

# Unit 5

## 5.1 Verb patterns 1

Here are four verb patterns. There is a list of verb patterns on p143.

- Verb + *to* + infinitive  
They want to buy a new car.  
I'd like to go abroad.
- Verb + *-ing*  
Everyone loves going to nice restaurants.  
He finished reading his book.
- Verb + *-ing* or + *to* + infinitive with no change in meaning  
It began to rain/raining.  
I continued to work/working in the library.
- Verb + preposition + *-ing*  
We're thinking of moving house.  
I'm looking forward to having more free time.

## 5.2 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 taking photos. = 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.  
Thank you. I'd love to go. = You're going to a lecture. I'm pleased that you asked me.

Question	Short answer
Would you like to go for coffee?	Yes, I would./Yes, I'd love to.
Would you like to come for a walk?	Yes, I would./No, thank you.

**Note**  
No, I *wouldn't* is not common because it is impolite.

## 5.3 will

### Form

*will* + infinitive without *to*  
*Will* is a modal auxiliary verb. There is an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs on p137 of the Grammar Reference. The forms of *will* are the same for all persons.

### Positive and negative

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

### Question

When will	he	help me?
	you	
	they	

### Short answer

Will you help me?	Yes, I will.
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**Note**  
No, I *won't* is not common because it is impolite. It means 'I don't want to help you.'  
A polite way of saying 'no' here is 'I'm afraid I can't.'

## 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.  
'Which do you want? The blue or the red?'  
'I'll take the red, thank you.'
- to express an offer.  
I'll carry your suitcase.  
We'll do the washing-up.

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

## going to

### Form

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

### Positive and negative

I	'm (am)	going to work.
	'm not	
He She It	's (is) isn't	
We You They	're (are) aren't	

### Question

When	am	I	going to arrive?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

### Short answer

Are they going to get married?	Yes, they are./No, they aren't.
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## Use

*Going to* is used:

- to express a future decision, intention, or plan made *before* the moment of speaking.  
How long are they going to stay in Rome?  
She isn't going to have a birthday party.
- 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*?

Look at 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? Er ... I know! I'll make chicken casserole! That's a good idea!  
(I decided at the moment of speaking.)

# PRACTICE

## Discussing grammar

1 In these sentences, one or two verbs are correct, but not all three.  
Tick (✓) the correct verbs.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ to live in a hot country.  
a  want   b  enjoy   c  'd like
- 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ going to Egypt for our holidays.  
a  are hoping   b  're thinking of   c  like
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ go home early tonight.  
a  want   b  like   c  can
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ to see you again soon.  
a  hope   b  'd like   c  'm looking forward
- 5 Do you \_\_\_\_\_ learning English?  
a  want   b  enjoy   c  like
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ having a few days off soon.  
a  're thinking of   b  'd love to   c  're looking forward to

Make correct sentences with the other verbs.

## Making questions

2 Complete the questions.

- 1 A I hope to go to university.  
B (What/want/study?) What do you want to study?
- 2 A One of my favourite hobbies is cooking.  
B (What/like/make?) What do you like making?
- 3 A I get terrible headaches.  
B (When/start/get/them?) When did you start getting them?
- 4 A We're planning our summer holidays at the moment.  
B (Where/think/go?) Where are you thinking of going?
- 5 A I'm tired.  
B (What/like/do/this evening?) What would you like to do this evening?

# FUTURE INTENTIONS

## going to and will

1 Match the pictures and sentences.

- 1  They're going to see a football match.
- 2  I'll pick it up for you.
- 3  He's going to go to Malaysia.
- 4  It's OK. I'll answer it.
- 5  Don't worry. I'll lend you some.
- 6  We're going out to have a meal.

2 Add a line before and after the sentences in exercise 1.

### Before

- 5 I haven't got any money.
- 3 What's Tom doing next week?
- 4 The phone's ringing.
- 2 Oh, no! I've dropped one.
- 6 What are you and Pete doing this evening?
- 1 What are the lads doing this afternoon?

### After

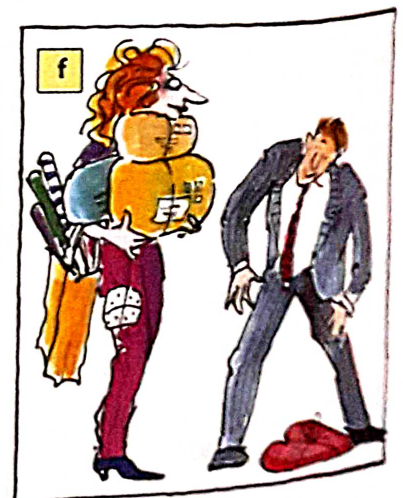
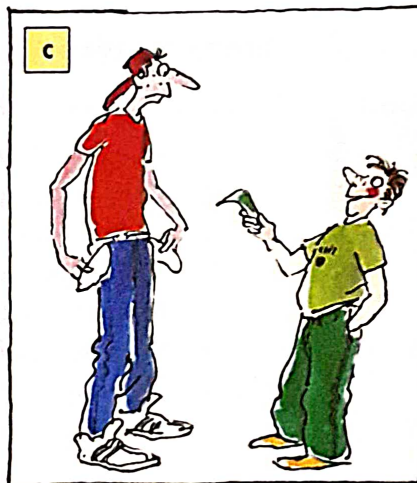
- 2 Thank you. That's very kind.
- 4 I'm expecting a call.
- 5 Thanks. I'll pay you back tomorrow. I won't forget.
- 3 I guess he's going on business, right?
- 1 United are playing at home.
- 6 It's my birthday.

**T 5.3** Listen and check. Practise the conversations with a partner.

### GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Notice the forms of *will*.  
I'll = short form  
I won't = negative short form
- 2 All the sentences in exercise 1 express intentions. Three intentions are spontaneous. Which are they? Three of the intentions are premeditated. What happened before each one?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 5.3 p134



# Hollywood

Growing up in

**I**n Hollywood, everybody wants to be rich, famous, and beautiful. Nobody wants to be old, unknown, and poor. For Hollywood kids, life can be difficult because they grow up in such an unreal atmosphere. Their parents are ambitious, and the children are part of the parents' ambitions.

Parents pay for expensive cars and designer clothes. When every dream can come true, kids learn the value of nothing because they have everything. A 13-year-old boy, Trent Maguire, has a driver, credit cards, and unlimited cash to do what he wants when he wants. 'One day, I'll earn more than my dad,' he boasts.

Parents buy care and attention for their children because they have no time to give it themselves. Amanda's mother employs a personal trainer, a nutritionist, a bodyguard/chauffeur, a singing coach, and a counsellor to look after all her 15-year-old daughter's needs.

Often there is no parent at home most days, so children decide whether to make their own meals or go out to restaurants, when to watch television or do homework. They organize their own social lives. They play no childhood games. They become adults before they're ready.

Hollywood has always been the city of dreams. The kids in L.A. live unreal lives where money, beauty, and pleasure are the only goals. Will children around the world soon start to think the same? Or do they already?

“ Looks are very important in Hollywood. If you're good-looking, you'll go far. I want to be a beautician. You grow up really fast in L.A. Everyone is in a rush to be an adult. It's not cool to be a kid.” **Mijanou, aged 18**

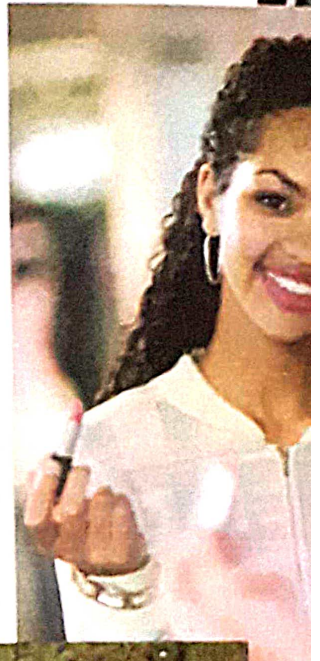


# kids

Los Angeles isn't easy

“ I live in a hotel and when I come home from school, there are maybe 80 people who say 'Good day' to me. It's their job to say that. In the bathroom there are mirrors everywhere. I love looking at myself. I can spend five hours doing my hair and posing. I'm going to be a model.”

**Emily, aged 10**



“ I've wanted to get my nose done since I was 12. My friends started having plastic surgery and liposuction during my freshman year of high school. My nose cost \$10,000. But it was worth it. It changed my life. I'm gonna get into the movies.”

**Lindsey, aged 18**

# VOCABULARY

## Hot verbs – *have, go, come*

- 1 The verbs *have, go,* and *come* are very common in English. Look at these examples from the text on p42–3.

have	go	come
... they have no time ... I have news for you.	You'll go far. I'm going crazy.	Every dream can come true. ... come home from school ...

- 2 Put *have, go,* or *come* into each gap.

have an accident    have a cold  
come first in a race    go wrong  
go out for a meal    have a meeting  
come and see me    go abroad  
go shopping

- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* (or *have got*), *go*, or *come*.

1 We're having a picnic next Thursday. Would you like come?

2 I have a terrible headache. Can I go home, please?

3 You must see my new flat. come round and have a meal some time.

4 'I'm going out now, Mum. Bye!' 'OK. Have a good time. What time are you coming home?'

5 Hi, Dave. Tariq is having a shower at the moment. I'll just go and tell him you're here.

6 Come on! Get out of bed. It's time to go to school.

7 It's a lovely day. Let's go to the park. We can have a picnic.

8 I'm going skiing next week. Have you got any ski clothes I could borrow?



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

A	B
1 I feel nervous.	5 It's so wet and miserable.
2 I don't feel very well.	4 I'm going on holiday to Australia tomorrow.
3 I'm feeling a lot better, thanks.	7 My grandfather's going into hospital for tests.
4 I'm really excited.	2 I think I'm getting the 'flu.
5 I'm fed up with this weather.	8 Nothing's going right in my life.
6 I'm really tired.	1 I've got an exam today.
7 I'm a bit worried.	3 I've got a lot more energy.
8 I feel really depressed at the moment.	6 I couldn't get to sleep last night.