



Università degli Studi di Cagliari
Facoltà di Scienze Economiche, Giuridiche e
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Corso di Studi in Economia, Finanza e Politiche
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Two couples tell
about their plans for
a home exchange

...

What is home exchange?

Home exchange (or house swap)

an arrangement where
two families exchange houses for
a holiday

Have you ever tried it?

YES



How did it go?

NO



Would you like to?
Why/Why not?

UNIT 3.1 NEW TOTAL ENGLISH INTERMEDIATE
PAGE 36-37

DOS SANTOS



‘We can’t wait. We can hardly believe we’re spending more than one month in London. We’ve never been there before. I’m sure we’ll love it.’

While we’re there, we’re going to see all the sights and the museums and we’re going to do lots and lots of shopping. And we’re visiting some friends in Oxford on 3rd June. I think they’ll have nice shops there too of course.’



ARMITAGE



‘We’ve always wanted to visit Spain. It has such a rich culture. I want the girls to experience that while they are young, even though they’re not very keen.’

We’re going to see the cathedrals, and we love Spanish food, so we’re going to try all the local dishes, particularly the seafood. Of course the girls will probably want to go to MacDonald’s, but we won’t.

Oh, and we’re also going to go to the beach. I really hope this’ll be the holiday of a lifetime for us all.’



We can use the **Present Continuous**, *be going to* and *will* to talk about the future

Use _____ to talk about something you have decided to do
(plans, intentions)

Use _____ for personal predictions, often with expressions like
hope, think, guess...

Use _____ to talk about arrangements (plans that you have
already organised, i.e. you have arranged the dates and other details.

DOS SANTOS

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While we’re there, **we’re going to see** all the sights and the museums and **we’re going to do** lots and lots of shopping. And **we’re also visiting** some friends in Oxford on 3rd June. I think **they’ll have** nice shops there too of course.’

ARMITAGE

‘We’ve always wanted to visit Spain. It has such a rich culture. I want the girls to experience that while they are young, even though they’re not very keen.

We’re going to see the cathedrals, and we love Spanish food, so **we’re going to try** all the local dishes, particularly the seafood. Of course **the girls will** probably **want** to go to MacDonald’s, but **we won’t**.

Oh, and **we’re also going to go** to the beach. I really hope **this’ll be** the holiday of a lifetime for us all.’

We can use the **Present Continuous**, *be going to* and *will* to talk about the future

Use *be going to* to talk about something you have decided to do (plans, intentions)

Use *will* for personal predictions, often with expressions like *hope, think, guess...*

Use the **Present Continuous** to talk about arrangements (plans that you have already organised, i.e. you have arranged the dates and other details).

Future plans

We use ***be going to*** to talk about plans for the future or intentions (things you have already decided to do).

I'm going to take a holiday in March.

Sue isn't going to buy that car.

With the verbs *go* and *come* we often use the Present Continuous.

Future plans

We use the Present Continuous to talk about fixed future arrangements (usually involving another person).

I'm meeting Sam at 2p.m. (I called him this morning to arrange it)

Are you coming to the party this evening? (You have been invited)

Future plans

In many cases you can use either *be going to* or the Present Continuous.

I am playing rugby tomorrow.

I am going to play rugby.

Future plans

We use *will* for unplanned decisions (made at the time of speaking), offers or promises.

I'll/won't tell her I saw you.

Will you carry this box for me?

For general predictions you can use *will* or *be going to*.

I think Brazil will/are going to win the next World Cup.

**DECISIONS MADE AT THE
MOMENT OF SPEAKING**

Oh, no! It's raining!
I'll take my umbrella.

**CERTAIN FUTURE –
INEVITABLE THINGS**

There will be a full moon
tomorrow.

WILL

**PROMISES, OFFERS,
WARNINGS**

- I'll be with you no matter what.
- I'll help you with your homework.
- Don't speak like that to him. You'll regret it!

**PREDICTIONS BASED ON
PERSONAL FEELINGS,
THOUGHTS AND
OPINIONS**

Mary will probably be
mad at me for a while

New Total English Intermediate SB (p. 37)

Complete the texts with words and phrases from the box.

is going to (x2) 're going to (x2) 'll (x2)
's moving 'm starting

Sarah and Jeremy

I (1) _____ a new job in June and it's in Oxford, so we (2) _____ need to move house. We'd like to buy somewhere in the countryside, so we (3) _____ look at some of the small villages outside the city. Jeremy says he (4) _____ take a day off next week to go and look.

Miriam and Carlos

My mother (5) _____ in with us next year, because she's old and doesn't want to stay on her own. She (6) _____ sell her house. Carlos isn't too happy about this plan, but he says he (7) _____ put up with it to please me. It (8) _____ be great because I'll have some help looking after the baby.

New Total English Intermediate SB (p. 37)

Complete the texts with words and phrases from the box.

is going to (x2) 're going to (x2) 'll (x2)
's moving 'm starting

Sarah and Jeremy

I (1) 'm starting a new job in June and it's in Oxford, so we (2) 're going to need to move house. We'd like to buy somewhere in the countryside, so we (3) 're going to ● look at some of the small villages outside the city. Jeremy says he (4) 'll take a day off next week to go and look.

Miriam and Carlos

My mother (5) 's moving in with us next year, because she's old and doesn't want to stay on her own. She (6) is going to ● sell her house. Carlos isn't too happy about this plan, but he says he (7) 'll put up with it to please me. It (8) is going to be great because I'll have some help looking after the baby.

Choose the correct words in *italics*.

- 1 I'm *thinking*/*will think* of moving house soon.
- 2 *Will you go*/*Are you going* out tonight?
- 3 We would love to come and see you at the weekend, but Lorenzo *is working*/*will work*.
- 4 A: Who is that at the door?
B: I'll *go*/*'m going to go* and see.
- 5 What *will*/*are* you going to wear to the theatre tonight?
- 6 I can't see you on Sunday because I'm *playing*/*will play* football with some friends.
- 7 I am too tired to finish the washing up now. I think I'll *do*/*'m doing* it in the morning.
- 8 What *are you doing*/*will you do* after class?

Choose the correct words in *italics*.

- 1 I'm *thinking* / *will think* of moving house soon.
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WHAT ABOUT PREDICTIONS?

<https://theenglishchannel.britishcouncil.org/robotics-and-artificial-intelligence>

WHAT ABOUT PREDICTIONS?

In the future, robots and other AI devices

- will be able to plant, harvest and monitor crops
 - will replace some of our jobs
- will make very physical jobs more accessible

PREDICTIONS

Mark will be late for the meeting



Mark is going to be late for the meeting



PREDICTIONS

Mark will be late for the meeting



I know Mark, and I know he's always late, so I guess he'll be late as usual

Mark is going to be late for the meeting



Mark called and said he was stuck in the traffic, so for sure he's going to be late

PREDICTIONS

(Standard English)



WILL:

**BASED ON OUR OWN
PERSONAL OPINION OR
KNOWLEDGE**



GOING TO:

**BASED ON SOMETHING WE
CAN SEE NOW (EVIDENCE), OR
THAT EVERYBODY KNOWS**

PREDICTIONS

are usually a **guess**, something we cannot be sure about, and we use *WILL* to express them.

But as you probably noticed, in the video the interviewer asks some questions using *BE GOING TO* (*Are robots going to take our jobs?*), so in today's spoken English the two tenses frequently overlap.

PREDICTIONS

Another example is the weather forecast

<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/videos>

PREDICTIONS

One of the big things will be extreme environments where it's difficult, dangerous or impossible for humans to work. That _____ be in nuclear power, in space, in deep mining, or in the oceans

a. might

b. should

c. must

PREDICTIONS

One of the big things will be extreme environments where it's difficult, dangerous or impossible for humans to work. That *might* be in nuclear power, in space, in deep mining, or in the oceans

a. *might*

b. *should*

c. *must*

PREDICTIONS

‘So how else _____ this tech be used?’

‘AI-equipped machines _____ automate agriculture’

a. is

b. have to

c. could

PREDICTIONS

‘So how else *could* this tech be used?’

‘AI-equipped machines *could* automate agriculture’

a. is

b. have to

c. could

PREDICTIONS

Autonomous scouts _____ be scanning the earth monitoring for biodiversity and the climate.

a. should

b. going to

c. can

PREDICTIONS

Autonomous scouts can be scanning the earth monitoring for biodiversity and the climate.

a. should

b. going to

c. can

Future possibility

We use *will/won't* + adverb to say how likely something is in the future. *Will* comes before the adverb in affirmative sentences and after the adverb in negative sentences.

I'll definitely go. (you are certain)

I certainly won't go. (you are certain)

I'll probably stay. (quite certain)

I probably won't stay. (quite certain)

We use *may/might/could* when you are not certain.

Do not use *could* in the negative to talk about possibility.

Alice may meet us later for a drink.

The shop might not be open.

With modal verbs (*will, may, might, could*) we use the infinitive without *to*.

Making a guess about the future

If we make a guess about the future, we use *may (not)*, *might (not)* or *could*, but NOT *couldn't*:

*If we wait for a few days, the prices **might be** cheaper.*

*I **could** get a part-time job next summer. The tickets **may not** arrive in time.*

*~~✗ The engineer could not be able to fix it.~~ ✓ The engineer **might not** be able to fix it.*

Expectations

When we expect something to be true, or have a strong feeling our guess is correct, we use *should* or *shouldn't*:

*You can phone Henry at work. He **should be** in the office by now.*

*Don't take any food. There **should be** plenty to eat once you get there.*

*Allow half an hour to get through security at the airport – it **shouldn't take** longer than that.*

Study this example situation:

You are looking for Bob. Nobody is sure where he is, but you get some suggestions.

Where's Bob?

He may be in his office.

(= perhaps he is in his office)

He might be having lunch.

(= perhaps he is having lunch)

Ask Ann. She might know.

(= perhaps she knows)

We use **may** or **might** to say that something is a possibility. Usually you can use **may** or **might**, so you can say:

- It **may** be true. *or* It **might** be true. (= perhaps it is true)
- She **might** know. *or* She **may** know.

The negative forms are **may not** and **might not** (*or mightn't*):

- It **may not** be true. (= perhaps it isn't true)
- She **might not** work here any more. (= perhaps she doesn't work here)

Study the structure:

I/you/he (etc.)	may might	(not) have	been (asleep / at home etc.) been (doing / working / feeling etc.) known / had / wanted / left etc.
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May I? or ***May we?*** are used for polite requests, in the same way as ***Can I?*** or ***Can we?***. It is a very polite form:

May I ask you a question?

May I have a glass of water, please?

- **may** is occasionally used in formal English to mean **to be allowed to**:

Guests may bring husbands or wives if they wish.

- **may** and **might** are usually used in question form only with **I** or **we**; other persons more often use the positive with **Do you think ...?**:

He might be late. — Do you think he might be late?*

The negative of **may** is **may not**. (NOT **mayn't**).

The negative of **might** is **might not** or **mightn't**.

Complete the telephone conversation using *may {not}* or *might {not}*. Where two answers are possible, write them both.

RECEPTIONIST: Good morning, Bentley Supplies, how 1. _____ I help you?

CALLER: 2. _____ I speak to John Brown, please?

RECEPTIONIST: I'm afraid he isn't here this morning. Can I take a message?

CALLER: No, I need to speak to him personally. Do you know what time he 3 _____ be back?

RECEPTIONIST: He 4 _____ be back for an hour after lunch but he 5 _____ make it if the traffic is bad.

CALLER: I 6 _____ be able to call this afternoon as I have a meeting. Could you tell John that I'll phone him this evening at home?

RECEPTIONIST: Certainly. 7 _____ I have your name please?

CALLER: Yes, it's David Marks.

Complete the telephone conversation using *may {not}* or *might {not}*. Where two answers are possible, write them both.

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CALLER: No, I need to speak to him personally. Do you know what time he 3 **might** be back?

RECEPTIONIST: He 4 **may/might** be back for an hour after lunch but he 5 **may/might not** make it if the traffic is bad.

CALLER: I 6 **may/might not** be able to call this afternoon as I have a meeting. Could you tell John that I'll phone him this evening at home?

RECEPTIONIST: Certainly. 7 **May** I have your name please?

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