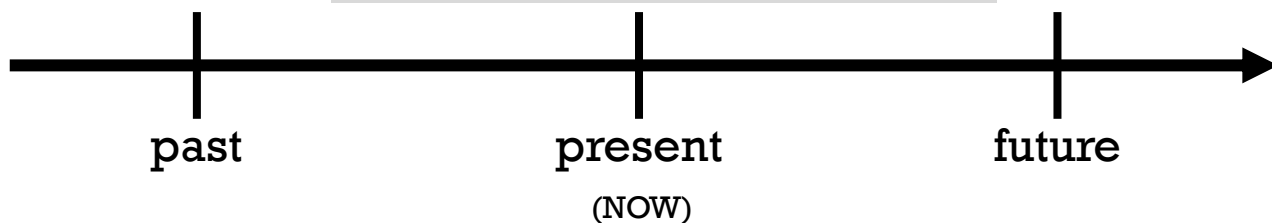


Big English 5 Unit 3 Vocabulary

1 charity	2 theme	3 fundraising	4 concert
5 community	6 equipment	7 outfit	8 cancer
9 layout	10 post poster	11 raise money make money	12 charge
13 offer	14 benefit	15 comment	16 update
17 donate	18 discuss	19 local	20 resourceful
21 specific	22 effective	23 attractive	24 homeless
25 focus on	26 in need	27 in...(time)	28 What a great idea!
29 come up with	30 help out with	31 look forward to	32 have on hand
33 advertising advertisement	34 exhibit exhibition	35 possible possibility	36 organize organization
* beautify	* refreshment	* animal rescue	* leukemia
* glee club	* fortunate	* raffle tickets	* font

- _____ 1. She decided to ___ her old toys to children in need.
- _____ 2. The ___ man found shelter in a community center during the winter.
- _____ 3. How can we ___ those who most need our help?
- _____ 4. Can you please ___ ___ ___ setting up the decorations for the party?
- _____ 5. Grade 5 students worked together to ___ ___ ___ ideas for the upcoming school fair.
- _____ 6. They're excited and ___ ___ ___ Christsmas this year.
- _____ 7. The art gallery will ___ several paintings by local artists.
- _____ 8. After posting the photo, she received many positive ___ from the public.
- _____ 9. The talent show ___ for next year will be 'Superheroes'.
- _____ 10. Is there a ___ for children or do they go free to the zoo?
- _____ 11. The boy cycled around the island to ___ ___ for homeless children.
- _____ 12. Welcome to my home! Can I ___ you something to drink? Juice? Tea?
- _____ 13. Can you give me a ___ example of your favorite dog? Chihuahua? Shiba Inu?
- _____ 14. The book cover is so ___; it makes me curious to read what's inside.
- _____ 15. The detailed instructions were ___ in helping me build this robot.

The future with "going to"



Future forms in English are formed using auxiliary verbs. One of the most commonly used constructions is "going to" plus the base form of the main verb.

FORM

SUBJECT	BE	GOING TO	BASE FORM OF VERB	REST OF SENTENCE
He	is	going to	focus on	science.




GOING TO for future plans

Going to is used to talk about future events that have been planned **in advance** (事先), rather than decided upon at the time of speaking.

- My car is broken. I plan to go to the car dealer this Saturday.
(buy a car)
- Dave ate too much candy during Halloween. He can't eat any candy until Lunar New Year.
(not/eat any candy)
- We did poorly on the test. She walks in the classroom with her arms crossed.
(be angry at us)

GOING TO for predictions (預測)

Going to is also used to make predictions when there is **evidence** (證據) in the present moment.

-  Oh no! The old woman is walking towards the banana peel which is on the floor.
(fall over)
-  Noah saw the weather forecast in the morning, so he did bring his raincoat with him.
(not/get wet)
-  Look! The waiter has too many plates. It's impossible for him to carry them for more than 5 seconds.
(I think/drop all the plates)

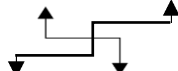
I'm going to see a play this weekend.	<input type="checkbox"/> Future plans <input type="checkbox"/> Prediction	Mom's going to cook a pizza for dinner tonight.	<input type="checkbox"/> Future plans <input type="checkbox"/> Prediction
Kirsty's going to fail her exams again.	<input type="checkbox"/> Future plans <input type="checkbox"/> Prediction	Martin's going to travel around Morocco.	<input type="checkbox"/> Future plans <input type="checkbox"/> Prediction
That child's going to fall off the slide.	<input type="checkbox"/> Future plans <input type="checkbox"/> Prediction	Marlon is going to win the race tonight.	<input type="checkbox"/> Future plans <input type="checkbox"/> Prediction
We're going to get married in April.	<input type="checkbox"/> Future plans <input type="checkbox"/> Prediction	I'm not going to drink any more coffee today.	<input type="checkbox"/> Future plans <input type="checkbox"/> Prediction

Questions with GOING TO

Questions with “going to” are formed by swapping the subject and “be.”

Question words can also be added to the start of the question.

Madison is going to be at the craft fair.



Is Madison going to be at the craft fair.

1. Aiden is going to the bake sale tomorrow.
2. Tim is going to be at the fundraising party.
3. I'm going to buy some raffle tickets for the school fair.
4. The animal rescue is going to be here in any minutes. Hang on!

MODAL VERBS use for Ability and possibility

I. Talking about ability and inability

We use **can/can't** and **could/couldn't** to talk about ability or inability.

Anna **can** speak French, but she **can't** speak Chinese.

Max **could** walk when he was a year old, but he **couldn't** talk until he was two.

I couldn't buy a new laptop *	* make wonderful cakes.
My grandmother could *	* You need a new one.
I couldn't fix your phone. *	* because they were too expensive.
When I was a child, *	* because I felt ill.
Martha could play the piano *	* I could run much faster.
I couldn't come to the party *	* Jen could already speak six languages.
When she was six *	* when she was four years old.

II. Talking about possibility

We use **might**, **may** and **could** to talk about possibilities in the present or the future.

It **might** be very hot tomorrow.

We **may** go swimming this afternoon.

There **could** be a storm later this evening.

We use **can** to talk about possibilities in the present but **not the future**.

It **can** snow here in April, but it **doesn't** often happen.

To talk about **negative possibilities**, we can use **may not** or **might not**, but not ~~can not~~ or ~~could not~~.

Laura is not feeling well, so she **may not** go to school today.

Skipping class **might not** be a good idea before the final exam.

We can use **May I ?** or **Could I .. ?** to ask for permission.

May I sit here? Could I borrow a pen from you, please?

*We rarely use the short form **mightn't**.
We don't use **mayn't**.

Big English 5 Unit 3 Grammar Exercises

EX1. Circle the correct option.

1. When my granpa was younger, he can / could see very well but now he's old, he can't / couldn't read without glasses.
2. I'm not sure if I can / may finish this work today. I can / might have to do it tomorrow.
3. A: Where's Katie? I can't / couldn't find her.
B: She can / might be in the playground. I saw her going in that direction a few minutes ago.
4. The football match can / may be cancelled because it might not / might snow this weekend.
5. A: Can / May you play the piano?
B: No, but my brother can / might play very well.

EX2. Complete the sentences with **can**, **can't**, **could**, **couldn't**, **may** or **might**. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. I've looked for my phone, but I _____ find it.
2. My brother _____ swim when he was four.
3. I'm not sure what to do tomorrow. I _____ go to Jo's party.
4. She isn't looking well. I think she _____ have flu.
5. I _____ play the piano but I don't play very often.
6. Kieran _____ ride a bike until he was nearly 12.

EX3. Complete the sentences with going to and a verb from the box. There is one verb you do not need to use.

do	miss	(not) need	ride	take	visit
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1. It's nearly eight o'clock. You _____ your bus.
2. Tomorrow morning, we _____ our bikes to school.
3. I _____ more exercise in future.
4. We _____ our coats. It's sunny and warm outside.
5. My sister and I _____ our grandparents at the weekend.

EX4. Write questions with **going to** and the words in brackets.

1. Those children look excited. (see the circus?)
Are they going to see the circus?
2. You're going to bed early. (get up early tomorrow?)

3. She's carrying an umbrella. (it / rain?)

4. Your team has a big basketball match next Saturday. (do / lots of practice this week?)

EX5. Present simple, present continuous or past simple?

1. My mother _____ (cook) dinner every day.
2. He _____ (not/go) to school last year, he (be) five.
3. A: What _____ (you/do) now? B: I _____ (wash) my face and hands.
4. He _____ (not/write) his home task at the moment. I think he _____ (play) on the computer.
5. Little Kate _____ (see) an elephant two days ago and _____ (be) very surprised.
6. Listen! My sister _____ (sing) her favorite song. She _____ (like) to sing a lot.
Last week she _____ (take) part in a big concert and _____ (feel) proud of it.
7. What _____ (he/draw) last Sunday?