

COV – 2020/2021

EIM10



Units 1-2-3-4-5 : Revision

Sources:

English in Mind 10e – Student's Book
English in Mind 10e – Workbook
English in Mind 10e – Language Builder
www.teach-this.com
www.busy-teacher.com

www.gymglish.com
www.islcollective.com
www.perfect-english-grammar.com
learnenglish.britishcouncil.com
www.teacherspayteachers.com

This unit teaches you to...

- ...talk about languages
- ...make comparisons
- ...give your opinion

The main grammar topic is about ***comparative and superlative***.

...give your opinion

The main grammar topic is about ***comparative and superlative***.

1. Let's start with some vocabulary

Languages	
Chinese	<i>chinois</i>
English	<i>anglais</i>
French	<i>français</i>
German	<i>allemand</i>
Greek	<i>grec</i>
Italian	<i>italien</i>
Japanese	<i>japonais</i>
Portuguese	<i>portugais</i>
Russian	<i>russe</i>
Spanish	<i>espagnol</i>

spanish

chinois
anglais
français
allemand
grec
italien
japonais
portugais
russe
espagnol

Language learning

forget	<i>oublier</i>
guess	<i>deviner</i>
know	<i>savoir, connaître</i>
learn	<i>apprendre</i>
make a mistake	<i>faire une erreur</i>
mean	<i>vouloir dire, signifier</i>
practise	<i>travailler</i>
remember	<i>se souvenir de</i>
translate	<i>traduire</i>
understand	<i>comprendre</i>

forget
guess
know
learn
make a mistake
mean
practise
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oublier
deviner
savoir, connaître
apprendre
faire une erreur
vouloir dire, signifier
travailler
se souvenir de
traduire
comprendre

Words and phrases			
amazing	<i>surprenant, incroyable</i>	pronunciation	<i>prononciation</i>
ask	<i>demander à</i>	reading	<i>lecture</i>
be fluent	<i>parler couramment</i>	repeat	<i>répéter</i>
explain	<i>expliquer</i>	speak	<i>parler</i>
first language	<i>langue d'origine</i>	speaker	<i>locuteur</i>
grammar	<i>grammaire</i>	speaking	<i>expression orale</i>
hard	<i>dur</i>	spelling	<i>orthographe</i>
letter (ABC)	<i>lettre</i>	vocabulary	<i>vocabulaire</i>
listening	<i>écoute</i>	word	<i>mot</i>
meaning	<i>signification, sens</i>	writing	<i>expression écrite</i>

amazing	<i>surprenant, incroyable</i>
ask	<i>demander à</i>
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first language	<i>langue d'origine</i>
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letter (ABC)	<i>lettre</i>
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meaning	<i>signification, sens</i>

pronunciation	<i>prononciation</i>
reading	<i>lecture</i>
repeat	<i>répéter</i>
speak	<i>parler</i>
speaker	<i>locuteur</i>
speaking	<i>expression orale</i>
spelling	<i>orthographe</i>
vocabulary	<i>vocabulaire</i>
word	<i>mot</i>
writing	<i>expression écrite</i>

I don't think it's good to ...	<i>Je pense que ce n'est pas bien de ...</i>
It's a good idea to ...	<i>C'est une bonne idée de ...</i>
It's useful to ...	<i>Il est utile de ...</i>
Remember (to + infinitive)	<i>Rappelle-toi / Rappelez-vous (de ... / que ...)</i>
Try (to + infinitive)	<i>Essaie/Essayez (de ...)</i>
Why don't you ...?	<i>Et si tu/vous (+ imparfait) ...?</i>

Je pense que ce n'est pas bien de ...
C'est une bonne idée de ...
Il est utile de ...
Rappelle-toi / Rappelez-vous (de ... / que ...)
Essaie/Essayez (de ...)
Et si tu/vous (+ imparfait) ...?

Find, circle and write ten countries and ten languages in the table.

[illegible]

2. Now, some grammar

Comparatives and superlatives

Focus

We use **comparative** adjective + **than** to compare two things or two groups of things:

*This dog is cheaper **than** that one.*

We use **the** + **superlative** adjective to compare something with two or more things:

*It's **the nicest** dog in the shop.*

*It's **the most expensive** dog in the shop.*

We often use the superlative with these phrases:

in the shop, in my life, in my class, in the world, etc.

Can we buy this dog, Dad? It's **the nicest** dog in the shop.



It's **the most expensive** dog in the shop too! How about this one? It's much **cheaper than** that one.

Comparatives	Superlatives
My German is better than my English.	The Khmer language has the longest alphabet.
German grammar is more difficult than Spanish.	E is the most frequent letter in English.

Spelling of comparative and superlative adjectives				
	Comparatives		Superlatives	
Short adjectives	+ [-er]	small – smaller	+ [-est]	small – the smallest
Short adjectives ending in -e	+ [-r]	safe – safer	+ [-st]	safe – the safest
One syllable adjectives ending in consonant + vowel + consonant	[double consonant] + [-er]	big – bigger	[double consonant] + [-est]	big – the biggest
Two syllable adjectives ending in -y	[y] + [-ier]	busy – busier	[y] + [-iest]	busy – the busiest
Long adjectives with 2 or more syllables	more + adjective	more modern / expensive	the most + adjective	the most modern / expensive
Irregular adjectives	good – better – the best far – further – the furthest bad – worse – the worst			



Comparatives and superlatives are also used in French. Check out the examples and see how similar they are between French.

Comparative

Ce livre **est plus intéressant que** celui-là.
This book **is more interesting than** that one.

Cette pomme **est plus mûre que** celle-ci.
This apple **is riper than** this one.

Superlative

Ce livre **est le plus intéressant de** l'année.
This book **is the most interesting of** the year.

Cette pomme **est la plus mûre.**
This apple **is the ripest.**

3. Practice : complete the exercises about comparatives and superlatives.

A. Put the adjectives in the correct group and write the comparative form.

smart exciting lazy sunny intelligent tall popular dangerous
good bad funny long busy small healthy delicious old
happy nice smelly creative hot interesting shiny beautiful fast

Group 1 - Adjectives with one syllable

smart
smarter

Group 2 - Adjectives with two syllables that end in 'y'

busy
busier

Group 3 - Adjectives with two or more syllables, not ending in 'y'

intelligent
more
intelligent

Group 4 - Irregular adjectives

.....
.....



B. Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives + than.

1. Cheetahs are (fast) dogs.
2. My best friend is (funny) my brother.
3. Travelling by bus is (bad) travelling by car.
4. Books are (heavy) feathers.
5. Studying is (good) doing nothing.
6. Speaking English is (difficult) reading English.
7. Fashion designers are (creative) doctors.
8. Horror movies are (exciting) romantic movies.
9. Children are (happy) adults.
10. Egypt is (sunny) Germany.



C. Rearrange the words to form comparative sentences.

1. than / winter / hotter / summer / is

.....

2. cities / than / busier /are / villages

.....

3. popular / hockey / is / football / more / than

.....

4. more / bicycles / than / expensive / are / cars

.....

5. is / older / than / Sydney / Rome

.....

6. chocolate / broccoli / than / delicious / is / more

.....

7. playing / more / is / games / interesting / homework / than / doing

.....

8. lazier / dogs / than / are / cats

.....

9. less / sharks / salmon / are / than / dangerous

.....

10. mine / my / longer / is / sister's / than / hair

.....

D. Choose the correct answer and complete the comparatives sentences.

1. Diamonds are rubies. a. more shiny than b. shinier than

2. My house is yours. a. nicer than b. nicier than

3. Cheese is socks. a. more smelly than b. smellier than

4. Geraldine is Henry. a. more smart than b. smarter than

5. Mice are elephants. a. smaller than b. more small than

6. Mountains are trees. a. tallier than b. taller than

7. Salad is fast food. a. healthier than b. more healthy than

8. Roses are tulips. a. more beautiful than b. beautifuler than

9. Cows are dolphins. a. more intelligent than b. less intelligent than

10. Fire is ice. a. hotter than b. more hot than

Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives.

- 1 Latin is older than (old) Italian.
- 2 China is _____ (big) Japan.
- 3 Japanese grammar is _____ (difficult) Chinese.
- 4 My English pronunciation is _____ (bad) my German.
- 5 The English test was _____ (easy) I expected.
- 6 The book is _____ (interesting) the film.
- 7 My mum's Spanish is _____ (good) her French.
- 8 Are language courses in Australia _____ (expensive) in the United States?

Compare the two language schools. Write comparative sentences using the adjectives in the box.

big exciting expensive long new small

ENGLISH HOUSE

Opened in 1976

More than 1,000 students

12-15 students in a group

4 week course = £650

15 hours a week (10 classes)

Afternoon trips, weekend parties, games room

The London School

Opened in 2012

100 students only

Only 10 students per group

4 week course = £500

20 hours a week (10 classes)

1 afternoon trip a week

- 1 The London School is newer than English House.
- 2 English House _____ The London School.
- 3 The groups at The London School _____ at English House.
- 4 The courses at English House _____ at The London School.
- 5 The classes at The London School _____ at English House.
- 6 The social life at English House _____ at The London School.

Unit 2

This unit teaches you to...

- ...talk about travel plans and arrangements
- ...describe holiday activities
- ...express likes and desires
- ...make and respond to requests

The main grammar topics are about

- **present continuous for future arrangements, difference**
- **verbs in -ing VS infinitive**

1. Let's start with some vocabulary

Future time expressions

in (two) (days/months)
next (week/weekend/month/year)

on (Monday)
on (Saturday) (morning)
this (morning/afternoon/evening)
tomorrow
tonight

dans (deux) (jours/mois)
(la semaine / le week-end / le mois /
l'année) prochain(e)
(lundi)
(samedi) (matin)
ce (matin/soir) / cette (après-midi)
demain
ce soir / cette nuit

Travel and transport

come back
cycle
fly
get (a bus/train)
go on holiday (to Spain)
leave
spend (time)
stay (in a hotel)
travel (by boat)

revenir
aller à vélo
voyager en avion
prendre (l'autobus / le train)
aller en vacances (en Espagne)
partir
passer (du temps)
séjourner, loger (à l'hôtel)
voyager (en bateau)

Holiday activities

bungee jumping
camping
canoeing
climbing
hiking
kite surfing
paragliding
sightseeing
snorkelling
sunbathing

saut à l'élastique
camping
canoë
escalade
randonnée
kitesurf
parapente
tourisme
plongée avec tuba
bain de soleil

Words and phrases

adventure (holiday)	(vacances) aventure
airport	aéroport
boarding pass	carte d'embarquement
bus station	gare routière
gate	porte
information	informations
leaflet	dépliant
one way	aller simple
platform	quai
return (n)	aller-retour
station	gare, station
ticket	billet
timetable	horaire
tourist information centre	office de tourisme
trip	voyage
Underground	métro

Everyday English

Could I borrow ...?	<i>Est-ce que je peux t'/vous emprunter ...?</i>
Could you help me?	<i>Tu pourrais / Vous pourriez m'aider ?</i>
I'm in a hurry.	<i>Je suis pressé.</i>
I'm sorry.	<i>Je suis désolé.</i>
I've got a problem (with my car).	<i>J'ai un problème (de voiture).</i>
Of course.	<i>Bien sûr.</i>
Sure.	<i>D'accord.</i>
Would you mind (helping me)?	<i>Est-ce que ça vous ennuerait (de m'aider) ?</i>

2. Now, some grammar

a. Present continuous for future arrangements

Find the verb forms in the examples and answer the questions.

We're staying there for two weeks.

We aren't travelling in the desert on our own.

Where are you going in the summer?

My mum is doing a course in rock climbing there.



Focus

- 1 Are the sentences about the present or the future?
- 2 Which tense do they use?



Focus

We use the present continuous for future activities that are already arranged:

*Are you **doing** anything next weekend?*

*I'm **going** on holiday tomorrow.*

See page 73 for how to form the present continuous.

We often use these time phrases with the present continuous to refer to the future.

	on	at	in
this evening	on Friday	at six o'clock	in March
tonight / tomorrow	on Thursday morning	at the weekend	in five minutes
tomorrow morning / afternoon / evening	on Sunday afternoon	at Christmas	in summer
next week / month / year	on Saturday evening		
	on 26th May		



The present is also used in French to talk about future arrangements.

I am going to New York in July.

Je vais à New York en juillet.

b. -ing form VS infinitive

- 1 Highlight the verb + -ing forms. Underline the verb + to + infinitive forms.

Do you like camping?

Yes, I do. I love camping. Why?

Would you like to go to the mountains next weekend?

I'd like to go, but I can't. My cousin's staying with us.

Maybe he'd like to come too?

I don't think so. He hates camping.

- 2** Circle the words to complete the rules. Then complete the table with the correct form of *like* or *would like*.

FOCUS

- We use **the -ing form / to + the infinitive form** after *would like*.
- We use **the -ing form / to + the infinitive form** after *like, love* and *hate*.

Affirmative	She ¹ going swimming.	
	She ² to go swimming today.	
Negative	I ³ going hiking.	
	I ⁴ to go hiking now.	
Questions and short answers	⁵ you canoeing?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
	⁶ you to go canoeing tomorrow?	Yes, I would. No, I wouldn't.

3. Practice: complete the exercises.

A. Match the verbs with the pictures.

1. love

2. like

3. dislike (don't like)

4. hate

a.



b.



c.



d.



B. Sort the food and drinks, according to your preferences.

1. pizza



2. carrots



3. ice cream



4. coffee



5. rice



6. cola



7. fish



8. chicken



9. broccoli



10. bacon



love	like	dislike	hate

C. Now, read about food and drink that four people love, like, dislike or hate. Then, answer the questions.

John	Sam	Oliver	Jessica
John likes pizza. He also likes carrots. He hates cola but he loves coffee. He dislikes chicken.	Sam loves rice but she hates fish. She likes ice cream, but she doesn't like spinach.	Oliver dislikes carrots and spinach. He loves broccoli but he hates coffee. He likes rice.	Jessica loves chicken and broccoli but she hates bacon. She dislikes ice cream but she likes cola.

1. What does John hate?
.....
2. What do Oliver and Jessica love?
.....
3. Who doesn't like spinach?
.....
4. Who loves chicken?
.....
5. Who hates coffee?
.....
6. What does Jessica hate?
.....
7. Who likes ice cream?
.....
8. What does Oliver dislike?
.....
9. Who likes carrots?
.....
10. Who likes cola?
.....

1 Present simple and present continuous

Complete the email with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

We use the present simple for things that are regular, habitual or permanent:

✓ Where **do** you usually **go** for your holidays?

We use the present continuous to talk about a future arrangement:

✓ Where **are** you **going** for your holiday this summer?

Dear friends,

As you know, the Geography Club ¹ organises (organise) a cultural event every month. Next Friday at 4.30 pm, we ² (have) a 'Great Cities' exhibition. A speaker from the South African Embassy ³ (come) to talk about Cape Town. Cape Town is a fantastic city and it ⁴ (have) many attractions. Come along and learn about them.

And don't forget the trip to Paris. We ⁵ (make) the hotel reservations next week, so put your name on the list now.

2 Time phrases: word order

Put the phrases in order and write sentences.

- 1 to my house / are you coming / tomorrow / ?
Are you coming to my house tomorrow?
- 2 next week / a test / are we having / ?
.....
- 3 we're going / this evening / to the cinema
.....
- 4 tennis / at 10.30 this morning / we're playing
.....
- 5 are you going / this afternoon / to the swimming pool / ?
.....
- 6 in England / we're having / a holiday / next summer
.....

We usually put time phrases after place phrases, not before:

✓ We're flying **to London next week**.

✗ We're flying ~~next week to London~~.

We don't put time phrases between the verb and the complement:

✓ We're having a long holiday **this year**.

✗ We're having ~~this year~~ a long holiday.

Unit 3

This unit teaches you to...

- ...talk about obligations
- ...describe jobs
- ...talk about work and money

The main grammar topics are about **have to/don't have to** and **articles**

1. Let's start with some vocabulary

Jobs

architect	<i>architecte</i>
builder	<i>maçon</i>
computer programmer	<i>programmeur</i>
doctor	<i>médecin</i>
engineer	<i>ingénieur</i>
farmer	<i>agriculteur</i>
firefighter	<i>pompier</i>
flight attendant	<i>membre de l'équipage (d'un avion)</i>
hairdresser	<i>coiffeur</i>
mechanic	<i>mécanicien</i>
nurse	<i>infirmier</i>
vet	<i>vétérinaire</i>

Work and money

earn	<i>gagner</i>
full-time	<i>à plein temps</i>
job	<i>travail</i>
part-time	<i>à temps partiel</i>
pay (v)	<i>payer</i>
pocket money	<i>argent de poche</i>
save (money)	<i>économiser (de l'argent)</i>
savings	<i>économies</i>
spend (money on sth)	<i>dépenser (de l'argent pour acheter qqch)</i>
work (v)	<i>travailler</i>

Words and phrases

a lot of	<i>beaucoup de</i>
design (v)	<i>concevoir</i>
during the week	<i>au cours de la semaine</i>
early	<i>tôt</i>
get good/bad marks	<i>avoir de bonnes/mauvaises notes</i>
grow up	<i>grandir</i>
inside	<i>dedans</i>
machine	<i>machine</i>
outside	<i>dehors</i>
repair	<i>réparer</i>
sell	<i>vendre</i>
sick	<i>malade</i>
training course	<i>formation</i>
work hard	<i>travailler dur</i>
work long hours	<i>faire beaucoup d'heures</i>
Is it hard work?	<i>C'est un travail difficile ?</i>

2. Now, some grammar

a. Expressing obligations with **have to** / **don't have to**

have to / **don't have to**

Focus

We use **have to**:

to say that it's necessary or important to do something

My mum **has to** get up very early.

to say that it's not necessary or important to do something

We **don't have to** go to school on Saturday.

Have to is followed by the infinitive form of the verb without **to**.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I have to get up early.	I don't have to wear a uniform.	Do you have to do the housework? What time does she have to get up?

Affirmative			Negative			Questions			Short answers		
I	have to		I	don't		Do	I		Yes, I	do.	
You			You	have to			you		No, you	don't.	
He	has to	go.	He	doesn't	go.	Does	he	have to	Yes, he	does.	
She		get up	She	have to	get up		she		No, she	doesn't.	
It		early.	It		early.		it				
We	have to		We	don't		Do	we		Yes, we	do.	
You			You	have to			you		No, you	don't.	
They			They				they				



Obligations with **have to / **don't have to** can be compared with French:**

I have to wear a uniform at work.

Je dois porter un uniforme au travail.

I don't have to wear a uniform at work.

Je ne dois pas porter un uniforme au travail.

Do I have to wear a uniform at work.

Est-ce que je dois porter un uniforme au travail.

b. Using the articles correctly

Articles

Focus
We use indefinite and definite articles before nouns.

Indefinite articles		Definite articles	
when we don't know which one/ones we are talking about and with jobs		when we know which one/ones we are talking about	
Indefinite singular	Indefinite plural	Definite singular	Definite plural
a/an	-	the	the
She's a vet. Do you wear a uniform? He's an engineer.	He works with ravens. Ravens are big black birds.	The uniform is red and black.	The ravens sleep in cages at night.

3. Practice: complete the exercises.

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to* / *don't have to*.



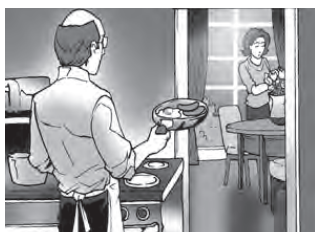
1 Jake *has to*
work at home.



2 Tom and Anna
.....get up early.



3 Jake
.....do the shopping.



4 Anna
.....do the cooking.



5 Anna
do the ironing.



6 Jake's friends
.....clean
the swimming pool.

b Put the words in order and write sentences about obligations.

1 my have I do school to after homework

I *have to do my homework after school.*

2 at Doctors have good don't be to painting

3 teacher everything A have know to doesn't

4 do after have We the to lunch washing-up

5 You tomorrow have get up to don't early

6 David work the doesn't holidays have during to

Unit 4

This unit teaches you to...

- ...describe food and diet.
- ...make requests and order a meal.
- ...ask and answer about quantity.
- ...describe dishes and how to prepare them.

The main grammar topics are about

- ...Countable/uncountable nouns.
- ...How much VS how many.
- ...Some VS any

1. Let's start with some vocabulary

Food

carrot
cheese
crisps
fish
fruit
lemon
meat
pasta
rice
sweets
tomato (pl tomatoes)
vegetables

carotte
fromage
chips
poisson
fruit
citron
viande
pâtes
riz
bonbons
tomate
légumes

Recipe verbs

add
boil
cut
dry
mix
peel
serve
spread
wash

ajouter
faire bouillir
couper
sécher
mélanger
éplucher
servir
étaler
laver

Words and phrases

active	<i>actif</i>
calories	<i>calories</i>
choose	<i>choisir</i>
delicious	<i>délicieux</i>
dessert	<i>dessert</i>
diet	<i>alimentation</i>
fast food	<i>fast food</i>
fats	<i>matières grasses</i>
fit	<i>en forme</i>
fried	<i>frit</i>
healthy	<i>sain</i>
keep	<i>garder</i>
keep fit	<i>se maintenir en forme</i>
meal	<i>repas</i>
need	<i>falloir, devoir</i>
need sth	<i>avoir besoin de qqch</i>
(olive) oil	<i>huile (d'olive)</i>
positive	<i>positif</i>
recipe	<i>recette</i>
stress	<i>stress</i>
bag	<i>sac</i>
bottle	<i>bouteille</i>
bunch	<i>botte, régime</i>
carton	<i>brique (alimentaire)</i>
packet	<i>paquet</i>

after that
before you start
finally
first
next
then

Anything else?
Can I have some (cheesecake), please?
Enjoy!
Help yourself.
I'd like (a mixed salad), please.
I'm starving!
Let's have something to eat!
What would you like to eat?

Everyday English

I didn't mean to.
Never mind.
No, I don't think so.
On the other hand, ...
Sounds good to me.
What about ...?

ensuite
avant de commencer
enfin
d'abord
puis
ensuite

Vous désirez autre chose ?
Puis-je avoir du (cheesecake), s'il vous plaît ?
Bon appétit !
Sers-toi/Servez-vous.
J'aimerais (une salade mêlée) , svp.
Je meurs de faim !
On va manger quelque chose !
Tu veux / Vous voulez manger quoi ?

Je ne l'ai pas fait exprès.
Ce n'est pas grave.
Non, je ne crois pas.
Cependant ...
Ça me va.
Et si ... ?

2. Some grammar

a. Countable / Uncountable nouns.



Tip: Countables = you can count with 1-2-3-4...

Uncountable = you need a unit of measurement (unite de mesure) ex:
Kg, g., ml, l, m³, piece (morceau), slice (tranche)

I'd like a slice of bread.

J'aimerais une tranche de pain.

(We don't say : j'aimerais un pain)

b. How much VS how many

much, many and a lot of



Focus

We use **much**, **many** and **a lot of** to talk about quantity.

It's important to know whether the noun is countable or uncountable.

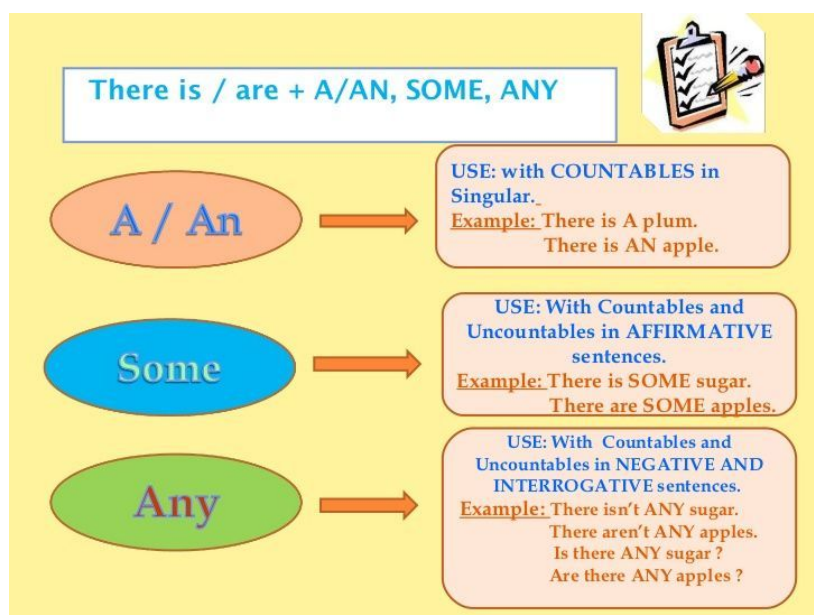
	Countable plural nouns	Uncountable nouns
Affirmative	He eats a lot of sweets.	I eat a lot of fruit.
Negative	She doesn't eat many vegetables.	He doesn't eat much fruit.
Questions	How many sandwich es do you want?	How much bread do you want?



Tip: Questions with "How many...?" → Answer = Number (1 – 5.3 – 1'300...)

Questions with "How much...?" → Answer = Unit of measure (Kg, €, m³...)

c. A/AN – Some – Any



3. Practice: complete the exercises.

a / an / some / any

1 Complete with some or any

There isn't any ice cream.

- 1 There's _____ oil on the table.
- 2 Is there _____ coffee for us?
- 3 There are _____ students in the class.
- 4 There aren't _____ eggs in the cake.

2 Complete with the appropriate article (a-an-some-any)

There are some mushrooms.

- 1 I want _____ orange.
- 2 Are there _____ tourists in Rome?
- 3 There are _____ potatoes for dinner.
- 4 There's _____ French girl at our school.
- 5 There isn't _____ cheese.
- 6 Can I have _____ apple, please?
- 7 There are _____ eggs in the fridge.
- 8 We've got _____ Spanish students in our class.
- 9 Is there _____ coffee?
- 10 You haven't got _____ girls in your football team.
- 11 There are _____ German teachers at my school.
- 12 There's _____ egg in the cake.
- 13 Are there _____ peas?
- 14 Is there _____ orange juice?
- 15 Can we have _____ biscuit?
- 16 There are _____ boys in my class.
- 17 You haven't got _____ dog.
- 18 There isn't _____ ham.
- 19 They want _____ carrots.
- 20 We've got _____ sandwiches for lunch.

3. Complete the sentences with SOME or ANY.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. There's.....bread on the table. | 6. There's.....fruit in the basket. |
| 2. There aren't.....apples in the bowl. | 7. Are there.....sausages? |
| 3. Is there.....milk in the bottle? | 8. I haven't got.....butter. |
| 4. There are.....rolls for dinner. | 9. I've got.....cheese. |
| 5. There isn't.....jam left. | 10. There aren't.....eggs for lunch. |

4. Complete the sentences with MANY or MUCH.

1. How.....boys are here?
2. How.....juice do you need?
3. How.....homework have you got?
4. How.....posters has Peter got?
5. How.....butter would you like?
6. How.....tomatoes are there?
7. How.....photos did you take?
8. How.....bacon is there in the fridge?
9. How.....milk is there in the bottle?

5. Countable or uncountable? Write C / U.

1. paper.....
2. apple juice.....
3. orange.....
4. yoghurt.....
5. table.....
6. sandwich.....
7. chocolate.....
8. girl.....
9. cottage cheese.....
10. potato.....

B. Food and recipes: Put the recipe in order then complete the table below.

a Put the recipe in order.

- A** Next, add one large spoon of sugar and half a cup of cold milk. ☐
- B** Then wash and cut up ten strawberries. ☐
- C** First, get all the ingredients ready. ☐
- D** Next, put the strawberries in the blender. ☐
- E** After that, mix all the ingredients in the blender. ☐
- F** Before you start, remember to wash your hands. ☐
- G** Finally, serve in a glass with a straw. Enjoy! ☐
- 1

Strawberry milkshake



WRITING TIP

Using sequencing words

- Find these sequencing words in the recipe: *After that, Before you start, Finally, First, Next, Then*
- Complete the table with the sequencing words.

To begin	In the middle	To finish
Before you start		

- Use these words and phrases in your recipe.

Unit 5

This unit teaches you to...

- ...make predictions.
- ...talk about future life.
- ...describe homes of the future.

The main grammar topics are about

- ...will/won't for predictions.
- ...expressing degrees of (un)certainty.

1. Let's start with some vocabulary

Life events

be famous	<i>être célèbre</i>
be rich	<i>être riche</i>
do an apprenticeship	<i>faire un apprentissage</i>
fall in love	<i>tomber amoureux</i>
get a (good) job	<i>décrocher un (bon) emploi</i>
get married	<i>se marier</i>
go to university	<i>aller à l'université</i>
have children	<i>avoir des enfants</i>
live abroad	<i>vivre à l'étranger</i>

Home technology

downstairs	<i>en bas</i>
intercom	<i>interphone</i>
keys	<i>clés</i>
light switch	<i>interrupteur</i>
recycling bin	<i>poubelle de tri</i>
remote control	<i>télécommande</i>
speakers	<i>haut-parleurs</i>
upstairs	<i>en haut</i>
wall	<i>mur</i>
wifi	<i>wifi</i>

Words and phrases

be able to (infinitive form of can)	<i>savoir, pouvoir, être capable de</i>
catch fire	<i>prendre feu</i>
change (v)	<i>changer</i>
check	<i>vérifier</i>
crash (v)	<i>percuter</i>
die	<i>mourir</i>
fight (v)	<i>combattre</i>
find	<i>trouver</i>
land (v)	<i>atterrir</i>
leave school	<i>quitter l'école</i>
lock (v)	<i>verrouiller</i>
meet	<i>rencontrer</i>
miss	<i>manquer de peu</i>
planet	<i>planète</i>
program (n/v)	<i>logiciel / programmer</i>
space	<i>espace</i>
spaceship	<i>vaisseau spatial</i>
switch off	<i>éteindre</i>
switch on	<i>allumer</i>
turn	<i>tourner</i>
turn on	<i>allumer</i>
unlock	<i>déverrouiller</i>
I don't think I'll ...	<i>Je ne pense/crois pas (+ infinitif) ...</i>
I hope I'll ...	<i>J'espère (+ infinitif) ...</i>
I think I'll ...	<i>Je pense (+ infinitif) ...</i>
I'll probably ...	<i>Je (+ verbe au futur) probablement ...</i>
I'm not sure I'll ...	<i>Je ne suis pas sûr de (+ infinitif) ...</i>
I'm sure I'll ...	<i>Je suis sûr de (+ infinitif) ...</i>
I'm sure I won't ...	<i>Je suis sûr de ne pas (+ infinitif) ...</i>
Maybe I'll ...	<i>Peut-être que je (+ verbe au futur) ...</i>

2. Some grammar

a. Will/won't for predictions

will/won't



Focus

We use **will** and **won't** for making predictions about the future:

The spaceship **will** crash in one minute.
It **won't** hurt.



What **will** they **do** to the spaceship?

The form is *will* + infinitive without *to*. *Will* has the same form for all persons.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
We'll meet again.	You won't feel anything.	Will we find the planet?

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



Tip: The order of words in a prediction

Affirmative sentence:

John **will** become rich **in two years.**

Subject + **will** + (infinitive) verb. + **time phrase (CP. Temps).**

Negative sentence:

John **won't** become rich **in two years.**

Subject + **won't** + (inf.) verb. + **time phrase.**

Question:

Will/won't John become rich **in two years.**

Will/won't + **Subject** + (inf.) verb. + **time phrase.**

b. Expressing degrees of (un)certainty

Expressions of certainty and uncertainty in order:

100% certain	+++	I'm sure + Sj + will/won't + ...	I'm sure you will get married.
	++	I think + Sj + will/won't + ...	I think he won't get sick.
	+	I hope + Sj + will/won't + ...	I hope my brother won't get mad.
	+/-	Maybe + Sj + will/won't + ...	Maybe they will win the match.
	+/-	Sj + probably + will/won't + ...	We probably won't pass the test.
	-	I'm not sure + Sj + will + ...	I'm not sure I will come tonight.
	--	I don't think + Sj + will + ...	I don't think you'll win.
100% uncertain	---	I'm sure + Sj + won't + ...	I'm sure my parents won't go.

Talking about the future

Look at the highlighted words in the sentences. Then complete the expressions in the table.

1 Maybe people will have holidays on the moon in the future.

2 But I'm sure they won't visit other galaxies.

3 I don't think I'll go to the moon!

4 I think it'll be very expensive to go there.



5 I probably won't go to other planets.

6 My brother's interested in space, so he'll probably go.

7 I hope they'll discover life on another planet soon.

8 I'm sure people will walk on Mars one day.

9 I'm not sure people will ever live on the moon.

I'm ¹ _____ I ² _____ I hope ³ M_____	I'll I won't	go to the moon. meet an alien. visit other galaxies.
I'm not ⁴ _____ I don't ⁵ _____	I'll	
I'll	⁶ _____	
I	⁷ _____ won't	

3. Practice: complete the exercises.

1 Predictions

a Complete the sentences. Use *will* or *won't* with the verbs in the box.

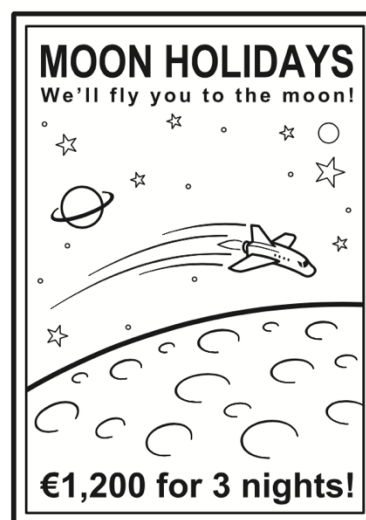
be find help see ~~X~~ be ~~X~~ hurt ~~X~~ wear ~~X~~ win



- 1 Let's look on the internet. Perhaps we'll find some information there.
- 2 Please sit down. The doctor you soon.
- 3 Please don't buy that dress for me, Mum! I it!
- 4 Don't worry about tomorrow's test. I'm sure it very difficult.
- 5 Come on! We late for school!
- 6 Don't be scared! The dog us.
- 7 I can't do this. I'll call Ben – I'm sure he me.
- 8 There aren't any good players in the team. They today.

c Write your predictions for the year 2050 using *will* or *won't*.

- 1 go on holiday / the moon
People will go on holiday to the moon.
- 2 live / under the sea
.....
- 3 robots / do / the housework
.....
- 4 cities / get bigger
.....
- 5 aliens / land / on Earth
.....
- 6 cars / fly / in the air
.....



b Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

don't think hope maybe not sure ~~probably~~ sure

- 1 Julia will probably pass her test. She works quite hard.
- 2 I Jules will go to the concert. He doesn't like pop music.
- 3 I sent the letter yesterday, but I'm when it will arrive.
- 4 We don't know where we're going on holiday, but we'll go to Turkey.
- 5 I my sister will have a baby soon. I want to be an aunt.
- 6 I bought a great scarf for Alice. I'm she'll like it.

c  Make sentences with the phrases in the boxes for each situation.

Maybe	he'll break it.
I hope	he'll know how to do it.
I think	I'll finish before nine.
I don't think	the baby will wake up.
I'm sure	they won't be late.
I'm not sure	you'll enjoy it, Granny.

- 1 It's a film about aliens. ~~I don't think you'll enjoy it, Granny.~~
- 2 Please don't talk so loudly.
- 3 My friends are coming for dinner.
- 4 This exercise is hard. I'll phone Sam.
- 5 Don't give your MP3 player to Tom.
- 6 Oh, no! I've got a lot of homework and it's eight o'clock.

will in questions

We don't use **do** or **does** for questions about the future.

- ~~X~~ *Do you get married one day?*
 ✓ *Will you get married one day?*

Complete the questions. Use the verbs in the box.

be crash drive happen ~~have~~ win

- 1 Will you ~~have~~ any children, do you think?
- 2 the spaceship into the planet?
- 3 I a famous pop star?
- 4 What at the end of the film?
- 5 everyone electric cars in 2025?
- 6 What do you think of our team? we the match?