

Facoltà di Scienze Economiche, Giuridiche e Politiche

CdL Economia e Gestione Aziendale

UNIT 8

**a.a. 2016/2017**

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# Outline Lesson 7

## Unit 8:

- Dates / Ordinal numbers p.46, p.159
- Vocabulary Building p.66
- (there was/were) (prepositions of place) p. 65

## Unit 9:

- Some, any, no, a/an and food vocabulary
- Countable/uncountable nouns, p.68- 69
- How much/how many – quantifiers, p.70 – p.140
- Food & drinks p.68- 69, p. 163
- Revision

## ***Outline LESSON 8***

Future forms: Will/be going to (pp.80 & 142);

Adjectives: Comparatives & Superlatives (pp.76-77 & 142);

Personality Adjectives (pp. 8-1)

Word formation: Adverbs (pp. 84 & 144);

Would...like / do...like?

# What's going to happen?

a  14))) Read and listen to **PART 1** of a story. In pairs, answer the questions.

- 1 Who does Jane want to see?
- 2 Who is going to tell her about her future? Why?
- 3 Why couldn't she see the man very well?

## **PART 1**

'Come in,' said a voice. Jane Ross opened the door and went into a small room. There was a man sitting behind a table.

'Good afternoon,' said Jane.

'I want to see Madame Yolanda, the fortune-teller.'

'Madame Yolanda isn't here today,' said the man. 'But don't worry. I'm going to tell you about your future. What questions do you want to ask?' Jane looked at the fortune-teller. She couldn't see him very well because the room was very dark.

**b**  **15**))) Listen to part 2.

Then, with a partner, complete the information.

- 1 Jane has a problem with her \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 She chooses \_\_\_\_\_ cards.
- 3 Her first card means she's going to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Jane asks the fortune-teller if she's going to \_\_\_\_\_ with her boyfriend.



### **PART 3**

He turned over the second card.

'Mm, a house. A new house. You're going to move, very soon, to another country.'

'But my boyfriend works here. He can't move to another country.'

'Let's look at the next card,' said the fortune-teller. He turned over the third card.

'A heart. You're going to fall in love.'

'Who with?' asked Jane.

'Let me concentrate. I can see a tall dark man. He's very attractive.'

'Oh, that's Jim,' said Jane.

'Who's Jim? Your boyfriend?'

'No. Jim's a man I met at a party last month. He's an actor, from New York. He says he's in love with me. It was his idea for me to come to Madame Yolanda.'

'Well, the card says that you're going to fall in love with him.'

'Are you sure?' asked Jane. 'But what about my boyfriend?'

'Let's look at the fourth card,' said the fortune-teller.

- 1 What's the second card? What does it mean?
- 2 Why is this a problem for Jane?
- 3 What's her third card? What does it mean?
- 4 Who's Jim? Where did Jane meet him?
- 5 What do you think the fourth card is going to be?



**5 17 )))** Listen to part 4. Then, with a partner, complete the information.

- 1 Her fourth card means she is going to \_\_\_\_\_ her boyfriend and go away with Jim to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Very soon they are going to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Jane asks if she is going to be \_\_\_\_\_ and the fortune-teller says \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 She pays the fortune-teller £\_\_\_\_\_.



## **PART 5**

The fortune-teller stood up. He turned on the light. At that moment an old woman came in. 'So, what happened?' she asked.

'It was perfect! She believed everything,' said Jim. 'I told you, I'm a very good actor. She was sure I was a fortune-teller!'

He gave the woman £100.

'That's Jane's £50 and another £50 from me. Thanks very much, Madame Yolanda. Bye.'

Madame Yolanda took the money. The fifth card was still on the table, face down. She turned it over. It was the plane. She looked at it for a minute and then she shouted:

'Wait, young man! Don't travel with that girl – her plane is going to...'

But the room was empty.

- 1 Who was the fortune-teller?
- 2 Why did he pay Madame Yolanda £100?
- 3 What's the fifth card? What do you think is going to happen?

## 10C *be going to* (predictions)

- We can use *be going to* + verb (infinitive) to make predictions (= to say what you think or can see is going to happen in the future).

I think it's **going to** rain.      5 19)))

You're **going to be** very happy.

I'm sure they're **going to win**.

## 10B *be going to* (plans)

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	full form	contraction		
+	I <b>am</b> You <b>are</b> He / She / It <b>is</b> We <b>are</b> They <b>are</b>	I' <b>m</b> You' <b>re</b> He / She / It' <b>s</b> We' <b>re</b> They' <b>re</b>	<b>going to</b>	<b>have</b> a holiday next month. <b>study</b> English tonight.
-	I <b>am not</b> You <b>are not</b> He / She / It <b>is not</b> We <b>are not</b> They <b>are not</b>	I' <b>m not</b> You <b>are'n't</b> He / She / It <b>isn't</b> We <b>aren't</b> They <b>aren't</b>	<b>going to</b>	<b>have</b> a holiday next month. <b>study</b> English tonight.

# TO BE GOING TO

- **Future plans** – I'm going to go to the US next month, I'm going to talk to him tomorrow
- **Predictions** – I think it's going to rain (because it's cloudy and it's very possible/probable that it's going to rain)

# TO BE GOING TO

Contracted	Negative	Interrogative	Interrogative negative
I'm going to travel	I'm not going to travel	Am I going to travel?	Aren't I going to travel?
he/she/it's going to travel	he/she/it isn't going to travel	Is he/she/it going to travel?	Isn't he/she/it going to travel?
You//we/they're going to travel	You//we/they aren't going to travel	Are you//we/they going to travel?	Aren't you//we/they going to travel?

**a** Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be going to* and the verb in brackets.

P. 143

She doesn't have a car. She's going to travel by train. (travel)

- 1 We need a holiday. We \_\_\_\_\_ a hotel near the beach. (book)
- 2 Tomorrow is Saturday. I \_\_\_\_\_ in bed. (stay)
- 3 My sister wants to be a doctor. She \_\_\_\_\_ medicine. (study)
- 4 Laura and David are in love. They \_\_\_\_\_ married. (get)
- 5 Ian is busy. He \_\_\_\_\_ late tonight. (work)
- 6 Their house isn't very tidy. They \_\_\_\_\_ the housework this afternoon. (do)
- 7 It's raining. We \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella. (take)
- 8 I have a problem at work. I \_\_\_\_\_ to my boss. (speak)

a Write predictions for the pictures.



A be catch make play send

B the bus an email a nice day an omelette tennis

*He's going to play tennis.*

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_.

## Pag.143 (bis)

- D** Complete the predictions with *be going to* and a verb.

---

be break not finish forget have  
not like not pass tell win

---

I'm a fortune teller. *I'm going to tell* you about your future.

- 1 You're driving very fast! I'm sure we \_\_\_\_\_ an accident!
- 2 She's a very bad student. She \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.
- 3 Be careful with that glass! You \_\_\_\_\_ it!
- 4 We have a lot of homework. I'm sure we \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 5 They're playing very well. I think they \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 6 Look at the time. We \_\_\_\_\_ late.
- 7 Oh no, it's a horror film. I'm sure I \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 8 He didn't put her number in his phone. He \_\_\_\_\_ it.

## Pag.143 (bis)

- D** Complete the predictions with *be going to* and a verb.

---

be break not finish forget have  
not like not pass tell win

---

I'm a fortune teller. *I'm going to tell* you about your future.

- 1 You're driving very fast! I'm sure we *'re going to have* an accident!
- 2 She's a very bad student. She *'s not going to pass* the exam.
- 3 Be careful with that glass! You *are going to break it* it!
- 4 We have a lot of homework. I'm sure we *'re not going to finish* it.
- 5 They're playing very well. I think they *are going to win* .
- 6 Look at the time. We *'re going to be late* late.
- 7 Oh no, it's a horror film. I'm sure I *'m not going to like* it.
- 8 He didn't put her number in his phone. He *'s going to forget* it.

# Be going to

**b** Complete the sentences with *be going to* + a verb.

---

not buy   call   not come   eat  
go   not see   sleep   watch

---

I'm staying with a friend. I'm going to sleep on the couch.

- 1 I need to talk to my mum. I 'm going to call her tonight.
- 2 There isn't any food. What are we going to eat?
- 3 My friend is ill. She 's not coming to the party.
- 4 They don't have any money. They 're not going to buy any new clothes.
- 5 Germany are playing England. Aren't you going to watch the match?
- 6 Our friends are away. We aren't going to see them this week.
- 7 The children are tired. They are going to go to bed.

# Be going to



FRIK OUTDOORS™

**Signal Words:**

**in one year, next week, tomorrow..**

Examples: She's going to the exhibition tomorrow.

*I am going to study harder next year.*

*I'm going to retire next month.*



## *Be going to*



*In English, there are many ways of expressing future time. One of the most common is the "be going to" construction.*

# *Be going to*

## **How to form "be going to" sentences.**

To make a verb form with “be going to”, you first put the verb “be” into the correct form to agree with the subject, then add “going to”+ the simple form of the verb.

Examples: **I am going to study**

**Is she going to study?**

**They aren't going to study.**

I'm going  
to be a  
Daddy!!

# Be going to



1. We use 'going to' when we talk about plans for the future.

*Example: I'm going to see my friends later today.*

**2. We use 'going to' when we want to make a prediction based on evidence we can see now:**

Look at those black clouds. It's going to rain soon.

# Future Forms: Introduction

- **Will + infinitive** – instant decisions, offers, promises, predictions
- **To be going to** – plans, predictions

# WILL

- **Instant decisions:** I'll give you a ride to the party
- **Offers:** I'll help you with that homework
- **Promises:** I'll do it tomorrow
- **Predictions:** I think sales will increase

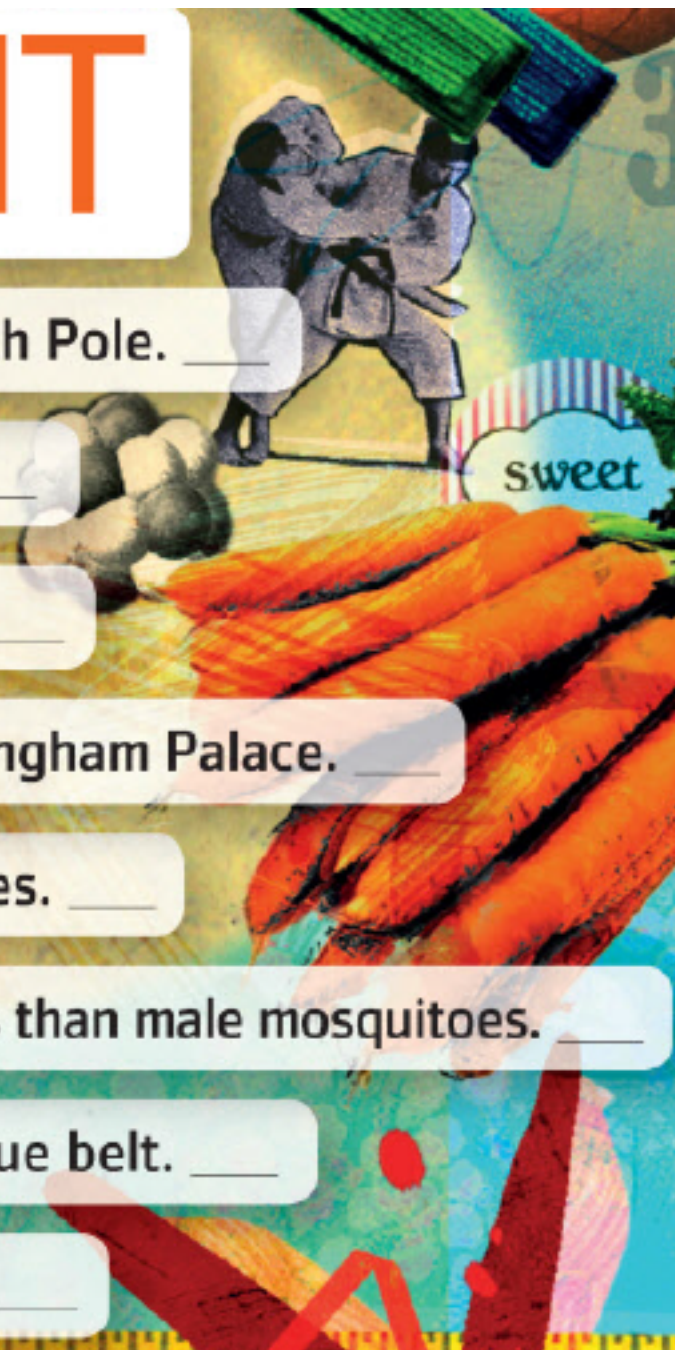
# WILL + INFINITIVE – e.g., WILL + COOK

Contracted	Negative	Interrogative	Interrogative negative
I'll cook	I won't cook (I will not cook)	Will I cook?	Won't I cook?
You/he/she/ it/we/they'll cook	You/he/she/ it/we/they won't cook	Will you/he/ she/it/we/ they cook?	Won't you/ he/she/it/ we/they cook?

# QUIZ NIGHT



- 1 The North Pole is colder than the South Pole. \_\_\_\_
- 2 Carrots are sweeter than tomatoes. \_\_\_\_
- 3 A proton is heavier than an electron. \_\_\_\_
- 4 The White House is bigger than Buckingham Palace. \_\_\_\_
- 5 Oranges are healthier than strawberries. \_\_\_\_
- 6 Female mosquitoes are more dangerous than male mosquitoes. \_\_\_\_
- 7 In judo a green belt is better than a blue belt. \_\_\_\_
- 8 Hepatitis A is worse than hepatitis B. \_\_\_\_



# comparative adjectives

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adjective	comparative	
old cheap	older cheaper	one-syllable adjectives: add <i>-er</i>
big hot	bigger hotter	adjectives ending one vowel + one consonant: double consonant, add <i>-er</i>
dry healthy	drier healthier	one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + <i>y</i> > <i>-ier</i>
famous expensive	more famous more expensive	two- or more syllable adjectives: <i>more</i> + adjective
good bad far	better worse further	irregular

**a** Write the comparative form of these adjectives.

*Pag.142*

- |    |             |               |
|----|-------------|---------------|
|    | big         | <i>bigger</i> |
| 1  | high        | _____         |
| 2  | dirty       | _____         |
| 3  | dangerous   | _____         |
| 4  | good        | _____         |
| 5  | thin        | _____         |
| 6  | slow        | _____         |
| 7  | healthy     | _____         |
| 8  | far         | _____         |
| 9  | comfortable | _____         |
| 10 | bad         | _____         |

Complete with a comparative adjective + *than*.

My sister is *younger than* me. She's only 18. (young)

- 1 The market is \_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket for vegetables. (cheap)
- 2 Italian is \_\_\_\_\_ for Spanish students \_\_\_\_\_ it is for English students. (easy)
- 3 It rains a lot in the spring. April is \_\_\_\_\_ July (wet)
- 4 This restaurant is \_\_\_\_\_ when it first opened. (busy)
- 5 Come in the summer. The weather is \_\_\_\_\_ in the spring. (good)
- 6 I love science. I find it \_\_\_\_\_ history. (interesting)
- 7 Milan is \_\_\_\_\_ from the sea \_\_\_\_\_ Rome. (far)
- 8 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my brother. He's very tall. (short)
- 9 The situation is \_\_\_\_\_ it was last year. (bad)
- 10 Skiing is \_\_\_\_\_ I thought it was. (difficult)

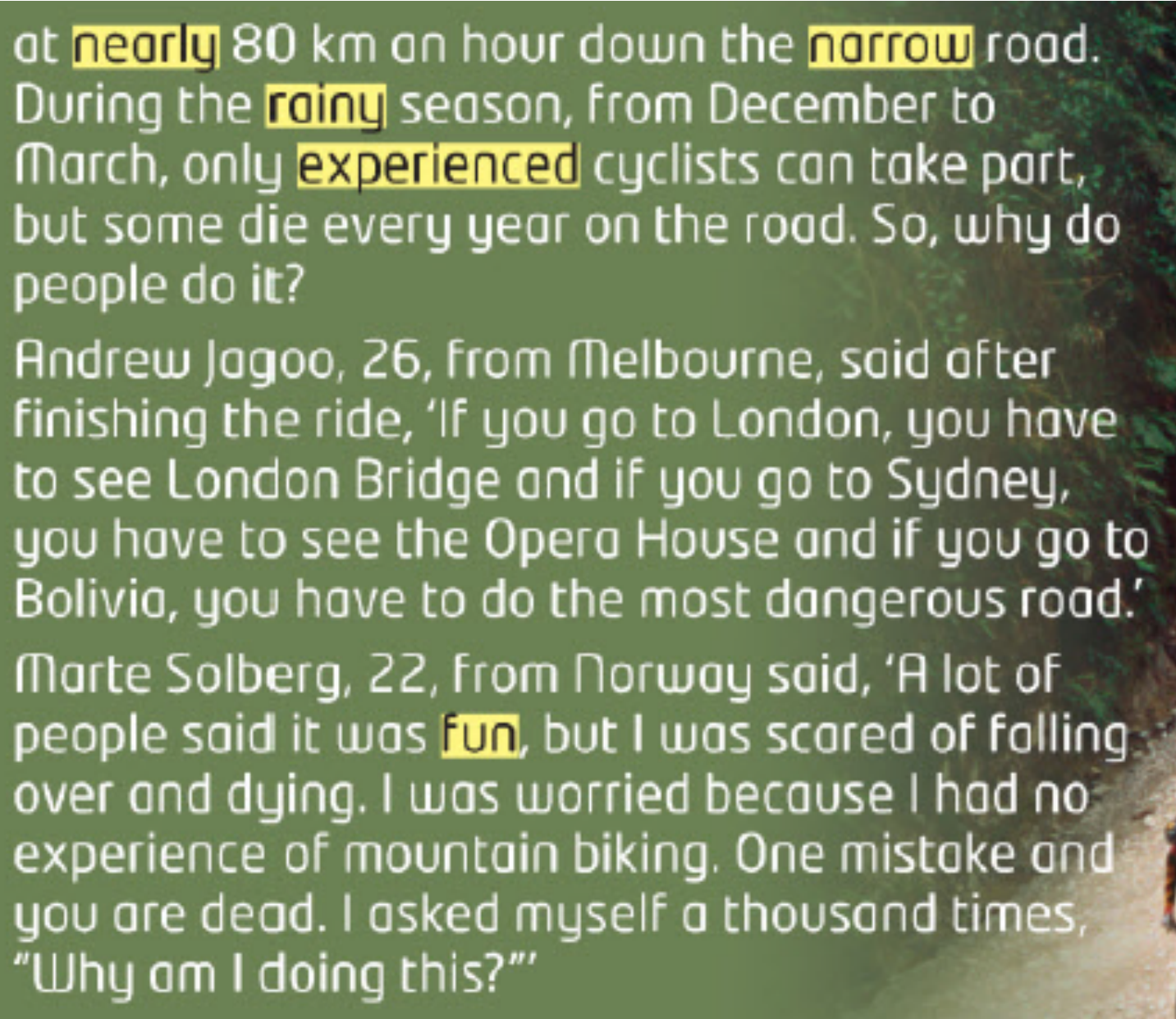
# Cycling on the most dangerous road in the world

P. 77

High in the Andes, the North Yungas Road goes from La Paz, the highest capital city in the world, to Coroico in the Yungas region of Bolivia. The road is only about three metres wide and the Coroico river lies 200 metres **below**. Bolivians call it 'El Camino de la Muerte' (Death Road) because of the number of accidents, and in 1995 it was officially declared 'the most dangerous road in the world.'

**'One mistake and you are dead.'**

Since a new road opened in 2006, there are **fewer** buses and lorries on the old road. But now thousands of mountain bikers come from all over the world to have the most exciting ride of their lives. They start at La Cumbre, 4,700 metres **above** sea level, and go down to 1,525 metres, travelling



at **nearly** 80 km an hour down the **narrow** road. During the **rainy** season, from December to March, only **experienced** cyclists can take part, but some die every year on the road. So, why do people do it?

Andrew Jagoo, 26, from Melbourne, said after finishing the ride, 'If you go to London, you have to see London Bridge and if you go to Sydney, you have to see the Opera House and if you go to Bolivia, you have to do the most dangerous road.'

Marte Solberg, 22, from Norway said, 'A lot of people said it was **fun**, but I was scared of falling over and dying. I was worried because I had no experience of mountain biking. One mistake and you are dead. I asked myself a thousand times, "Why am I doing this?"'

- 1 Where is the North Yungas Road?
- 2 Why is it called 'Death Road'?
- 3 How wide is the road?
- 4 Why is it popular with cyclists?
- 5 When is the most dangerous time of year to go?
- 6 Why is the road similar to London Bridge and the Sydney Opera House?
- 7 Why didn't Marte enjoy cycling on the Yungas Road?

- A**
- 1 What's \_\_\_\_\_ square? (beautiful)
  - 2 What's \_\_\_\_\_ way to get around? (easy)
  - 3 What's \_\_\_\_\_ museum? (interesting)
  - 4 What's \_\_\_\_\_ time of year to visit? (good)
  - 5 What's \_\_\_\_\_ place to eat typical food? (nice)

- B**
- 6 What's \_\_\_\_\_ building? (old)
  - 7 What's \_\_\_\_\_ place to go for a day trip? (nice)
  - 8 What's \_\_\_\_\_ area to walk at night? (dangerous)
  - 9 Where's \_\_\_\_\_ place to buy a souvenir? (good)
  - 10 What's \_\_\_\_\_ area to go at night? (popular)

Complete the chart with superlatives from **b**.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	<i>the biggest</i>
long	longer	
wide	wider	
busy	busier	
dangerous	more dangerous	
popular	more popular	

# superlatives

## 2 GRAMMAR superlative adjectives

a Complete the chart with superlatives from the article.

adjective	comparative	superlative
cold	colder	<u>the coldest</u>
high	higher	_____
hot	hotter	_____
dangerous	more dangerous	_____
good	better	_____
bad	worse	_____

# Comparative & superlative forms

Adjectives in the base form	Comparatives	Superlatives (THE +)
<u>1 SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES</u> TALL SMALL NICE Double Consonant (CVC) THIN FAT	+ -ER TALLER SMALLER NICER  THINNER FATTER	+ -EST THE TALLEST THE SMALLEST THE NICEST  THE THINNEST THE FATTEST
<u>2 SYLLABLES ADJS WITH Y</u> HEAVY TASTY TINY	+ -IER HEAVIER TASTIER TINIER CRAZIER	+ -IEST THE HAVIEST THE TASTIEST THE TINIEST THE CRAZIEST
<u>2/3/4 or MORE SYLLABLES</u> COMFORTABLE DANGEROUS	+ MORE MORE COMFORTABLE MORE DANGEROUS	+ MOST THE MOST COMFORTABLE THE MOST DANGEROUS

# COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE FORMS 2

## Irregular comparatives and superlatives

GOOD	– BETTER	– THE BEST
BAD	– WORSE	– THE WORST
FAR	– FURTHER	– THE FURTHEST
MUCH/MANY	– MORE	– THE MOST

### Remember:

we ALWAYS have to use **than** after the comparative to introduce the person or thing we **compare** to.

E.g., John is taller **than** Jim.

London is more expensive **than** Cagliari.

Superlatives are used to compare one person or thing to a group

# COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE FORMS 3

Lower degree comparatives & superlatives: they are introduced by ***less*** and ***the least***

E.g., she is ***less tall than*** her brother, that is ***the least bright colour***

Same degree comparatives: ***as ... as***, ***so ... as***

E.g., Tom is ***as intelligent as*** his sister

## Pag.142 (bis)

D Complete with a comparative adjective + *than*.

My sister is younger than me. She's only 18. (young)

1 The market is \_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket for vegetables. (cheap)

2 Italian is \_\_\_\_\_ for Spanish students \_\_\_\_\_ it is for English students. (easy)

3 It rains a lot in the spring. April is \_\_\_\_\_ July (wet)

4 This restaurant is \_\_\_\_\_ when it first opened. (busy)

5 Come in the summer. The weather is \_\_\_\_\_ in the spring. (good)

6 I love science. I find it \_\_\_\_\_ history. (interesting)

7 Milan is \_\_\_\_\_ from the sea \_\_\_\_\_ Rome. (far)

8 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my brother. He's very tall. (short)

9 The situation is \_\_\_\_\_ it was last year. (bad)

10 Skiing is \_\_\_\_\_ I thought it was. (difficult)

# Superlatives

Complete the chart with superlatives from **b**.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	<i>the biggest</i>
long	longer	
wide	wider	
busy	busier	
dangerous	more dangerous	
popular	more popular	

**b** Complete the sentences with a superlative. Use the adjectives in brackets.

The tigers are *the most dangerous* animals in the zoo. (dangerous)

- 1 Our house is \_\_\_\_\_ house in the street. (big)
- 2 For me, Saturday is \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week. (good)
- 3 My bedroom is \_\_\_\_\_ room in our house. (small)
- 4 July is \_\_\_\_\_ month in my country. (hot)
- 5 My neighbours upstairs are \_\_\_\_\_ people in the world. (noisy)
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ driver in my family is my dad. (bad)
- 7 Sophie is \_\_\_\_\_ student in our English class. (young)
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ building in my town is the castle. (beautiful)

## Travel blogs (*pag. 85*)



**Moira in \_\_\_\_\_**

### **The driving**

I think people drive **quite dangerously**, which surprised me because I thought they were careful drivers here. They don't drive **fast**, but people are always on the phone in the car, which you don't often see in the UK nowadays.



### **The food**

The food can be delicious, but I think people eat **very unhealthily**. In restaurants they often add salt to their food. And they drink litres of Coke! The headquarters of the Coca-Cola company is based here, and they even have a Coca-Cola museum. Once I went to a coffee shop and asked for a double espresso, no milk no sugar. I had to repeat my order three times, because the waitress couldn't understand me. She said people here only ask for lattes and cappuccinos with lots of sugar!

### **The people**

In general, people are very friendly. The people I'm staying with, who live just outside the city, know all their neighbours **really well**. They often don't lock their doors, which surprised me because people say it's a dangerous city. They speak **incredibly slowly**, with a strong accent and sometimes I have a problem understanding them.

p. 86

**d** Find words in the blogs which mean:

**Maira**

Para 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *adv* at this time

Para 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *noun* the office where the leaders of an  
organization work

Para 3 \_\_\_\_\_ *verb* close with a key

# PERSONALITY ADJECTIVES

*Careful*

*Serious*

Quiet

Generous

Stylish

Aggressive

Rude

Friendly

Nervous

Ruthless

Careless

Kind

Polite

Fashionable

Unfriendly

Funny

# Personality Adjectives

## 4 VOCABULARY personality adjectives

Match the adjectives of personality with their meaning.

---

aggressive      careful      stylish      friendly  
generous      quiet      serious

---

- 1 a friendly person is open and kind
  - 2 a \_\_\_\_\_ person doesn't make mistakes or have accidents
  - 3 a \_\_\_\_\_ person thinks a lot and doesn't make jokes
  - 4 a \_\_\_\_\_ person doesn't talk a lot
  - 5 a \_\_\_\_\_ person likes giving people things
  - 6 a \_\_\_\_\_ person dresses well
  - 7 an \_\_\_\_\_ person likes arguing and can be violent
-

## 4 VOCABULARY personality adjectives

Match the adjectives of personality with their meaning.

---

aggressive    careful    stylish    friendly  
generous    quiet    serious

---

- 1 a friendly person is open and kind
- 2 a careful person doesn't make mistakes or have accidents
- 3 a serious person thinks a lot and doesn't make jokes
- 4 a quiet person doesn't talk a lot
- 5 a generous person likes giving people things
- 6 a stylish person dresses well
- 7 an aggressive person likes arguing and can be violent

**COMPLETE:**

ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
aggressive	
stylish	
	nicely
dangerous	
polite	
	carefully
quiet	
healthy	
	wealthily
	well
	badly

# *Adjective & Adverb*

ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
aggressive	aggressively
stylish	stylishly
nice	nicely
dangerous	dangerously
polite	politely
careful	carefully
quiet	quietly
healthy	healthily
wealthy	wealthily
good	well
bad	badly

# ADVERBS

- We use adverbs to express manner (how):  
**quickly, slowly**
- While adjectives qualify nouns, adverbs qualify verbs: e.g., I speak English very well
- We form adverbs by adding **-ly** to the adjective: e.g., sad-ly, bad-ly
- Some adjectives go through a morphological change: e.g., happy – **happily**
- Irregular adverbs: fast-**fast**, good-**well**, hard-**hard**

## adverbs of manner

They drive **dangerously**.

He dresses **fashionably**.

She eats very **quickly**.

I work **hard**.

We speak English **well**.

5 25)))

- We use adverbs of manner to say how people do things.
- Adverbs usually go after the verb.  
*I speak English **very well**.*  
**NOT** *I speak very well English.*

adjective	adverb	
slow quick bad careful	slowly quickly badly carefully	+ -ly
healthy easy	healthily easily	consonant + y > -ily
possible	possibly	le > -ly
good fast hard	well fast hard	irregular

- Remember the difference between adjectives and adverbs:  
*I'm a **careful** driver.* (*careful* is an adjective. It describes the noun, *driver*.)  
*I drive **carefully**.* (*carefully* is an adverb. It describes the verb, *drive*.)

## modifying adverbs: *very*, *quite*, etc.

It isn't **very** expensive.

5 26 )))

People are **quite** formal.

She drives **incredibly** fast.

They speak **really** slowly.

- We use modifying adverbs with adjectives or other adverbs.
- They always go before the adjective or adverb.



### words ending in *-ly*

Not all words that end in *-ly* are adverbs, e.g. *friendly* = adjective.

*He's a friendly person.*

# *Adjective or Adverb?*

## Activity 1.

Fill in the correct form – Adjective or Adverb

1. Jack is a very \_\_\_\_\_ learner. (**quick**)
2. Don't talk so \_\_\_\_\_ ! (**loud**)
3. Temperatures are going to be very \_\_\_\_\_ today. (**high**)
4. I am cold, tired and \_\_\_\_\_ . (**hungry**)
5. He closed the door \_\_\_\_\_ . (**angry**)

# Activity 1.

## *ANSWERS*



1. Jack is a very quick learner.
2. Don't talk so loudly!
3. Temperatures are going to be very high today.
4. I am cold, tired and hungry.
5. He closed the door angrily.

# Pag.146

Adjective or adverb? Circle the correct form.

People drive quite *dangerous* / *dangerously*.

1 He wrote down the phone number *careful* / *carefully*.

2 My neighbour's children aren't very *polite* / *politely*.

3 My niece plays the piano *beautiful* / *beautifully*.

4 Fast food is incredibly *unhealthy* / *unhealthily*.

5 Old people often walk very *slow* / *slowly*.

6 I bought a *real* / *really* cheap bag in the sales.

7 My friend sings very *good* / *well*.

8 My sister speaks Spanish *perfect* / *perfectly*.

9 We wear *casual* / *casually* clothes to work.

10 The view from the top is *incredible* / *incredibly* beautiful.

# Pag.146 (bis)

**b** Complete with adverbs from these adjectives.

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bad careful easy fast good  
hard healthy perfect quiet

---

The buses and trains in Malmö run *perfectly* when it snows.

- 1 Can you talk \_\_\_\_\_, please? I'm trying to sleep.
- 2 Don't drive \_\_\_\_\_ when it's raining.
- 3 I don't like the sea because I can't swim very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 She picked up the baby \_\_\_\_\_ and put him in the bath.
- 5 We're working \_\_\_\_\_ because we have an exam.
- 6 People who do sport usually eat very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 We played \_\_\_\_\_ in the semi-final and we lost 5-1.
- 8 She was the best athlete so she won the race \_\_\_\_\_.

## WOULD LIKE TO / LIKE

- A. Would you like to go to a pizzeria? B. I love eating pizza!!!
- I'd like to drink a cup of coffee v I like drinking (a cup of) coffee : what is the difference?
- I'd like to** expresses something I'd like to do in the future or now while **I like to** expresses a general statement
- In the interrogative form, **would like to** expresses **offer** – e.g., **Would you like to** go shopping?

# Would like to / like

- A. Would you like to go to a pizzeria?
- B. I love eating pizza!!!

• I'd like to drink a cup of coffee

vs.

• I like drinking (a cup of) coffee :

**what is the difference?**

I'd like ...

to express something I'd like to do in the future or now

**While:**

**I like**

a general statement

In the interrogative form: to express an offer:

e.g., **Would you like to go shopping?**

# WOULD LIKE TO / LIKE

Contracted	Negative	Interrogative	Interrogative negative
I'd like to	I wouldn't like to	Would I like to?	Wouldn't I like to?
You/he/she/ it/we/they'd like to	You/he/she/ it/we/they wouldn't like to	Would you/ he/she/it/ we/they like to?	Wouldn't you/he/she/ it/we/they like to?

# HOMework

Write an advert about your town /city.

Follow the instructions and read the example on page 78.

Send it to [marongiuma@gmail.com](mailto:marongiuma@gmail.com) for correction.