

III Unit. Virtual reality

Developing and evaluating mobile applications

- 1 We use **be going to** to talk about plans and arrangements for the future, i.e. things that we have already decided to do in the future.

They've decided that they're going to fly to Dublin.

- 2 We can also use **be going to** to make predictions about the future, particularly when we have evidence for the prediction.

The sun is up already. I think it's going to be hot today.

- 3 We use **will** and **won't** to make general predictions about the future. We often use *think*, *hope*, *expect*, *imagine*, etc. with **will** and **won't** to show that our prediction is based on thoughts, opinions and expectations.

I think humans will land on Mars one day.

- 4 We also use **will** and **won't** for decisions made at the moment of speaking, for example when we suddenly offer to do something for someone.

A: I can't answer the phone. My hands are wet.

B: I'll get it for you.

- 5 We use **will** and **won't** to talk about the future when we consider it to be a future fact.

Next week it will be my birthday.

- 6 We use the **present continuous** to talk about plans and arrangements that have been confirmed.

Tomorrow I'm having my first job interview. They called me for the interview last week.

- 7 We use the **present simple** with time expressions like *when, as soon as, by the time, until, after and before*. We cannot use *will* with these time expressions.

When I go to university, I'll study chemistry.

- 8 We can also use the **present simple** to talk about the future when the action is part of a timetable or routine.

Tomorrow I have my English class at 2 o'clock.

Words connected with transport and travel



- 1 SPEAKING** Work with a partner. Talk about the photos using these words.

astronaut • board (v) • crew • flight • gate
get in/off/on/out • high-speed train • land (v) • launch (n, v)
motorway • orbit (n, v) • passenger • platform • rocket
spacecraft • space station • take off
the Underground/subway/tube • traffic jam

journey, travel, trip, voyage

- 4** Read the dictionary entries. Then choose the correct alternative.

journey (n)

an occasion when you travel from one place to another, especially when there is a long distance between the places: *We had a long journey ahead of us.*

travel (n)

the activity of travelling: *Foreign travel never really appealed to him until he retired. Our agency deals mostly with business travel.*

trip (n)

an occasion when you go somewhere and come back again: *a fishing/camping/sightseeing trip*

voyage (n)

a long journey, especially by boat or into space: *the long voyage home*

- 1 Last year we went on a school journey/trip to York.
- 2 It was a long and difficult trip/voyage for Columbus and his crew.
- 3 Journey/Travel teaches you a lot about the world.
- 4 Marco Polo's journey/travel took many years.
- 5 My parents sometimes have to go away on business journeys/trips.
- 6 One day spacecraft will go on incredible trips/voyages that will take years and years.
- 7 We spend a lot of money on foreign journey/travel.
- 8 The trip/voyage to my village takes just 20 minutes.

10 LOC

4a Complete the sentences with an appropriate future form of the verbs given.

- 1 I think humans (land) on Mars before I (be) 50.
 - 2 Next Sunday it (be) my birthday.
 - 3 Kate and I (meet) at 9 o'clock tonight.
 - 4 What you (do) next summer?
 - 5 Do you think it (snow) next week?
 - 6 Alice is pregnant. She (have) a baby.
 - 7 **A:** It's too hot in here. **B:** Don't worry. I (open) the window for you.
 - 8 As soon as I (get) home tonight, I (switch) the TV on.
 - 9 I (see) the doctor tomorrow. The appointment is for half past ten.
 - 10 Take an umbrella. It (rain).
- 4b