

Unit 5 What do you want to do

HOPE AND AMBITIONS

1. Match the people in the photo with their hopes and ambitions.

- 1 ☐ I'd like to be a vet. I've got three pets – two rabbits and a kitten called Princess.
- 2 ☐ I'm going to study hard and get really good grades in all my exams.
- 3 ☐ I'm thinking of changing my job, because I'm tired of travelling all the time.
- 4 ☐ I'm looking forward to going on a world cruise with my friend, Margaret.
- 5 ☐ I'd love to be in a rock band. I want to play lead guitar.
- 6 ☐ I hope to go back to college and train to be a primary school teacher.



2. Listen and complete the chart.

	Ambitions/Plans	Reasons
Ella	To be a vet	Love looking vets
Joe	To be lead guitarist in a rock band and write songs	Can already play the piano and is learning electric guitar
Juliet	Go to university	Studying hard, wants good grades
Hannah	To go back to college and train to be a primary school teacher	Has worked part time in a school and enjoyed it
David	To change his job	Tired of travelling
Edie	Going on a cruise	Enjoys meeting new people and seeing new places

Grammar: Verb patterns

+ Verb + to + infinitive

- They want to buy a new car.
- I'd like to go abroad. (I would like....)

+ Verb + V -ing

- Everyone loves going to parties.
- He finished reading his book.

+ Verb + -ing or + to infinitive with no change in meaning.

- It began to rain/ raining.
- I continue to work/ working in the library.

+ Verb + preposition + -ing

- We're thinking **of** moving house
- I'm looking forward **to** having more free time

+ Modal Verb + Bare infinitive

- They want to buy a new car.
- I'd like to go abroad. (I would like....)

PRACTICE

1. Tick the correct verbs

- 1 I ____ to live in a hot country.
a ☒ *want* b ☐ *enjoy* c ☒ *'d like*
- 2 We ____ going to Italy for our holidays.
a ☐ *are hoping* b ☒ *'re thinking of* c ☒ *like*
- 3 I ____ going shopping at the weekend.
a ☐ *want* b ☒ *like* c ☒ *love*
- 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*

2. Making questions

1. What do you want to study?
2. What do you like making?
3. When did you start getting them?
4. Where are you thinking of going?
5. What would you like to do tonight?

3. Ask and answer questions with a partner.

- Do you like learning English?
- Would you like to learn another foreign language?
- What are you thinking of doing on Saturday morning?
- What do you enjoy doing in the evenings?
- Do you want to get married one day?
- How many children do you hope to have?

FUTURE INVENTIONS

1. Match the photos and sentences



She's going to travel around North America.



It's OK. I'll answer it.



I'm going to stay in and watch the football on TV.



They're going to buy a house.



Don't worry. I'll lend you soon.



I'll give you a lift to the station if you like

2. Use the sentences opposite to add to one line before and one line after each sentence in exercise 1.

2. Oh no! I'm late. I'm going to miss my train.

I'll give you a lift to the station if you like.

That's great. Can we go now? It leaves at five past.

3. What's Annie going to do this summer?

She's going to travel round North America

Lucky her!

4. The phone's ringing

It's OK. I'll answer it.

Well if it's Susan, say I'm not in

5. I haven't got enough money.

Don't worry. I'll lend you soon.

Thanks. I'll pay you back tomorrow. I won't forget. I promise.

6. What are you doing tonight?

I'm going to stay in and watch the football on TV.

Oh, of course. Arsenal are playing Chelsea, aren't they?

GRAMMAR

Future inventions

Will:

- Form: + S+ will + infinitive without to
 - S + will not/ won't + V
 ? (Wh- word) / Will + S + V ?
- Use: will is used:
 1. to express a future decision or intention made at the moment of speaking.
 - Ex: "It's Fane's birthday?" "Is it?" "I will buy her some flowers."
 2. to express an offer.
 - I'll carry your suitcase.
 - -Future intentions: going to/ will

Going to

- Form: am/ is/ are + going to + infinitive
- Use: going to is used:
 1. to express a future decision, intention, or plan made before the moment of speaking
 - How long are they going to stay in Rome?
 - She is going to have a birthday party.
 - Note: The Present Continuous can be used in a similar way for a plan or arrangements, particularly with the verbs go and come.
 - She is coming on Friday.
 2. 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.

PRACTICE

1. Choose the correct verb form
 1. I'll carry o
 2. I'm going
 3. I'll give
 4. Are you doing / We're going to see
 5. I won't tell
 6. You're getting married
 7. I'm going / I'll post
 8. Are we having/ I'm going to make
2. Correct the sentences
 1. What would you like to drink?
 2. trying
 3. will come -> is coming
 4. seeing
 5. I am thinking of changing
 6. I'll give
 7. I am seeing

READING AND SPEAKING

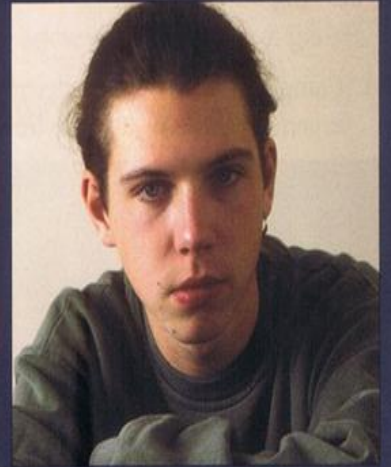
Brat camp



Ned, aged 16



Emily, aged 15



Jamie, aged 17

- 1 The teenage years can be difficult for both children and parents. Why, do you think? What can go wrong? Why do teenagers feel the need to rebel against their parents?
- 2 Work in small groups. Read the actions in the box. Decide which are *very bad*, and which are *not very bad* behaviour for a teenager. Complete the chart.

telling lies playing truant arguing with adults drinking alcohol
stealing taking drugs swearing fighting and bullying cheating in exams

very bad	not very bad

- 3 Read the introduction and the first half of the article about Ned, Emily, and Jamie. Which of the activities in exercise 2 were they guilty of?
- 4 Answer the questions.
 - 1 The brat camp is also called a 'behaviour camp' and a 'tough therapy camp'. Why?
 - 2 Why are the parents so desperate? What do they hope will happen?
 - 3 What does Ned's mother think is going to happen to him? Who does she blame?
 - 4 Which of the teenagers ...?
 - is selfish • has a negative opinion of life • sees hope in the future

Answer the questions

1. Because it tries to deal with and solve the behavioral problems of teenagers by being touch with them.

2. They are desperate because they don't know how to deal with their children. They hope their children will learn how to behave better in the camp.
3. She thinks he is going to end up in prison. She blames herself
4. Emily is selfish. Ned has a negative opinion of life. Jamie sees hope in the future.

5. Look at the pictures. What do you think happens at the camp?



6. Read the rest of the article. Did you guess what happens at the camp?

7. Answer the questions

1. They have to follow rules, do physical activities, go on hikes, sleep in tents, look after themselves, and be responsible.

They have to discuss problems with a psychologist.

They can't have body piercing, cigarettes, mobile phones, or fashionable clothes.

2. They learn to look after themselves and each other, and be responsible.

3. When the camp psychologist decides they are ready. The average time is ten weeks.

4. Ned felt ill and depressed. Emily was shock and cried all the time. Jamie had terrible problems following orders from the camp staff.

5. Ned felt better now and loved to live at home again. Emily had learnt that everything she did affects other people and wanted to go back school. Jamie began to enjoy outdoor life and learnt self-control

6. Ned wants to live at home again. Emily want to be a nurse. Jamie is going to join the army.

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

-ed/ -ing adjectives

1. Complete the sentences. Use adjectives from the box.

frightening	surprising	exhausting
relaxing	annoying	depressing

- I heard footsteps in the middle of the night.
'That's really ...' **frightening**
- The bus was full. I had to wait for the next one, so I was late for work.
'That's so ...' **annoying**
- I saw Andy eating a burger! I thought he was vegetarian.
'That's very ...' **surprising**
- I was lying on the beach in the sun all day yesterday.
'How ...' **relaxing**
- On my holiday it rained every day.
'That's just so ...' **depressing**
- I ran my first full marathon on Sunday.
'How ...' **exhausting**

2. Imagine you were in the situations. How did you feel?

*I heard footsteps in the middle of the night.
I was really frightened.*

GRAMMAR

-ed and -ing adjectives

- There are several adjectives in English which have 2 forms: an -ed / -ing form.
- The -ing form is used to describe things.
- The -ed form is used to describe our feelings.
 - I'm not interested in football.
 - I don't think football is a very interesting game.
 - Their marriage was very surprising
 - We were all surprised when they got married.

3. Complete the sentences. Use one of the adjectives.

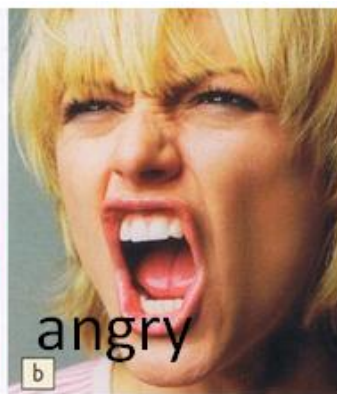


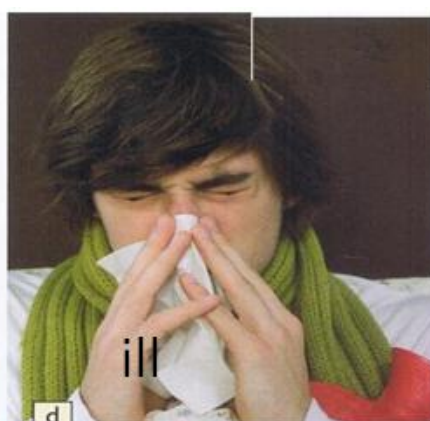
- 1 A I watched a horror film on my own last night.
B Were you frightened ?
- 2 A I spent four hours going round a museum.
B Oh, no! Was it Boring ?
A Actually, it was really fascinating . I loved it.
- 3 A Did you see the way she behaved!
B Yes, it was shocking . Don't invite her next time!
- 4 I had a second interview but I didn't get the job. I'm so disappointed .
- 5 The teacher was annoyed because all the students were late.
- 6 My daughter is very excited because it's her birthday tomorrow.
- 7 I don't know how this camera works! The instructions are really confusing .

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

- 1 Look at the pictures. How are the people feeling?
Choose an adjective from the box.

angry excited worried fed up nervous ill





- 2 All the lines in A answer the question *How are you feeling?*
Match a line in A with a line in B. Read them aloud with feeling.

A	B
1. I feel a bit nervous	It's so wet and miserable
2. I don't feel very well	I'm going on holiday to Australia tomorrow!
3. I'm feeling a lot better, thanks.	We're in love
4. I'm so angry!	I think I'm getting a cold.
5. I'm really excited!	My grandfather's going into hospital for tests.
6. I'm fed up with this weather	I've got an exam today.
7. I'm a bit worried.	I don't think I have many friends.
8. We're really happy!	I got a packing ticket this morning.
9. I sometimes feel a bit lovely, actually.	Sixty pounds!
	Not quite back to normal, but nearly.

3 Choose a reply to the pairs of lines in exercise 2.

- a Cheer up! You've got me. I'm always here for you.
- b Oh dear! Why don't you go home to bed?
- c Oh no! Didn't you get one last week as well?
- d I know. We really need some sunshine, don't we?
- e That's good. I'm so pleased to hear that.
- f Lucky you! Have a good time!
- g That's fantastic! I'm so pleased for you both!
- h Good luck! Just do your best. That's all you can do.
- i I'm sorry to hear that! I'm sure he'll be all right.