

THEME 9 INVITATIONS AND CELEBRATIONS GRAMMAR

1. MAKING SUGGESTIONS

1. Let's do sth

Let's study together.

It is a nice today. Let's go out and have a walk.

Negatives: Let's not stay at home. / Let's not study tonight.

2. Shall we / I ...?

A: Shall we go on a picnic at the weekend.

B: That's a good idea.

A: Shall I help you?

B: Yes, please.

3. Why don't / doesn't + subject...?

A: Oh, I'm getting sleepy.

B: Why don't you go to bed?

A: Brian has a terrible toothache.

B: Why doesn't he go to his dentist?

A: I suppose he is afraid of visiting the dentist.

4. Would you like to + V1 ...?

A: Would you like to go to an Italian restaurant tonight?

B: Yes, that would be great. I like Italian food.

5. Do you fancy +V+ ing ...?

A: Do you fancy going to the cinema tonight?

B: Oh that sounds like a good idea.

6. What about + V+ing..?

A: What about going for a walk in the afternoon?

B: Yes, why not?

7. How about + V+ing ...?

A: How about going swimming at the weekend?

B: That's a good idea. I love swimming.

8. I suggest + V+ing ...?

I suggest visiting your grandparents.

I suggest going abroad to learn a language.

9. I suggest somebody do something

I suggest you visit your grandparents

I suggest Ali go abroad to learn a language

Exercises A. Complete the sentences with the words/phrases below.

Let's / Would you like / How about / Shall I / Why don't

1. I cannot bring cookies to the party. _____ bring beverages instead?

2. She has become a bit sorry about our behaviour towards her. _____ talk to her.

3 We would be glad to see you there. _____ to join us?

4. _____ going to the cinema this Sunday?

5. I'm sorry, but I can't make it on Monday. _____ we meet the next day?

2. MAKING REQUESTS

Asking someone to do something for you

These are the three most common ways for making requests:

“Can you open the door for me, please?”

“Could you open the door for me, please?”

“Would you mind opening the door for me, please?”

Speaking tip: Could is more polite than can.

Asking if you can do something

Here are the four most common ways for making requests (when you want to do something):

“Can I use your computer, please?”

“Could I borrow some money from you, please?”

“Do you mind if I turn up the heating?”

“Would you mind if I turned up the heating?”

*** Do you mind if...” is followed by the verb in the present tense, but would you mind if... is followed by the verb in the past tense.

Would you mind is followed by the verb and -ing.

Speaking tip: When you're using these two sentences, don't use please. It's already polite enough!

Exercise A. Make a request for each situation below.

1. Ask your friend to lend you his/her dictionary.
2. Ask a taxi driver to drop you off at the nearest bus stop.
3. Ask someone if you can sit on the chair next to them.
4. Ask your teacher to explain the topic again.
5. Ask someone to tell you the time.
6. Ask someone to let you turn off the air conditioner.

3. COUNTABLE / UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- Countable (C) nouns are things you can count. They can be singular or plural. e.g. *one book, two books*
- Uncountable (U) nouns are things you can't count. They can't be plural. e.g. *water, flour; NOT two waters*

Note : Some nouns can be either C or U but they have different meanings.

Would you like some ice cream? (ice cream in general)

She wants an ice cream. (a cone of ice cream)

4. A / AN / SOME / ANY

We use: - *a* / - *an* with singular C nouns.

- *some* with plural C and U nouns in affirmative.

- *any* with plural C and U nouns in negatives and questions.

Attention: When we ask for or offer things, we can use *some* in questions.

e.g. *Would you like some tea?*

Can I have some water?

We usually use *a lot of* in affirmative.

Exercises A. Complete the sentences with *a, an, some, or any*.

1. Are there _____ computers in the library?
2. Excuses me, is this _____ English apple or _____ French apple?

Actually, it's South African. We haven't got _____ French or English apples today.

3. Is there _____ lake in the middle of London?
4. Oh! These chips are horrible. There isn't _____ salt on them.
5. There are _____ people at the bus stop.

5. A LOT OF / MANY / MUCH

'A lot of', 'Many', 'Much' are quantifiers

'A lot of', 'Many', 'Much' indicate a large quantity of something,

I have a lot of friends means I have a large quantity of friends.

A lot of is used with both plural count and non-count nouns.

It is normally used in affirmative sentences.

We met a lot of people when we went out.

Many and much are normally used in negative sentences or questions.

Many is used with plural count nouns.

There aren't many Indian restaurants in my city.

Much is used with non-count nouns

Did you spend much time at the mall?

6. HOW MUCH? / HOW MANY?

• We use "How much...?" with uncountable (U) nouns but "How many...?" with plural countable (C) nouns.

- *How much* milk do you need?

I need *some* milk.

I need *a lot of* milk.

I don't need *any* milk.

- *How many* movies did you see last month?

I saw *some* movies.

I saw *a lot of* movies.

I didn't see *any* movies.

Exercises A. Complete the dialogue with how much, how many, a, an, some, or any.

Dave : My parents are coming for dinner tonight.

Kate : What! Are you serious? We don't have _____ food at home.

Dave : Don't worry, dear. We can make _____ pasta and _____ green salad. Are there _____ tomatoes?

Kate : No, we don't have _____ tomatoes! You need to go shopping.

Dave : I'm dead tired now. Can we make _____ omelette? _____ eggs do we have?

Kate : Well, we have _____ eggs, but we don't have _____ cheese.

Dave : OK. I'll go shopping. _____ cheese shall I buy?

Exercises B. Choose the correct option.

1. A : How *much* / *many* time do we have?

B : Hurry up! We don't have *some* / *any* time.

2. A : How *much* / *many* water do you drink a day?

B : I drink *a lot of* / *any* water.

3. A : I can buy the drinks for the party. How *much* / *many* cans of Coke do you need?

B : I went shopping yesterday. We have *a lot of* / *any* drinks but we need to buy *any* / *some* snacks.

4. A : Would you like *any* / *some* orange juice?

B : No thanks. But can I have *any* / *some* water, please?

Exercise C. Answer the following questions below.

1. How many days are there in a week?
2. How many hours are there in a day?
3. How much time do you need for your homework at night?
4. How many lessons do you have in a day?
5. How many weeks are there in a month?
6. How many teeth do you have in your mouth?
7. How many units are there in your course book?
8. How much sugar do you like in your tea?
9. How many students are there in your classroom?
10. How much money have you got on you now?

7. BE GOING TO FUTURE TENSE

USE

1. Intentions

We use be going to to talk about future plans and intentions. Usually the decision about the future plans has already been made:

She's going to be a professional dancer when she grows up.

I'm going to look for a new place to live next month.

2. Predictions

We use be going to to predict something that we think is certain to happen or which we have evidence for now:

It's going to snow again soon. (The speaker can probably see dark snow clouds.)

Look out! He's going to break that glass.

3. Commands

We use be going to when we give commands or state that something is obligatory:

[parent to a child]

You're going to pick up all of those toys right now. This room is a mess!

FORM

Affirmative

Subject + be going to + Verb

I am going to

You / We / They are going to have dinner.

He / She / It is going to

* I AM GOING TO be a doctor.

* He IS GOING TO buy a new car.

* You ARE GOING TO build new houses

* We ARE GOING TO join the party.

ATTENTION!!! DON'T FORGET TO USE V1 OF THE VERBS AND BE CAREFUL WITH AM-IS-ARE

Negative

Subject + be not going to + Verb

I am not ('m not) going to

You / We / They are not (aren't) going to have dinner.

He / She / It is not (isn't) going to

- * I AM NOT GOING TO have an exam.
- * He ISN'T GOING TO go to the cinema.
- * Mary ISN'T GOING TO finish her project
- * They AREN'T GOING TO come early tonight

Interrogative

Be + Subject + going to + Verb?

Am I _____ going to

Are you / we / they _____ going to have dinner?

Is he / she / it _____ going to

* ARE you GOING TO wash the car?

* IS he GOING TO climb mountain?

* ARE they GOING TO clean all the rooms?

* IS John GOING TO join the club?

Make Positive Sentences

1. I _____ visit TURKIYE next summer
2. She _____ come with us tomorrow.
3. We _____ have a meeting tomorrow.
4. They _____ wash their clothes.
5. You _____ dance with her.

Make Negative Sentences

1. I _____ visit TURKIYE next summer
2. She _____ come with us tomorrow.
3. We _____ have a meeting tomorrow.
4. They _____ wash their clothes.
5. You _____ dance with her.

Answer the Questions

1. Are you going to go tonight? yes
2. Are you going to watch avatar? no
3. Is she going to learn Turkish ? yes
4. Are you going to visit London? no
5. Are you going to study tonight? yes

Write sentences about Monica's birthday party plans using *be going to*.

1. She _____ her friends. (invite)
2. She _____ some shopping. (do)
3. She _____ a list of the activities for the party. (make)
4. She _____ music and games. (choose)
5. She _____ a birthday cake. (order)
6. She _____ balloons and ornaments. (buy)

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

buy / be / not celebrate / come / arrive / not go / study / stay

1. I missed the school bus. I _____ late.
2. Martin has an important exam tomorrow. He _____ all night.

3. We booked a tour to Spain. We _____ at a three star hotel.
4. Sue is cooking because her friends _____ over for dinner.
5. _____ the visitors _____ tickets for the museum?
6. We have enough food, so I _____ shopping.
7. When _____ the train _____ at the station?
8. It's my parents' wedding anniversary next Friday, but they _____ it.

Complete each sentence. Use GOING TO and the verb in brackets:

1. **Are you going to buy** (you / buy) a new bike?
2. Tom (not / be) a doctor.
3. I (buy) some new shoes.
4. (Helen / catch) the train?
5. Who (carry) the shopping for me?
6. Jim and Dinah (not / get) married.
7. Sam (take) a holiday.
8. What time (you / phone) me?
9. Where (we / eat) tonight?
10. I (not / give) a birthday present!

What are you going to do next summer? Write sentences

..... *Next summer I'm going to have a great holiday. I'm going to*

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