short answers. We don't use the short form 'll in short answers.

'Will computers be smaller?' 'Yes, they **will.**'
(NOT Yes, they'll.)

Use

We use *will* to talk about future predictions.

The weather **will get** hotter.

Will humans **become** taller?

First conditional

Affirmative and negative	
If we don't eat meat,	we'll eat insects.
We'll eat insects	if we don't eat meat.
Yes / no questions	
If we don't eat meat,	will we eat insects?
Will we eat insects	if we don't eat meat?
Short answers	
Yes, we will.	No, we won't.
Wh- questions	
If we don't eat meat,	what will we eat ?
What will we eat	if we don't eat meat?

Use

We use the first conditional to talk about possible future actions, and their results.

First conditional sentences have two clauses: an action clause and a result clause.

In the action clause, we use *if* + present simple.

If we use public transport, ...

In the result clause, we use *will* / *won't* + infinitive without *to*.

... **we'll help** the environment.

We sometimes use *unless* (instead of *if*) to connect the two clauses in a conditional sentence. *Unless* means *if ... not*.

Therefore, *unless* + an affirmative verb form has the same meaning as *if* + a negative verb form.

Unless it rains,	we'll have a picnic.
If it doesn't rain,	

We can start a conditional sentence with the action, or with the result.

We can add a question word to the result clause to make a first conditional question.

If prices increase, **what** will we do?

What will we do if prices increase?

We can also ask yes / no questions and use short answers.

'If we do less exercise, **will we have** health problems?' = '**Will we have** health problems if we do less exercise?'

'Yes, we **will!**' / 'No, we **won't!**'

3 Grammar practice

will / won't

- 1 Complete the sentences with will or won't.**
- The test is difficult. You **won't** find it easy.
- we learn in the same way in the future?
 - This bread is very expensive. People buy it.
 - She's always late. She arrive on time.
 - It's a great book, so I think you enjoy it.
 - they ban cars from the city centre?
 - There are lots of nice people here, so I be lonely.
- 2 Write sentences, questions and short answers. Use will / won't.**

Jaime / not play / in the match / .

Jaime **won't** play in the match.

- tablets / cost / less / in ten years / ?
yes / they / .
.....
.....
- fossil fuels / run out / in the future / .
.....
.....
- people / not buy / food from shops / in ten years / .
.....
.....
- Dan / win / the race / .
.....
.....
- food prices / increase / ?
.....
.....



flood

First conditional

- 3 Choose the correct options.**
- What **do / will** we do if the water **runs / will run** out?
- Unless we **find / will find** other energy sources, there **'s / 'll be** an energy crisis.
 - Local people **complain / will complain** if anyone **builds / will build** a wind farm here.
 - If humans **become / will become** taller, our feet **get / will get** bigger too.
 - 'Do / Will** we use less petrol if it **gets / will get** more expensive?' 'Perhaps we **do / will**.'
 - People **won't / will** buy eco-friendly products unless they **are / will be** cheap.
- 4 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs.**
- Many people say that fossil fuels **will run out** (run out). However, scientists predict that the biggest problem (1) (be) water, not fuel. If global warming (2) (increase), it (3) (have) serious consequences. For example, sea levels (4) (rise), and it (5) (be) possible to stay in many towns and villages near the coast. Unless people (6) (leave), their homes will flood. In other places, the land is getting drier. These areas (7) (become) desert if this situation (8) (continue).
- It isn't too late, but nothing will change unless we all (9) (take) action. What (10) (you / do) to help?



drought

4 Vocabulary reference

Money

buy (v) /baɪ/
cash (n) /kæʃ/
coins (n) /kɔɪnz/
donate (v) /dəʊ'neɪt/
earn (v) /ɜ:n/
notes (n) /nəʊts/
pay for (v) /peɪ fɔ:(r)/
pocket money (n) /'pɒkɪt ,mʌni/
prize money (n) /'praɪz ,mʌni/
save (v) /seɪv/
sell (v) /sel/
spend (v) /spend/
win (v) /wɪn/

Verbs and prepositions of movement

climb onto (v) /klaɪm 'ɒntu/
climb up (v) /klaɪm 'ʌp/
crawl under (v) /krɔ:l 'ʌndə(r)/
dive into (v) /daɪv 'ɪntu: /
jump off (v) /dʒʌmp 'ɒf/
jump over (v) /dʒʌmp 'əʊvə(r)/
run around (v) /rʌn ə'raʊnd/
slide down (v) /slaɪd 'daʊn/
stand on (v) /'stænd ɒn/
swim through (v) /swɪm 'θru:/
swing across (v) /swɪŋ ə'krɒs/
walk along (v) /wɔ:k ə'lɒŋ/

Weddings

bride (n) /braɪd/
get married (v) /get 'mæɪd/
groom (n) /gru:m/
ring (n) /rɪŋ/
valuable (adj) /'væljuəbl/
wedding (n) /'wedɪŋ/

Learn it!

Confusing words

earn (v) /ɜ:n/
win (v) /wɪn/

Functional language

Paying for something in a shop

Can I pay by card?

I'm sorry, we only take cash.

There's a cash machine ...

That's ... , please.

Here's your change / receipt.

I'd like to return this ...

Can I have a refund, please?

Have you got the receipt?

4 Vocabulary practice

1 Find five money nouns and eight money verbs in the wordsearch.

H	T	E	T	C	O	E	G	P	L	A
E	S	A	V	E	A	K	W	R	F	H
J	H	R	I	D	C	K	W	I	N	I
Y	D	N	E	A	O	D	U	Z	S	W
N	O	T	E	S	I	L	H	E	P	N
J	Q	C	E	A	N	S	W	M	E	P
E	D	O	N	B	S	H	D	O	M	A
P	O	C	K	E	T	M	O	N	E	Y
I	N	A	D	H	K	W	A	E	D	F
K	A	S	P	U	T	B	U	Y	S	O
M	T	H	W	S	P	E	N	D	C	R
E	E	G	O	S	E	L	L	P	D	O

3 Complete the words in the poster.

The Monster Mud Run!

**What's more fun than a mud run?
A mud run with monster costumes!**

What will I need to do?

- Crawl *under* a big net
- (1) Run a some posts
- (2) S down a very muddy hill
- (3) D into a lake
- (4) Swim t some water
- (5) C over a wall
- (6) J into a big box of ping-pong balls

2 Solve the codes to complete the sentences.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
➤	↔	⊖	↓	▶	#	▷	⊕	⊖	⊕	⊖	⊕	⊖
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
▼	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗

Do you have any change for a £20 ▼⊗⊗▶, please? *note*

- Who's going to ⊗➤⊕ #⊗⊗ our coffees?
- I didn't ⊗⊗▶▼↓ much ⊕⊗▼▶⊕ on my mobile phone last month.
- Do you get the same ⊗⊗⊗⊗▶⇒ ⊕⊗▼▶⊕ as your brother and sister?
- Would you like to ⊗➤⊕ by ⊗⊗▶↓⊖⇒ ⊗➤⊗↓ or in ⊗➤⊗⊕?
- How much ⊗⊗⊖⊗▶ ⊕⊗▼▶⊕ can you ♠⊖▼ in this competition?

4 Complete the words in the newspaper article.

The best honeymoon in the world!

People often go on holiday after they *get married*. But one couple from Edinburgh are going to do something extraordinary after their (1) w in June. They're going to visit 30 countries!

'It's so exciting!' says Jenny, the (2) b 'We're going to (3) c up Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania, (4) w along the Silk Road in China and (5) s on the equator in Ecuador!'

But how are they going to (6) p f it? Matthew, the (7) g says: 'Every month, we (8) s 25% of the money that we (9) e in our jobs. My parents are going to (10) d some money too. Maybe it isn't a good idea to (11) s all our money, but we want to see the world!'

4 Grammar reference

be going to for future plans and intentions

Affirmative			
I'm	going to	pay	for the trip.
He's / She's / It's			
You're / We're / They're			

Negative			
I'm not	going to	earn	any money.
He / She / It isn't			
You / We / They aren't			

Short answers	
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, he / she / it is.	No, he / she / it isn't.
Yes, you / we / they are.	No, you / we / they aren't.

The affirmative form is *be + going to + infinitive*.

You're going to buy the shoes.

In the negative form, we add *not* after *be*. In spoken or written informal English, we often use the short form *n't*.

You aren't going to buy the shoes.

We never use the short form *n't* with *I'm*.

I'm not going to sell my camera. (NOT I am n't)

In short answers, we only use the verb *be*, not *going to*.

'Is he going to work tomorrow?' 'No, he isn't.'
(NOT *No, he isn't going to.*)

We never use short forms of *be* (*I'm, you're, he's, etc.*) in affirmative short answers.

'Are you going to travel by bus?' 'Yes, I am.'
(NOT *Yes, I'm.*)

Use

We use *be going to* to talk about future plans and intentions.

I'm going to save this money.

We use *be going to* questions to ask about future plans and intentions.

What are you going to buy?

be going to and will for predictions

Use

be going to

We use *be going to* for predictions based on external evidence - facts that we can see or know about now. These predictions are often about the immediate future.

Evidence	Prediction
He's driving too fast.	He's going to have an accident.

Sometimes, we also mention the evidence, or tell others to notice it.

I didn't do my homework. My teacher isn't going to be happy!

Look! He's going to fall off the wall!

will

We use *will* to make predictions based on what we believe to be true about a person or situation. These predictions are more personal. We often add expressions like *I think, I suppose, I'm sure that, I expect that*, etc. They can be about the immediate future, or more general.

Belief	Prediction
He's very clever.	I think he'll pass all his exams.

When we make negative predictions with *will*, we often use the negative form of the verb *think, suppose*, etc. and *will* in the affirmative form.

He hates long films. I don't think he'll enjoy this one. (NOT I think he won't)

Future time expressions

We often use these expressions in sentences with *will* and *be going to* to refer to specific times in the future: *tomorrow, soon, later, then, next (week / month / year)*.

Look at that grey sky. It's going to rain later.

Who will win Wimbledon next year?

I'm going to arrive at 7.30 p.m. I'll see you then.

4 Grammar practice

be going to for future plans and intentions

1 Cross out the extra word in the sentences.

I'm not going to buy ~~buying~~ those shoes.

- 1 How many guests ~~is~~ are going to come to the wedding?
- 2 She ~~isn't~~ ~~doesn't~~ going to travel by bus.
- 3 We ~~are~~ is going to have pizza later.
- 4 Are they ~~are~~ going to buy a new TV tomorrow?
- 5 I'm not going to ~~not~~ study Maths.

2 Complete the sentences with one word.

We ~~aren't~~ going to go on holiday next year.

- 1 'Is he going enter the competition?'
'Yes, he
- 2 I'm going to spend any money today.
- 3 '..... she going to be a doctor?' 'No, she isn't.'
- 4 'Are you to buy that dress?'
'No, I'm
- 5 'Am I going to be rich?' '....., you aren't.'

3 Write sentences, questions and short answers with *be going to*.

we / walk / along / the beach / .

We're going to walk along the beach.

- 1 they / get married / soon / .
.....
- 2 I / not dive / into / that pool / .
.....
- 3 you / sell / your computer / ?
.....
- 4 he / pay / for / our meal / .
.....
- 5 she / not donate / any money / .
.....

be going to and will for future predictions

3 Choose the best option.

Spartan Runner



Next month, Alice Jones **will / is going to** run the Spartan Race. It's a very difficult obstacle race. The runners must swim, climb, jump, and even run through fire!

'It's never easy,' says Alice, 'and I'm sure it (1) **won't / isn't** going to be any different this year, but I (2) **'ll / 'm going to** train really hard. I'm not fast, so I know I (3) **won't / 'm not going to** win, but I expect it (4) **'ll / 's** going to be exciting.'

Alice usually runs with her sister, Elaine, but this year, Elaine is pregnant. 'She (5) **'ll / 's going to** have her baby soon, so she (6) **won't / isn't going to** run this year, but maybe she (7) **'ll / 's** going to come and watch,' says Alice. 'Maybe in a few years, Elaine's son or daughter (8) **will / is** going to run in the Spartan Race too!'

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *will* or *be going to*.

I'm sure lots of people **will** go to Jake's party.

- 1 I've only got €1. I have enough money for the bus.
- 2 Look! She fall over!
- 3 Dan usually gets home at six o'clock. I expect we see him then.
- 4 Arsenal is winning 5-0 against Chelsea. Chelsea lose the match.
- 5 It didn't snow this winter. Maybe it snow next year.