

Unit 3 Reference

Talking about the future

Use **be going to** to talk about plans for the future or intentions (things you have already decided to do).

I am going to take a vacation in March.
Sue isn't going to buy that car.

Use the **present continuous** to talk about fixed future arrangements (usually involving another person). The verbs *go* and *come* often use the present continuous.

I am meeting Sam at 2 P.M. (I called him this morning to arrange it.)
Are you coming to the movie tonight?
 (You have been invited.)

In many cases, either *be going to* or the present continuous are used.

I am playing rugby tomorrow.
I am going to play volleyball.

Use **will/won't** for unplanned decisions (made while speaking), offers, or promises.

Will you carry this box for me?
I won't tell her I saw you.

For general predictions, use *will* or *be going to*.

I think Brazil will win/is going to win the next World Cup.

Future possibility

Use *will/won't* + adverb to say how likely something is in the future. *Will* comes before the adverb. *Won't* comes after the adverb in negative sentences.

I will definitely go. (you are certain)
I certainly won't go. (you are certain)
I will probably stay. (very certain)
I probably won't stay. (very certain)

Use *may/might/could* when not certain. Do not use *could* in the negative.

Alice may meet us later for dinner.
The store might not be open.

With modal verbs (*will, may, might, could*), use the base form of the verb.

Comparatives and superlatives

One-syllable adjectives, or two-syllable adjectives ending in -y

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Notes
<i>old</i>	<i>older</i>	<i>oldest</i>	Add -er, -est
<i>big</i>	<i>bigger</i>	<i>biggest</i>	Double the consonant and add -er, -est.
<i>large</i>	<i>larger</i>	<i>largest</i>	Ends in -e, just add -r, -st
<i>friendly</i>	<i>friendlier</i>	<i>friendliest</i>	Ends in -y, change -y to -i and add -er, -est

Two (or more)-syllable adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Notes
<i>useful</i>	<i>more/less useful (than)</i>	<i>(the) most/least useful</i>	Add more (+), or less (-), (the) most (++), or (the) least (--)

Irregular adjectives

good/better (than)/(the) best *bad/worse (than)/(the) worst*
far/further (than)/(the) furthest or *(far/farther/farthest)*

(not) *as* + adjective + *as*

If two things are the same, use *as* + adjective + *as*. For negative comparisons, use *not as* + adjective + *as*.

The train is as expensive as flying. It's not as warm as last week.

Unit Vocabulary

Home

attic	house	balcony	apartment	yard
deck	duplex	elevator	townhouse	pool
stairs	garden	fireplace	basement	
porch	garage	(2) stories	hardwood/carpeted floors	

Adjectives describing places

ugly	noisy	spacious	cramped	old-fashioned
dark	sunny	touristy	unspoiled	picturesque
tiny	clean	modern	polluted	enormous
dull	lively	peaceful	historical	dirty

Compound nouns

DVD player	alarm clock	air conditioner
cell phone	burglar alarm	washing machine