


future perfect and future continuous

future perfect: *will have + past participle*

The rain **will have stopped** by this afternoon.  4.1


Some people think that sea levels **will have risen** by as much as a metre in 50 years' time.

Laura **won't have arrived** before dinner, so I'll leave some food in the oven for her.

When **will they have learned** enough English to be able to communicate fluently?

- We use the future perfect (*will have + past participle*) to say something will be finished before a certain time in the future.
- This tense is frequently used with the time expressions **by Saturday / March / 2030, etc.**, or **in two weeks / months, etc.**
- **by + a time expression = at the latest.** With **in**, you can say **in six months** or **in six months' time**.
- We form the negative with **won't have + past participle**, and make questions by inverting the subject and **will / won't**.

future continuous: *will be + verb + -ing*

1 Don't phone between 7.00 and 8.30, as we'll be **having** dinner then.  4.2

Good luck with your test tomorrow. I'll **be thinking** of you.

Will you be waiting for me when I get off the train?

This time tomorrow, I'll **be sitting** at a café, **drinking** a beer.

2 You don't need to get up early. **We won't be leaving** until about 9.30.

I'll **be going** to the supermarket later. Do you want anything?

- 1 We use the future continuous (*will be + verb + -ing*) to say that an action will be in progress at a certain time in the future.

Compare:

Come at around 7.30. We'll have dinner at 8.00. (= we will start dinner at 8.00)

and

Don't phone between 7.00 and 8.30, as we'll be having dinner. (= at 8.00 we will already have started having dinner)

- We form the negative with **won't be + verb + -ing** and make questions by inverting the subject and **will / won't**.
- 2 We sometimes use the future continuous, like the present continuous, to talk about things which are already planned or decided.

a Complete the sentence using the future perfect or future continuous.

The film starts at 7.00, but I won't arrive until 7.15. When I arrive at the cinema, the film **will have started**. (start)

1 The flight to Geneva takes off at 9.00 and lands at 10.30.

At 10.00 they _____ to Geneva. (fly)

2 I usually save €200 a month.

By the end of the year, I _____ €2,400. (save)

3 Rebecca leaves at 6.30. It takes her an hour to get to work.

At 7.00 tomorrow, she _____ to work. (drive)

4 The meeting starts at 2.00 and finishes at 3.30.

Don't call me at 2.30, because we _____ a meeting. (have)

5 Sam is paying for his car. The last payment is in May.

By June, he _____ for his car. (pay)

6 Their last exam is on 31st May.

By the end of May, they _____ their exams. (finish)

7 She writes a chapter of her novel a week. This week she's on chapter five.

By the end of this week, she _____ five chapters. (write)

8 Sonia is usually at the gym between 6.30 and 7.30.

There's no point phoning Sonia now. It's 7.00 and she _____ at the gym. (work out)

b Complete the conversation with the verbs in brackets in the future perfect or continuous.

A Well, it looks like we'll **be having** very _____ (have) different weather in the future if climate change continues.


B What do you mean?

A Well, they say **we'll be having** much higher temperatures here in London, as high as 40°. And remember, we
 1 _____ on the beach – we (not lie)
 2 _____ in 40°, which is quite (work) different. And islands like the Maldives
 3 _____ by 2100 because (disappear) of the rise in the sea level. They say the number of storms and tsunamis
 4 _____ by the middle of (double) the century, too, so even more people
 5 _____ to the cities by (move) then, looking for work. Big cities
 6 _____ even bigger by (grow) then. Can you imagine the traffic?

B I don't think there will be a problem with the traffic. Petrol 7 _____ (run out) completely by then anyway, so nobody will have a car. Someone
 8 _____ a new method of (invent) transport, so we 9 _____ (get) around in flying taxis or something.

zero and first conditionals, future time clauses (with all present and future forms)

zero conditional

You **need to** do some exercise every day **if you want to** be fit.  4.9

If people **are wearing** headphones in the street, they often **don't notice** other people.

If you **haven't been** to New York, you **haven't lived**.

- We use zero conditionals to talk about something which is always true or always happens as a result of something else. We use *if* + present simple, and the present simple in the other clause.
- You can also use the present continuous or present perfect in either clause.

first conditional

If the photos **are** good, **I'll send** them to you.  4.10


If you're not going to Jason's party, **I'm not going to go** either.

If I haven't come back by 9.00, **start** dinner without me.

I'll have finished in an hour **if you don't** disturb me.

- We use first conditionals to talk about something which will probably happen in the future as a result of something else. We use *if* + a present tense, and a future tense in the other clause.
- You can use any present form in the *if*-clause (present simple, continuous, or perfect) and any future form (*will*, *going to*, future perfect, future continuous) or an imperative in the other clause.

future time clauses

I'll be ready as soon as I've had a cup of coffee.  4.11

Send me a message **when your train's coming into** the station.

I'm not going to buy the new model until the price has gone down a bit.

I'm not going to work overtime this weekend unless I get paid for it.

Take your umbrella **in case it's raining** when you leave work.

- Future time clauses are similar to the *if*-clause in first conditional sentences, but instead of *if*, we use expressions like: *as soon as*, *when*, *until*, *unless*, *before*, *after*, and *in case* followed by a present (not a future) tense. This can be any present form, e.g. present simple, present continuous, present perfect. We can use any future form or imperative in the other clause.
- We use *in case* when we do something in order to be ready for future situations / problems. Compare the use of *if* and *in case*:
 - *I'll take an umbrella if it's raining.* = I'll only take an umbrella if it's raining.
 - *I'll take an umbrella in case it rains.* = I'll take an umbrella anyway because it might rain.

a Circle the correct form.

If Rob has studied / *had studied* enough, he'll pass the exam easily.

- 1 If you *aren't feeling* / *won't be feeling* better tomorrow, you should go to the doctor's.
- 2 If we're lucky, we *have sold* / *'ll have sold* our house by Christmas.
- 3 I'll pay for dinner – if I *have* / *'ll have* enough money!
- 4 We'll *have scored* / *be scoring* ten goals by half-time if we carry on playing like this.
- 5 Don't call Sophie now. If it's eight o'clock, she *'ll bath* / *'ll be bathing* the baby.
- 6 If you don't hurry up, you *don't get* / *won't get* to school on time.
- 7 You can be fined if you *aren't wearing* / *won't be wearing* a seat belt in your car.
- 8 If you go out with wet hair, you *'ll catch* / *'ll be catching* a cold.
- 9 My suitcase *always gets* / *will always get* lost if I have a connecting flight.
- 10 I *won't go* / *don't go* to work on Monday if my daughter is still ill.

b Complete the sentence with a time expression from the list.


after as soon as (x2) before if in case (x2)
unless (x2) until when

I'll call you as soon as my plane lands.

- 1 I'm going to pack my suitcase _____ I go to bed.
- 2 Take your phone with you _____ you get lost.
- 3 I'll be leaving work early tomorrow _____ there's a last-minute crisis.
- 4 Let's meet _____ I'm in London next week.
- 5 There's a crisis! Please call me _____ you possibly can.
- 6 _____ I'm late tomorrow, start the meeting without me.
- 7 Lily will have packed some sandwiches _____ we get hungry.
- 8 Dan will be playing football in the park _____ it gets dark. Then he'll go home.
- 9 Lunch is ready now. Then, _____ we've eaten, we could go for a walk.
- 10 Don't call the emergency number _____ it's a real emergency.


unreal conditionals

second conditional sentences: *if + past simple, would / wouldn't + infinitive*

- 1 If there **was** a fire in this hotel, it **would be** very difficult to escape.  5.14
I **wouldn't have** a car if I **didn't live** in the country.
- 2 If it **wasn't raining** so hard, we **could get** to the top of the mountain.
- 3 If I **were** you, I'd **make** Jimmy wear a helmet when he's cycling.


- 1 We use second conditional sentences to talk about a hypothetical or imaginary situation in the present or future and its consequences.
- 2 In the *if*-clause you can also use the past continuous. In the other clause you can use *could* or *might* instead of *would*.
- 3 With the verb *be* you can use *was* or *were* for *I*, *he*, and *she* in the *if*-clause, e.g. *If Dan was / were here, he would know what to do.* However, in conditionals beginning *If I were you...* to give advice, we always use *were*.

third conditional sentences: *if + past perfect, would / wouldn't have + past participle*

- 1 If they **had found** the river sooner, they **would all have survived**.  5.15
I **wouldn't have got lost** if I **hadn't taken** the wrong path.
- 2 He **would have died** if he **hadn't been wearing** a helmet. If the weather **had been** better, I **might have arrived** earlier.

- 1 We use third conditional sentences to talk about a hypothetical past situation and its consequences.
- 2 You can also use the past perfect continuous in the *if*-clause. You can also use *could have* or *might have* instead of *would have* in the other clause.
 - In the past perfect simple and continuous, *had* can be contracted to *'d*, e.g. *If they'd found the river sooner...*

second or third conditional?

- 1 If you **came** to class more often, you **would** probably **pass** the exam.  5.16
 - 2 If you **had come** to class more often, you **would** probably **have passed** the exam.
- Compare the two conditionals:
 - 1 = You don't come to class enough. You need to come more often if you want to pass the exam.
 - 2 = You didn't come to class enough, so you failed.

 Mixed conditionals

We sometimes mix second and third conditionals if a hypothetical situation in the past has a present / future consequence, e.g. *You wouldn't be so tired if you had gone to bed earlier last night.*
If he really loved you, he would have asked you to marry him.

a Complete the sentence with the correct form of the verb in brackets, using a second or third conditional.

If Tim *hadn't got injured*, he would have played in the final. (not get injured)

- 1 I _____ so much food if you'd told me you weren't hungry. (not make)
- 2 If I were you, I _____ money to members of your family. (not lend)
- 3 If Jack were here, I _____ him to help me. (ask)
- 4 Joe _____ an accident if he hadn't been driving so fast. (not have)
- 5 I'd run a half-marathon if I _____ a bit fitter. (be)
- 6 If you _____ where you were going, you wouldn't have fallen over. (look)
- 7 I'm sure you _____ dancing if you came to the classes with me. (enjoy)
- 8 We'd go to the local restaurant more often if they _____ the menu from time to time. (change)
- 9 Nina wouldn't have gone abroad if she _____ to find a job here. (be able)
- 10 If you _____ for a discount in the shop, they might have given you one. (ask)

b Complete the sentence using a second or third conditional.

You didn't wait ten minutes. You didn't see Jim.

If *you'd waited ten minutes*, you *would have seen Jim*.

- 1 Luke missed the train. He was late for the interview. If Luke _____ the train, he _____ late for the interview.
- 2 Millie didn't buy the top. She didn't have enough money. Millie _____ the top if she _____ enough money.
- 3 It started snowing. We didn't reach the top. If it _____ snowing, we _____ the top.
- 4 Rebecca drinks too much coffee. She sleeps badly. If Rebecca _____ so much coffee, she _____ badly.
- 5 I don't drive to work. There's so much traffic. I _____ to work if _____ so much traffic.
- 6 Matt doesn't work very hard. He won't get promoted. If Matt _____ harder, he _____ promoted.
- 7 We ran for the bus. We caught it. If we _____ for the bus, we _____ it.

wish for present / future

wish + past simple

I wish I **was** ten years younger! 🔊 5.17
 I wish I **could** understand what they're saying.
 I wish we **didn't live** so far from my parents.

- We use *wish* + person / thing + past simple to talk about things we would like to be different in the present / future (but which are impossible or unlikely).
- After *wish*, you can use *was* or *were* with *I*, *he*, *she*, and *it*, e.g. *I wish I was / were taller.*

wish + would / wouldn't

I wish the bus **would come**. I'm freezing. 🔊 5.18
 I wish you'd **spend** a bit more time with the children.
 I wish you **wouldn't leave** your shoes there. I always fall over them.
 I wish cyclists **wouldn't cycle** on the pavement!

- We use *wish* + person / thing + *would* / *wouldn't* to talk about things we want to happen, or stop happening, because they annoy us.
- You can't use *wish* + *would* for a wish about yourself, i.e. **NOT** *I wish I would...*, *I wish we would...*

wish for past regrets

wish + past perfect

I wish I'd **worked** harder at school. 🔊 5.21
 I wish I **hadn't spoken** to him like that!
 I wish she'd **told** me the truth about her feelings.

- We use *wish* + past perfect to talk about things that happened or didn't happen in the past and which we now regret.

🔍 *if only...*

if only is sometimes used instead of *I wish* in certain situations, to express deep regret, e.g. *If only I had worked harder at school (I wouldn't have such a boring job now).*



- a Write sentences with *I wish* + past simple for 1–5, and *I wish...would / wouldn't* for 6–10.

I'd like to be taller. *I wish I was taller.*
 It annoys me that you don't put away your clothes.
I wish you'd put away your clothes!

I'd like these things to be different

- I'd like to be fitter.

- I'd like my sister not to share a room with me.

- I'd like to be able to dance.

- I'd like my grandmother not to be dead.

- I'd like to live in a country with a better climate.

It annoys me that...

- shop assistants aren't more polite.

- you turn the heating up all the time.

- my brother doesn't tidy our room.

- the neighbour's dog barks at night.

- it doesn't stop raining.

- b Rewrite the sentence beginning with *I wish* + past perfect.

- I regret having written that email.
 I wish *I hadn't written that email.*
- I regret not seeing Prince live.
I wish _____.
 - He regrets not learning to cook at school.
He wishes _____.
 - Do you regret buying a second-hand car?
Do you wish _____?
 - Jenny regrets marrying her first husband.
Jenny wishes _____.
 - My parents regret moving to the country.
My parents wish _____.
 - Does Tom regret not studying law?
Does Tom wish _____?
 - I regret having my hair cut so short.
I wish _____.
 - They regret not going to the wedding.
They wish _____.

1 ADJECTIVES

a Match the feelings and the situations.



- 1 B 'I feel really **miserable**.' /'mɪzrəbl/
- 2 F 'I feel a bit **homesick**.' /'həʊmsɪk/
- 3 'I'm quite **disappointed**.' /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/
- 4 'I'm very **lonely**.' /'ləʊnli/



- 5 'I'm incredibly **proud**.' /praʊd/
- 6 'I'm really **fed up**.' /fed 'ʌp/
- 7 'I'm very **grateful**.' /'ɡreɪtfl/
- 8 'I'm very **upset**.' /ʌp'set/
- 9 'I'm so **relieved**.' /rɪ'li:vɪd/
- 10 'I'm very **offended**.' /ə'fendɪd/

- A You discover that your beloved dog has disappeared.
- B You've been stuck at home all weekend and it's been raining.
- C A stranger gives you a lot of help with a problem.
- D You are abroad and you think someone has stolen your passport, but then you find it.
- E You don't get a job you were hoping to get.
- F You go to study abroad and you're missing your family and friends.
- G You move to a new town and don't have any friends.
- H You've been doing the same job for ages and it's really boring.
- I Someone in your family wins an important prize.
- J A friend doesn't invite you to his wedding.

b 5.4 Listen and check.

2 STRONG ADJECTIVES

a Match the strong adjectives describing feelings with their definitions.

astonished /ə'stɒnɪʃt/ bewildered /bɪ'wɪldəd/ delighted /dɪ'laɪtɪd/
desperate /'despərət/ devastated /'devəsteɪtɪd/ horrified /'hɒrɪfaɪd/
overwhelmed /əʊvə'welmd/ stunned /stʌnd/ thrilled /θrɪld/

- 1 stunned very surprised and unable to move or react
- 2 _____ extremely upset
- 3 _____ very happy and excited
- 4 _____ incredibly pleased
- 5 _____ (SYN *amazed*) very surprised
- 6 _____ with little hope, and ready to do anything to improve the situation
- 7 _____ feeling such strong emotions that you don't know how to react
- 8 _____ extremely confused
- 9 _____ extremely shocked or disgusted

b 5.5 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Make true sentences for five of the adjectives in 1a and 2a.

3 INFORMAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

a Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases and try to work out their meaning.

- 1 B I was **scared stiff** when I heard the bedroom door opening. /skeəd 'stɪf/
- 2 You look a bit **down**. What's the problem? /daʊn/
- 3 I'm absolutely **shattered**. I want to relax and put my feet up. /'ʃætəd/
- 4 I was completely **gobsmacked** when I heard that Tina was getting married! /'ɡɒbsmækt/
- 5 I'm **sick of** hearing you complain about your job. /'sɪk əv/
- 6 When England missed the penalty in the last minute, we were absolutely **gutted**. /'gʌtɪd/

b Match the words and phrases in a to the feelings.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| A sad or depressed | D exhausted |
| B terrified | E fed up or irritated with |
| C extremely disappointed | F astonished |

c 5.6 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the sentences in a. Look at the feelings in b. Remember the informal words and expressions.

p.47

Verbs often confused

a Complete the **verbs** column with the correct verb in the right form.

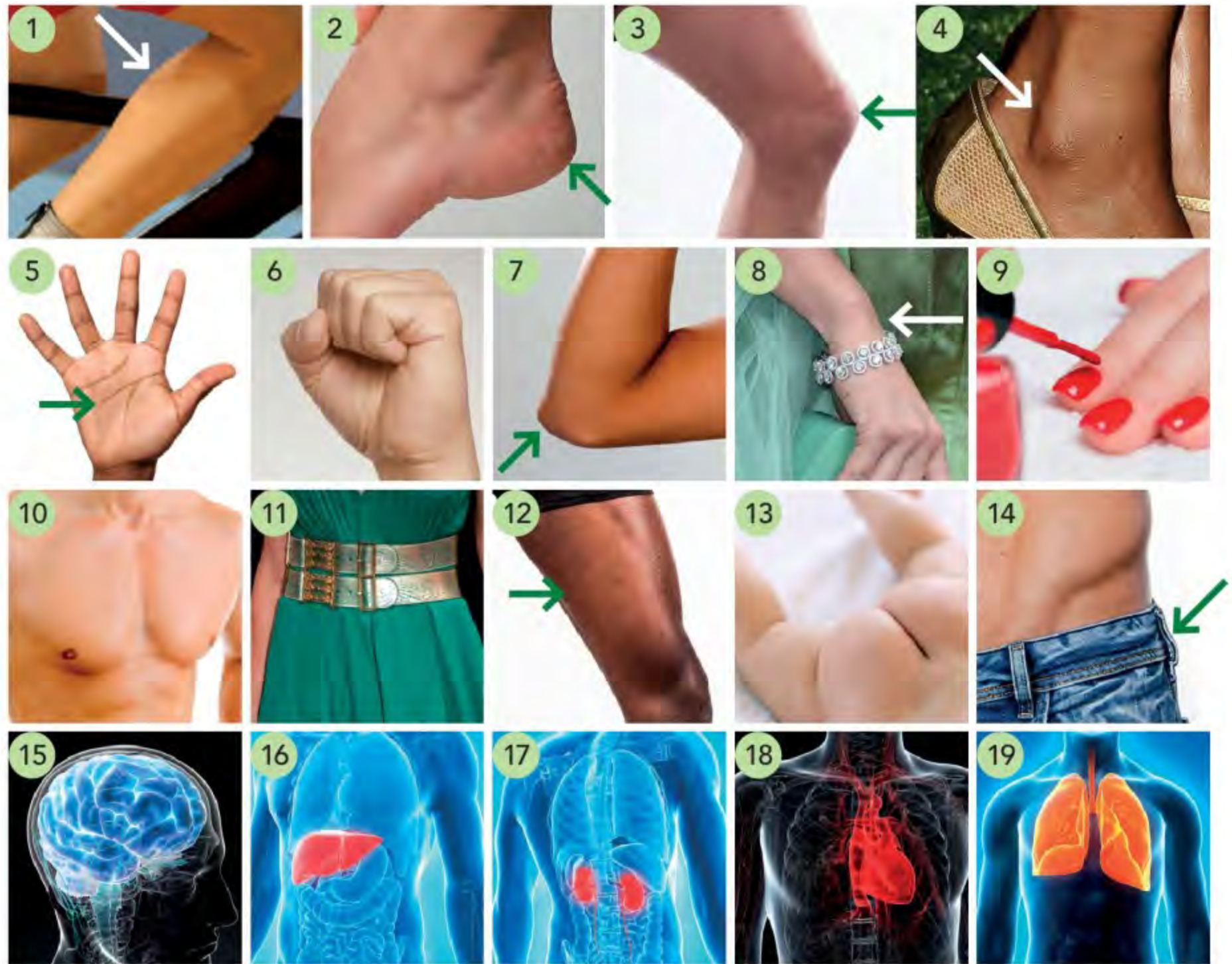
	verbs
<p>argue / discuss</p> <p>1 I need to <input type="checkbox"/> the problem with my boss.</p> <p>2 I often <input type="checkbox"/> with my parents about doing housework.</p>	<p>_____ (= talk about sth)</p> <p>_____ (= speak angrily to sb)</p>
<p>notice / realize</p> <p>3 I didn't <input type="checkbox"/> you were so unhappy.</p> <p>4 I didn't <input type="checkbox"/> that Karen had changed her hair colour.</p>	<p>_____ (= understand fully, become aware of sth)</p> <p>_____ (= see, observe)</p>
<p>avoid / prevent</p> <p>5 Jack always tries to <input type="checkbox"/> arguing with me.</p> <p>6 My dad can't <input type="checkbox"/> me from seeing my friends.</p>	<p>_____ (= try not to do something)</p> <p>_____ (= stop)</p>
<p>lend / borrow</p> <p>7 When are you going to pay me back the £50 that I <input type="checkbox"/> you?</p> <p>8 Could I <input type="checkbox"/> your car tonight? I know you're not using it.</p>	<p>_____ (= give sth to sb that you want them to give back)</p> <p>_____ (= ask for sth that you intend to give back)</p>
<p>mind / matter</p> <p>9 My parents don't <input type="checkbox"/> if I stay out late.</p> <p>10 It doesn't <input type="checkbox"/> if we're five minutes late.</p>	<p>_____ (= have a problem / feel strongly)</p> <p>_____ (= be a problem)</p>
<p>remember / remind</p> <p>11 Can you <input type="checkbox"/> me to call my mum later?</p> <p>12 <input type="checkbox"/> to turn off the lights before you go.</p>	<p>_____ (= help sb to remember)</p> <p>_____ (= not forget)</p>
<p>expect / wait</p> <p>13 I <input type="checkbox"/> that Daniel will forget our anniversary. He always does.</p> <p>14 We'll have to <input type="checkbox"/> half an hour for the next train.</p>	<p>_____ (= think that sth will happen)</p> <p>_____ (= stay where you are until something happens)</p>
<p>wish / hope</p> <p>15 I <input type="checkbox"/> I was a bit taller!</p> <p>16 I <input type="checkbox"/> that you can come on Friday. I haven't seen you for ages.</p>	<p>_____ (= want sth to be true, even if it is unlikely or impossible)</p> <p>_____ (= want sth to happen)</p>
<p>beat / win</p> <p>17 Arsenal <input type="checkbox"/> the match 5-2.</p> <p>18 Arsenal <input type="checkbox"/> Manchester United 5-2.</p>	<p>_____ (= be successful in a competition)</p> <p>_____ (= defeat sb)</p>
<p>refuse / deny</p> <p>19 Tom always <input type="checkbox"/> to discuss the problem.</p> <p>20 Tom always <input type="checkbox"/> that he has a problem.</p>	<p>_____ (= say you don't want to do sth)</p> <p>_____ (= say that sth isn't true)</p>
<p>raise / rise</p> <p>21 The cost of living is going to <input type="checkbox"/> again this month.</p> <p>22 It's hard not to <input type="checkbox"/> your voice when you're arguing with someone.</p>	<p>_____ (= go up)</p> <p>_____ (= make sth go up)</p>
<p>lay (past <i>laid</i>, past participle <i>lain</i>) / lie (past <i>lay</i>, past participle <i>lain</i>)</p> <p>23 Go and <input type="checkbox"/> on the bed if you're tired.</p> <p>24 I usually <input type="checkbox"/> my baby on the bed to change his nappy.</p>	<p>_____ (= put your body in a horizontal position)</p> <p>_____ (= put sth or sb in a horizontal position)</p>
<p>steal / rob</p> <p>25 The men had been planning to <input type="checkbox"/> the bank.</p> <p>26 If you leave your bike unlocked, somebody might <input type="checkbox"/> it.</p>	<p>_____ (= take sth from a person or place by threat or force)</p> <p>_____ (= take money or property that isn't yours)</p>
<p>advise / warn</p> <p>27 I think I should <input type="checkbox"/> you that Liam doesn't always tell the truth.</p> <p>28 My teachers are going to <input type="checkbox"/> me what subjects to study next year.</p>	<p>_____ (= tell sb that sth unpleasant is likely to happen)</p> <p>_____ (= tell sb what you think they should do)</p>

b 7.9 Listen and check. **ACTIVATION** Cover the verbs column. Say the sentences with the correct verbs.

1 PARTS OF THE BODY AND ORGANS

a Match the words and pictures.

- ankle /'æŋkl/
- 1 calf /kɑ:f/ (pl calves)
- heel /hi:l/
- knee /ni:/
- elbow /'elbəʊ/
- fist /fɪst/
- nails /neɪlz/
- palm /pɑ:m/
- wrist /rɪst/
- bottom /'bɒtəm/
- chest /tʃest/
- hip /hɪp/
- thigh /θaɪ/
- waist /weɪst/
- brain /breɪn/
- heart /hɑ:t/
- kidneys /'kɪdnɪz/
- liver /'lɪvə/
- lungs /lʌŋz/



b 7.16 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the words. Look at the pictures and say the words.

2 VERBS AND VERB PHRASES

a Complete the verb phrases with the parts of the body.

arms eyebrows hair (x2) hand hands
head nails nose shoulders teeth
thumb toes

- 1 **bite** your nails /baɪt/
- 2 **blow** your _____ /bləʊ/
- 3 **brush** your _____ / **brush** your _____ /brʌʃ/
- 4 **comb** your _____ /kəʊm/
- 5 **fold** your _____ /fəʊld/
- 6 **hold** somebody's _____ /həʊld/
- 7 **touch** your _____ /tʌtʃ/
- 8 **suck** your _____ /sʌk/
- 9 **shake** _____ / **shake** your _____ /ʃeɪk/
- 10 **shrug** your _____ /ʃrʌg/
- 11 **raise** your _____ /reɪz/

b 7.17 Listen and check.

c Read the sentences. Write the part of the body related to the **bold** verb.

- 1 He **winked** /wɪŋkt/ at me to show that he was only joking. eye
- 2 The steak was tough and difficult to **chew** /tʃu:/. _____
- 3 When we met, we were so happy, we **hugged** /hʌgd/ each other. _____
- 4 Don't **scratch** /skrætʃ/ the mosquito bite. You'll only make it worse. _____
- 5 She **waved** /weɪvd/ goodbye sadly to her boyfriend as the train left the station. _____
- 6 These days, men don't always **kneel** /ni:l/ down when they propose marriage. _____
- 7 The teacher **frowned** /fraʊnd/ when she saw all the mistakes I had made. _____
- 8 The painting was so strange, I **stared** /steəd/ at it for a long time. _____
- 9 She got out of bed, and **yawned** /jɔ:nd/ and **stretched** /stretʃt/. _____ / _____
- 10 If you don't know the word for something, just **point** /pɔɪnt/ at what you want. _____

d 7.18 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION In pairs, **A** say a verb phrase to **B**. **B** do the action.