

3 C

G will / won't (promises, offers, decisions)

V verb + back

P word stress: two-syllable words

It's a secret.
OK, I won't tell anyone.

I'll always love you

1 READING

a Look at the six promises below. What do you think they have in common?

- I won't tell anyone. I'll write.
I'll always love you. I'll pay you back tomorrow.
I'll come back tomorrow. This won't hurt.

b Read the article once and write the correct promise in the gaps 1–6.

c Read the text again. Find words to match to the definitions. Underline the stressed syllable.

- 1 _____ (n) a person who repairs water pipes, baths, etc.
2 _____ (n) studies to find more information about something
3 _____ (n) putting medicine under the skin with a needle
4 _____ (n) the act of travelling from one place to another
5 _____ (adv) one or the other
6 _____ (adj) something which lasts forever

2 PRONUNCIATION word stress: two-syllable words

Most two-syllable words are stressed on the first syllable, e.g. *father*. When words are stressed on the second syllable, e.g. *although*, underline the stress and learn them.

a Look at these two-syllable words from the text. Which five are stressed on the second syllable?

- | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|
| secret | forget | exist |
| always | complete | dentist |
| borrow | e-mail | money |
| promise | address | doctor |
| builder | journey | |
| worry | before | |

b **3.9** Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

Promises, promises

We make them and we break them, because some promises are very hard to keep. Here are the top six most common broken promises ...

1 _____
You always hear this from builders, plumbers, and electricians. But the truth is very different. They won't come back until next week (or later). And you will probably need to phone them five times first.



2 _____
We love hearing secrets and we happily make this promise. And at the time we really mean it. 'Don't worry,' we say, 'your secret is safe with me.' But of course it isn't. Research shows that everybody will always tell one other person the secret. Very soon the whole street will know!

3 _____
A favourite phrase of doctors, dentists, and nurses. They usually say it just before they give you an injection. But the phrase is not complete. The full phrase is: 'This won't hurt me (but it will probably hurt you a lot).'

4 _____
You make a new friend on holiday or on a bus journey, you swap e-mail addresses, and you make this promise. Six months later you find a name and e-mail address on a card or an old piece of paper. 'Oh dear!' you think – but then you remember that they didn't write to you either!

5 _____
In *Hamlet*, Shakespeare told us never to borrow or lend money. He was right. When we lend people money they always make this promise, but then they forget. If we then ask for the money back, they think we are mean. If we don't ask, we never get the money back.

6 _____
Whitney Houston sang a song about this and every day, all over the world thousands of people make the same promise to each other. We know eternal love exists, but is this promise the most difficult one to keep of them all?

3 GRAMMAR *will / won't* for promises, offers, and decisions

a Look at the cartoons. What do you think the people are saying?

A



B



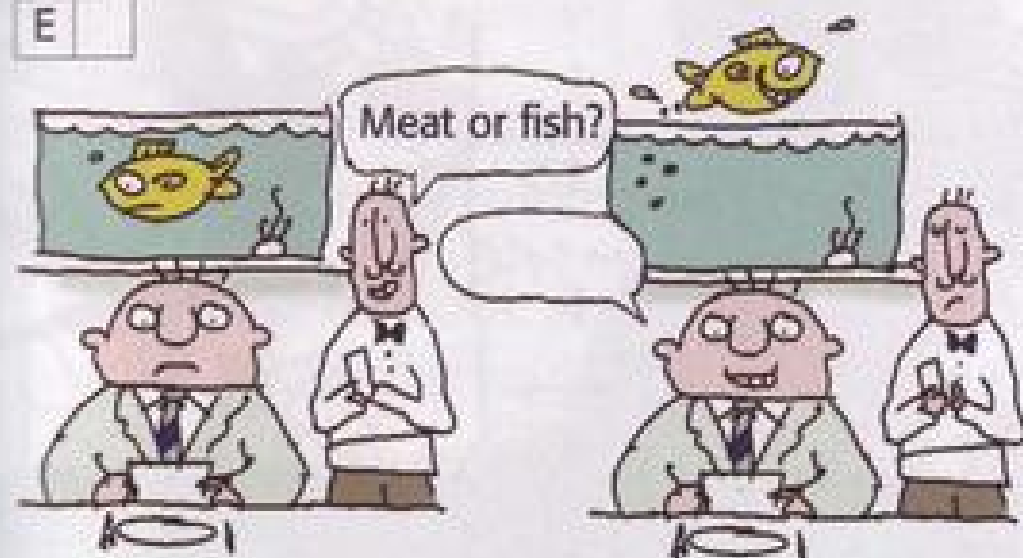
C



D



E



F



b Complete sentences 1–6 with a verb from the box and match them with the cartoons (A–F).

have help love open pay take

- 1 I'll _____ the steak, please.
- 2 I'll _____ you back tomorrow.
- 3 I'll _____ you!
- 4 I'll always _____ you.
- 5 Shall I _____ the window?
- 6 Yes, it's very nice. I'll _____ it.

c Look at the sentences again. In which two are people...?

making a promise 2 and _____
 making a decision _____ and _____
 offering to do something _____ and _____

d p.130 Grammar Bank 3C. Read the rules and do the exercises.

4 VOCABULARY verb + *back*

- a Look at the sentences. What's the difference between *go* and *go back*?
 I'm going to Italy. I'm going back to Italy.
- b Complete the dialogues with a phrase from the box.

call back come back give it back pay me back take it back

1

A I love that shirt you gave me for my birthday. But it's a bit small.
 B Don't worry. I'll _____ to the shop and change it.

2

A Can I speak to Bart, please?
 B I'm sorry. He's not here at the moment.
 A OK. I'll _____ later.

3

A Excuse me. Could I talk to you for a moment?
 B I'm really busy at the moment. Could you _____ in five minutes?

4

A That's my pen you're using!
 B No, it's not. It's mine.
 A No, it's mine. _____!

5

A Can you lend me 50 euros, Nick?
 B It depends. When can you _____?
 A Tomorrow. I'll go to the bank first thing in the morning.

c 3.10 Listen and check. In pairs, practise the dialogues.

5 SPEAKING

Communication *I'll / Shall I?* game p.117. Play the game.

6 3.11 SONG *White Flag*

3C I'll / Shall I? game

Play the game.



5D Cross country Students A+B



a You are the organizer of a cross-country race. You have to plan the race for the runners. Draw a route on the map marked MY RACE, beginning at START and finishing at the FINISH line. Your route must include all the things in the picture but you can choose the order.

b Take turns. A describe your route to your partner.
B must draw it on your map marked MY PARTNER'S RACE.

You have to go down the hill, round the lake...

c Swap roles.

d Compare the two routes. Which is the most difficult?

3A going to

+	I'm going to work in a restaurant. She's going to meet me at the airport.
-	We aren't going to stay very long. He isn't going to like the weather there.
?	Are you going to find a job? When is your brother going to visit you?

- Use (be) *going to* + infinitive to talk about future plans and predictions.

I'm going to work in the UK for six weeks. (plan)

I think it's going to rain this afternoon. (prediction)

- When you use *going to go*, you can omit *to go*.

I'm going to go to university next year
or *I'm going to go to university next year.*

present continuous for future arrangements

+	I'm seeing some friends tonight. We're having dinner at their house tomorrow.
-	She isn't leaving until Friday. They aren't coming to the party.
?	What are you doing this evening? Is she meeting us at the cinema?

- You can also use the present continuous for future arrangements which we have planned for a fixed time or place.
- Don't use the present simple for this. NOT *I see some friends tonight.*
- The present continuous is especially common with the expressions *tonight, tomorrow, this weekend, etc.* and with these verbs: *go, come, meet, see, leave, and arrive.*

3B will, won't + infinitive (predictions)

+	-
I You He She 'll be late. It We They	I You He She won't be late. It We They
Contractions: 'll = will; won't = will not	

- Use *will / won't* + infinitive for future predictions. (You can also use *going to*. See 3A above.)
- The future of *there is / are = there will be*; the future of *I can = I'll be able to* NOT ~~I'll can~~.

?	✓	✗
I you he Will she be late? it we they	I you he Yes, she will. it we they	I you he No, she won't. it we they

- We often use *I think / I don't think ... + will ...* *I think he'll fail the exam. I don't think he'll pass the exam.* NOT *I think he won't pass.*

⚠ Sometimes in + sentences with *I* and *we*, people use *shall* (not *will*), but this is very formal (for example, in a business letter).
I shall write to you when I have studied your case.

3C will (promises, offers, and decisions)

Decisions	I won't have the fish, I'll have the steak. We'll take the 6.30 train.
Offers	I'll help you with your homework. Shall I open the window?
Promises	I'll always love you. I won't tell anyone.

- Use *will / won't* + infinitive for making decisions, offering, and promising.
I'll help you with those bags. NOT *I help you.*
- Use *Shall I...? or Shall we...?* when an offer is a question.
Shall I pay? Shall we call you tonight at 7.00?

3D review of tenses: present, past, and future

Tense	Example	Use
present simple	I live in the city centre. She doesn't smoke .	Things that happen always or usually.
present continuous	He's looking for a new job. I'm leaving tomorrow.	Things that are happening now or in the near future.
past simple	We saw a good film last night. We didn't do anything yesterday.	Finished actions in the past.
past continuous	He was working in Paris. What were you doing at 7.00?	Actions that were in progress at a past time.
<i>going to</i> + infinitive	I'm going to see Tom tonight. It's going to rain .	Future plans and predictions.
<i>will / won't</i> + infinitive	You'll love New York. I'll phone her later. I'll help you. I'll pay you back tomorrow.	Predictions, instant decisions, offers, and promises.

3A

a Complete with *going to* + a verb.

be buy get married not go not pass see snow stay

What film are you going to see tonight?

- 1 He's very lazy. I'm sure he _____ his exams.
- 2 _____ your sister _____ a new flat?
- 3 You _____ in class 3 next year.
- 4 We _____ camping next summer. We _____ in a hotel.
- 5 A When _____ they _____? B In October.
- 6 It's very cold, but I don't think it _____ today.

b Cross out the wrong form. Tick (✓) if both forms are possible.

I ~~see~~ / I'm seeing my boyfriend tonight.

- 1 What ~~are you doing~~ / ~~do you do~~ after class today?
- 2 Is it ~~going to rain~~ / ~~raining~~ tomorrow?
- 3 We're ~~going to go away~~ / ~~going away~~ this weekend.
- 4 I'm ~~meeting~~ / I meet Susan this evening.
- 5 Where are you ~~going to stay~~ / ~~staying~~ in Paris?
- 6 Hurry up! We're ~~going to be late~~ / ~~being late~~.
- 7 She's ~~going to come~~ / ~~coming~~ tonight.

3B

a Write sentences and questions with *will* / *won't*. Use contractions where you can.

it / be difficult It'll be difficult.

- 1 they / win
- 2 the meeting / be long
- 3 he / get the job
- 4 you / see him at the party
- 5 it / be impossible to park
- 6 you / like the film
- 7 she / love the chocolates we bought her
- 8 there / be a lot of traffic at 6.00
- 9 you / can find a good job

b Complete the predictions with *will* / *won't* + a verb.

be do have last make

I don't think we'll have another war. This one is probably the last.
Richard Nixon, 1971 (talking about the Vietnam war)

- 1 'He _____ never _____ anything important in life.'
Albert Einstein's teacher (said to his father) 1895
- 2 'No film about the Civil War _____ ever _____ any money.'
An MGM executive 1945 (about the film *Gone With The Wind*.)
- 3 'It's a bad joke. It _____.'
Coco Chanel (about the miniskirt)
- 4 'I don't think there _____ a woman Prime Minister in my lifetime.'
Margaret Thatcher, 1976

3C

a Match the sentences.

It's cold in here.

- 1 I'm thirsty.
- 2 I have a headache.
- 3 This exercise is hard.
- 4 I'm hungry.
- 5 These bags are heavy.
- 6 I left my wallet at home.
- 7 I need that photo urgently.

- A I'll help you to do it.
- B Shall I make you a sandwich?
- C Shall I carry one for you?
- D I'll lend you some money.
- F I'll send it by e-mail now.
- G Shall I shut the window?
- H Shall I turn off the music?
- I I'll get you a glass of water.

b Complete the sentences with *will* / *won't* (or *shall*) + a verb.

call forget have help pay take tell

A What would you like? B I'll have the pasta.

- 1 A I can't open this window. B _____ you?
- 2 A It's a secret. B I _____ anyone, I promise.
- 3 A When will I see you again? B I _____ you tonight.
- 4 Can I borrow €50? I _____ you back tomorrow.
- 5 A It's my birthday next week. B Don't worry. I _____.
- 6 A I don't feel very well. B _____ I _____ you home?

3D

a Complete the sentences with an auxiliary verb.

Where did you have lunch yesterday?

- 1 _____ you often remember your dreams?
- 2 When _____ your mother coming to stay?
- 3 _____ you see the match last night?
- 4 Who _____ you phoning last night?
- 5 Who _____ you think _____ win the elections?
- 6 _____ your brother like classical music?
- 7 What _____ you going to cook tonight?
- 8 _____ it raining when you left?

b Put the verb in the right form.

- A What are we doing tonight? (do)
- B We ¹ _____ dinner with my sister. (have)
- A But we ² _____ dinner with her last week! (have)
- B Yes, but she ³ _____ to tell us some good news. (want)
- A Oh, OK then. ⁴ _____ I _____ some champagne? (buy)
- B It's 7.00! What ⁵ _____ to you (happen)?
- A When I ⁶ _____ home I ⁷ _____ to buy the champagne. (come, stop). And then I ⁸ _____ Jim in the shop... (meet)
- B Well hurry up. We ¹⁰ _____ late! (be)

