

CAMBRIDGE

مرجع زبان ایرانیان

VIEWPOINT

STUDENT'S BOOK

1

WHAT ASPECT OF OUR LIFE WILL BE CHANGED IN THE FUTURE

Imagine it's ten years in the future:

- How will you pay a cup of coffee?
- How many different ways are there to pay for things?

Which ways would you prefer?



FUTURE OF MONEY

Listen to four students' comments.

What different ways of paying for things do the students mention?



Amanda



Sam



Oliver



Judith



WHY DO THEY THINK...?

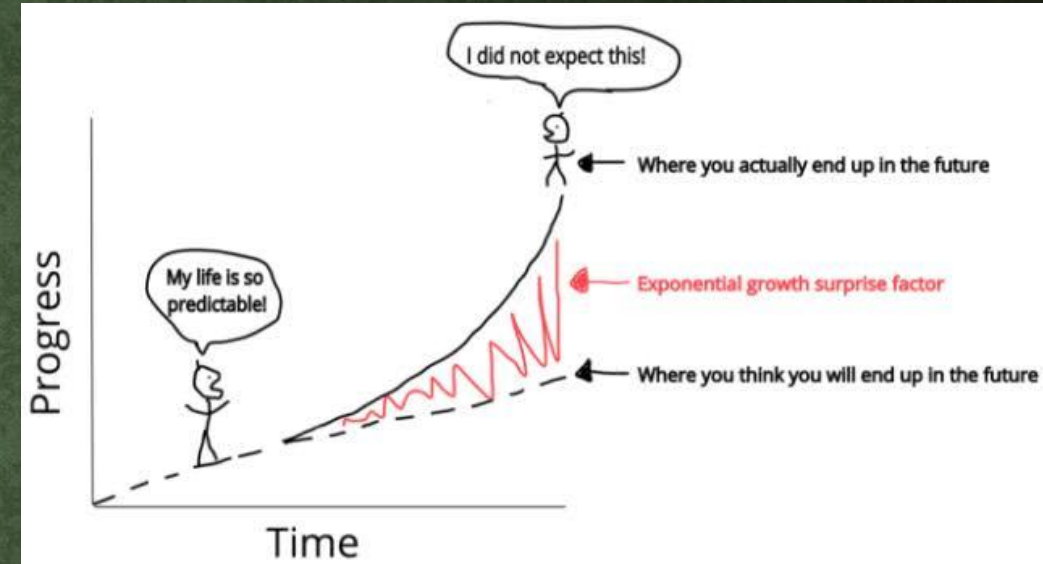
- 1. Amanda thinks it's clear that people ~~(are going to be using-)~~ (use) a lot less cash in the future.
- 2. Oliver says cash ~~(Won't be disappearing)~~ (not disappear) anytime soon.
- 3. Sam thinks that his grandchildren ~~(Might be looking)~~ (look) at paper money in museums one day.
- 4. Judith says you ~~(will)~~ just ~~(use)~~ (use) a cell phone when you (buy) things.

Why does Amanda think this way?
Why does Sam use might?

Complete the summaries of discussion

FUTURE EVENTS

Use a continuous form after *be going to, will, may, and might* for events you expect to be in progress at a future time.



You can use *be going to* when there's evidence now for a future event.

Everyone's going to use cards more in the future.

We're (not) going to be using cash 20 years from now.

You can use *will, may, or might* in predictions. *Will* is more certain than *may* or *might*.

Every cell phone will (probably) have a chip.

Cash (probably) won't be disappearing soon.

There may not be a need for cash.

We might be using phones.

Use the present form in *if* or *time clauses* that refer to the future.

If we only use cards, what are kids going to do?

You'll use your cell phone when you buy things in the future.

PLANS AND INTENTIONS

You can use the future with be going to to talk about your **plans** or **intentions** when you have already made decisions. Use will for decisions you make at the moment of speaking.

- *I'm going to be working from home, so I'm going to get a laptop. I think I'll look for one today.*

You can use *will* to **state decisions in stores and restaurants, to offer help, or to make promises**.

- *I'll take this dress. I'll have the fish. I'll open the door. I won't tell anyone.*

You can use the future continuous to tell **people about plans** that **affect** them or to go over plans you've **agreed on**. You can also use it to **politely** ask people about **their own plans**.

- *I'll be calling you later. (= We already agreed on this.) I'll call you later. (= I just decided.)*
- *Will you be paying with a credit card or a debit card?*

PRESENT → REFER TO FUTURE

Use **the present in clauses** that begin with *when*, *before*, *after*, *until*, or *as soon as* to refer to the **future**.

- *Before* we get to the movie theater, I'm going to stop at an ATM. I'll need some cash *when* we get there.
- I won't be able to do anything *until* I eat. I'll buy something *as soon as* we get to the theater.

Use **the present in clauses** with *unless*, *as long as*, *so long as*, *providing (that)*, and *provided (that)* that refer to the **future**. These expressions introduce something that **needs to happen or be true** so that something else can happen.

- I can pay *as long as / so long as* we go to a cafe that takes debit cards. OR I can't pay *unless* we go . . .
- They won't charge interest *provided (that) / providing (that)* you pay the bill in full.

Use **the present in clauses** with *in case*, which introduces **a possibility that you want to be ready for**.

- I'm going to take all my credit cards *in case* they don't accept one of them.

SPEAK NATURALLY

Notice how some consonants are "silent" and not pronounced.

L → *coul***d**, *walk***k**, *half***f**

gh → *ou***gh***t*, *light***t**

g → *design***gn**

b → *de***b***t*

th → *cloth***es**

h → *hour***h**, *ex***h***hausted*

t → *listen***t**

k → *know***k**

p → *psychology***p**

n → *column***n**

*Some speakers pronounce the *th* in *clothes*.



Cross out the silent letter in part B