

# Week 28

## GRAMMAR

### Expressing the Future 1/3

#### I. Present simple

We use the present simple to talk about events in the future which are **timetabled**. We can also use the present continuous to talk about these.

Examples: Our train leaves at 10 o'clock.

Our train doesn't leave at 10 o'clock.

What time does our train leave?

#### II. Present continuous

We use the present continuous to talk about things that we have already arranged to do in the future.

Examples: We are flying to London tomorrow

When are you flying to London?

Are you flying to London tomorrow?

We are not flying to London tomorrow?

#### III. To be going to

In many situations, when we talk about future plans we can use either the present continuous or the 'going to' future. However, when we use the present continuous, an arrangement or plan has already been made.

Examples: We're going to start a new lesson

Are we going to start a new lesson?

We are not going to start a new lesson.

## VOCABULARY

### Learn the words

1	Transport	<i>Les transports</i>
2	A bus	<i>Un bus</i>
3	To take the bus	<i>Prendre le bus</i>
4	A double-decker bus	<i>Un bus à impériale</i>
5	A bus driver	<i>Un conducteur de bus</i>
6	To buy a ticket	<i>Acheter un ticket</i>
7	To take the tube	<i>Prendre le métro</i>
8	A train	<i>Un train</i>
9	To get on a bus	<i>Monter dans le bus</i>
10	To get off a bus	<i>Descendre du bus</i>
11	A bus shelter	<i>Un abribus</i>
12	A single ticket	<i>Un aller simple</i>
13	A return ticket	<i>Un aller-retour</i>
14	A fare	<i>Un tarif</i>
15	A coach	<i>Un car</i>
16	A vehicle	<i>Un véhicule</i>
17	A controller	<i>Un contrôleur</i>
18	A station	<i>Une gare</i>
19	A window seat	<i>Un siège près de la fenêtre</i>
20	An aisle seat	<i>Un siège près de l'allée</i>
21	Quick	<i>Rapide</i>
22	Slow	<i>Lent</i>
23	A luggage rack	<i>Un porte-bagages</i>
24	A platform	<i>Un quai de gare</i>
25	A street	<i>Une rue</i>
26	A ferry-boat	<i>Un ferry</i>
27	A cruise	<i>Une croisière</i>
28	To go on a cruise	<i>Partir en croisière</i>
29	To commute	<i>Se rendre au travail</i>
30	A commuter	<i>Personne qui se rend au travail</i>

## **PRACTICE-GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY**

### **Practice 1 : Use TO BE GOING TO in the following sentences**

1. Hurry up Dan. It's half past!  
You .....(to be late)
2. Melissa and I.....(to hurry) because we are a bit behind schedule!
3. I don't want to take the bus to school today.  
.....(to walk) to school.
4. My results are not very good. I ..... (to study) more.
5. She has a lot of homework. She ..... it (to do) next weekend.

### **Practice 2: Build future sentences using the present progressive**

1. Bill/to go to university/next year .....
2. Susan/to have lunch at the cafeteria.....
3. Mrs Marply/to travel abroad.....
4. We/watch a great movie together.....
5. I/ to open a new business next year.....
6. Alan and Elie/ to try a new method.....

### **Practice 3: Translate**

1. Mes enfants vont passer un examen difficile
2. Je ne crois pas qu'elle va réussir
3. Je crois qu'ils vont échouer
4. John et moi allons réviser ensemble pour les examens
5. Nous allons commencer ce soir !

## LITERATURE

### THE CANTERBURY TALES 3/3



**Geoffrey Chaucer (1343-1400)**

**Read “The Friar’s Tale” and answer the questions:**

1. Why does the owner of the horses say “the devil can take you, you lazy animals”?
2. Why does the summoner say, “give me the money or I’ll take your cooking pot”?

**Read “The Nun’s Priest’s Tale” and answer the questions:**

1. This is the story of a fox. Find information about the fox and write a summary of about 80-100 words (résumé)

2. Decide which animal each adjective corresponds to?

Stupid, frightened, brave.

3. What is the moral of the story?



**Envoyer le devoir à soumettre n°10**

