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Direct Method **english**

Book

3



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international edition

8

unit

Are you going to travel
to other countries?

intention [ɪn'tenʃn]
be going to [bi 'gəʊɪŋ tə]
tonight [tə'naɪt]
again [ə'geɪn]
until [ən'tɪl]



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be going to

We use **be going to** to speak about future intentions.

E.g. *I am going to swim at the weekend.*
She is going to wear those socks tonight.
Are you going to run 3 kilometres again?

Complete the sentences.

1. We are going to study English until 10 p.m.
2. Are you _____ to work full-time again?
3. I _____ going to buy some eggs and a grapefruit tonight.
4. The programmer isn't going _____ tell us about the national news portal.
5. What is she _____ to do now? - She _____ going to run uphill.

Are you going to play computer games tonight?

Yes, I'm going to play computer games tonight.

Is she going to answer a question again this lesson?

Yes, she's going to answer a question again this lesson.

What are you going to do tonight?

I'm going to watch my favourite series on TV tonight.

Are we going to be here until eight o'clock?

No, we aren't going to be here until eight o'clock.

Am I going to work until nine o'clock?

Yes, you're going to work until nine o'clock.

When are we going to meet up here again?

We're going to meet up here again on Tuesday.

Are you going to move out of this city this year?

Yes, I'm going to move out of this city this year.

Am I going to call off the next class?

No, you aren't going to call off the next class.

**I'm going
to move out**

- What are you going to do tonight?
 - I'm going to watch my favourite series on TV tonight.



	ticket ['tɪkɪt] travel ['trævl] visa ['vi:zə]		
	Would you like to travel around the world? What must you have if you want to travel by bus? What must you have if you want to travel to China or Russia?	<i>No, I wouldn't like to travel around the world.</i> <i>You must have a ticket if you want to travel by bus.</i> <i>You must have a visa if you want to travel to China or Russia.</i>	
	ticket office ['tɪkɪt 'ɒfɪs] insurance [ɪn'sʊərəns] life insurance [laɪf ɪn'sʊərəns] insurance policy [ɪn'sʊərəns 'pɒləsi] insurance agent [ɪn'sʊərəns 'eɪdʒənt]		
	<i>You need an insurance policy. She needs to buy a plane ticket.</i>		
we need to buy	What do you need during the class? What do you need when you want to travel by bus or by plane? Where do we buy a train ticket when we need to travel by train? Do you think you need life insurance? How much life insurance do you need? Do you have a life insurance policy? Is it a good idea to buy a travel insurance policy when you go abroad? Should you drive a car without car insurance? What do we call a person who sells insurance to us?	<i>I need a book and a pencil during the class.</i> <i>You need a bus ticket or a plane ticket when you want to travel by bus or by plane.</i> <i>We buy a train ticket at the ticket office or on the Internet when we need to travel by train.</i> <i>Yes, I think I need life insurance. I think I need half a million dollars.</i> <i>No, I don't have a life insurance policy.</i> <i>Yes, it's a good idea to buy a travel insurance policy when you go abroad.</i> <i>No, you shouldn't drive a car without car insurance.</i> <i>We call a person who sells insurance to us an insurance agent.</i>	
		airport ['eəpɔ:t] jet plane [dʒet pleɪn] own [əʊn]	
	my own your own	Do you have your own car? Where's the nearest airport? If you want to travel by plane, where should you go? Is a jet plane fast? What kind of people can travel by their own jet planes? Would you like to have your own jet plane?	<i>No, I don't have my own car.</i> <i>The nearest airport is in Berlin.</i> <i>If you want to travel by plane, you should go to the airport.</i> <i>Yes, a jet plane is fast.</i> <i>I think only millionaires and billionaires can travel by their own jet planes.</i> <i>Yes, I would like to have my own jet plane.</i>



<p>stay [steɪ] hotel [həʊ'tel] tourist ['tʊərɪst] tourist office ['tʊərɪst 'ɒfɪs] information [ɪnfə'meɪʃn]</p>	
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*There is no plural after a number in such phrases:
a three-star hotel, a five-minute walk, a four-year-old child.*

<p>How long are you going to stay in this room?</p> <p>Do you often need to stay in a hotel?</p> <p>Have you ever stayed in a five-star hotel?</p> <p>Could a six-year-old child stay in a hotel without his or her parents?</p> <p>Are there many tourists in your city?</p> <p>Where do tourists go when they need information?</p> <p>Where do tourists stay when they travel abroad?</p>	<p><i>I'm going to stay in this room until seven o'clock.</i></p> <p><i>Yes, I often need to stay in a hotel.</i></p> <p><i>No, I've never stayed in a five-star hotel.</i></p> <p><i>No, a six-year-old child couldn't stay in a hotel without his or her parents.</i></p> <p><i>Yes, there are many tourists in my city.</i></p> <p><i>Tourists go to the tourist office when they need information.</i></p> <p><i>When tourists travel abroad, they stay in a hotel.</i></p>
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a five-minute walk

- *Have you ever stayed in a five-star hotel?*
- *No, I've never stayed in a five-star hotel.*



<p>another [ə'nʌðə] other ['ʌðə] foreign ['fɔːrən]</p>	
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another / other

We use **another** only with singular nouns:
e.g. 'Give me **another** pen, please'.

We often use **other** with plural nouns:
e.g. 'Give me some **other** pens, please'.

<p>Give me an example of a pronoun. Give me another example.</p> <p>Are we going to have another class today?</p> <p>Have you studied other foreign languages? Which ones?</p> <p>Are you going to study another language in this school?</p> <p>Have you travelled to any foreign countries?</p> <p>What foreign countries have you travelled to?</p> <p>Are you going to travel to other countries?</p>	<p><i>'She' is an example of a pronoun.</i> <i>'Mine' is another example.</i></p> <p><i>Yes, we're going to have another class today.</i></p> <p><i>Yes, I have studied other foreign languages. I've studied French and Spanish.</i></p> <p><i>Yes, I'm going to study another language in this school.</i></p> <p><i>Yes, I've travelled to some foreign countries.</i></p> <p><i>I have travelled to such foreign countries as India, South Africa and Japan.</i></p> <p><i>Yes, I'm going to travel to other countries.</i></p>
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another boat
other boats

	real [riəl] really ['riəli]	
	Do you have a real friend? Are some things possible in films but impossible in the real world? Do you always say what you really think about other people? What do people do when they are really happy?	<i>Yes, I have a real friend.</i> <i>Yes, some things are possible in films but impossible in the real world.</i> <i>No, I don't always say what I really think about other people.</i> <i>When people are really happy, they smile or laugh.</i>
	together [tə'geðə] alone [ə'ləʊn] among [ə'mʌŋ]	
	Do a husband and wife live together? Do teenagers often want to stay alone in their room and listen to music for hours? Would you like to travel alone around the world? Do you prefer to work alone or among other people? Are you sitting among other students in the classroom?	<i>Yes, a husband and wife live together.</i> <i>Yes, teenagers often want to stay alone in their room and listen to music for hours.</i> <i>Yes, I'd like to travel alone around the world.</i> <i>I sometimes prefer to work alone and sometimes among other people.</i> <i>Yes, I'm sitting among other students in the classroom.</i>
	be sure [ʃʊ: Lisbon ['lɪzbən] Portugal ['pɔ:tʃʊgl] Prague [pra:g] Rome [rəʊm]	
Are you sure?	What can students do if they are not sure how to use a difficult word? What are the two things some people say that we can be sure of? Do you agree? Are you sure you can answer the next question? What's the capital of Portugal? Are you sure? Are Prague and Rome in Europe? Are you sure?	<i>Students can ask the teacher if they aren't sure how to use a difficult word.</i> <i>Some people say that we can be sure of two things: that we will die and that we have to pay taxes.</i> <i>Yes, I agree.</i> <i>Yes, I'm sure I can answer the next question.</i> <i>Lisbon is the capital of Portugal.</i> <i>Yes, certainly. I'm sure.</i> <i>Yes, Prague and Rome are in Europe.</i> <i>Yes, of course. I'm sure.</i>



- *What's the capital of Spain?*
- *Madrid is the capital of Spain.*
- *Are you sure?*
- *Yes, I'm sure*

make sure for sure	
When you lock the door, do you ever come back again to make sure you've locked it?	<i>No, when I lock the door, I never come back again to make sure I've locked it.</i>
Is it a good idea to make sure you have your passport with you when you travel abroad?	<i>Yes, it's a good idea to make sure you have your passport with you when you travel abroad.</i>
Do you know for sure that you're going to be present next lesson?	<i>Yes, I know for sure that I'm going to be present next lesson.</i>
Can we know for sure how long we're going to live?	<i>No, we can't know for sure how long we're going to live.</i>
by mistake	

irregular verbs

Here are some more irregular verb forms.

the present	the past	the past participle
buy	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]
pay	paid [peɪd]	paid [peɪd]
sell	sold [səʊld]	sold [səʊld]
send	sent [sent]	sent [sent]

What are the verb forms of 'buy'?	<i>The verb forms of 'buy' are 'buy, bought, bought'.</i>
Have you bought new clothes this week?	<i>Yes, I have bought new clothes this week.</i>
What are the verb forms of 'pay'?	<i>The verb forms of 'pay' are 'pay, paid, paid'.</i>
Have you ever paid too much for something by mistake?	<i>No, I have never paid too much for anything by mistake.</i>
What are the verb forms of 'sell'?	<i>The verb forms of 'sell' are 'sell, sold, sold'.</i>
Do you know how many new flats they have sold in this town this year?	<i>No, I don't know how many new flats they have sold in this town this year.</i>
What are the verb forms of 'send'?	<i>The verb forms of 'send' are 'send, sent, sent'.</i>
How many text messages have you sent this month?	<i>I have sent fifty text messages this month.</i>

- What are the verb forms of 'sell'?
- The verb forms of 'sell' are 'sell, sold, sold'.



want to & would like to

We want or would like to do something
or we want or would like **somebody** to do something.

e.g. *I want to buy a ticket today.*

*I want **Mark** to buy a ticket today.*

She would like to travel to Rome.

*She would like **me** to travel to Rome.*

I would like
him to listen

the hairdresser
wants **me** to sit

Would you like me to ask you more questions?

Yes, I would like you to ask me more questions.

What do I want you to do during the lesson?

You want me to answer a lot of questions during the lesson.

Do I want Jill to translate a sentence now?

No, you don't want Jill to translate a sentence now.

Would you like John to buy a bus ticket?

Yes, I would like John to buy a bus ticket.

Did I ask you not to speak your own language in class?

Yes, you asked us many times not to speak our own language in class.

change [tʃeɪndʒ]

book [bʊk]

reservation [rezə'veɪʃn]

Do you think the world has changed a lot in the last 15 years?

Yes, I think the world has changed a lot in the last 15 years.

Has your country changed a lot in the last 15 years?

Yes, my country has changed a lot in the last 15 years.

Are some people afraid of change? Why?

Yes, some people are afraid of change. Because when things change, they have to learn to do them again.

When did you last book a room at a hotel?

I last booked a room at a hotel three months ago.

What does it mean 'to make a reservation'?

'To make a reservation' means to book a hotel room or a table at a restaurant.

When you want to go for lunch at a popular restaurant, is it a good idea to call them earlier to make a reservation?

Yes, when you want to go for lunch at a popular restaurant, it's a good idea to call them earlier to make a reservation.

Do they ask you to pay if you change your reservation at a hotel?

Yes, they sometimes ask you to pay if you change your reservation at a hotel too late.

direction [daɪ'rekʃn]

Am I pointing in the direction of the ceiling?

Yes, you're pointing in the direction of the ceiling.

What's the direction of the wind today?

The direction of the wind today is to the east.

Does the wind change direction often?

Yes, the wind changes direction often.



future simple (revision)

We use the future simple (will) to speak about a future action.

I will promise.

He will break your heart.

Will you promise?

Will he break your heart?

No, I will not promise.

He won't break your heart.

Will there be wild wolves, tigers and lions in the streets around this school?

No, there won't be wild wolves, tigers and lions in the streets around this school.

Will you make the decision to start studying another language next month? Which language?

*Yes, I'll make the decision to start studying another language next month.
Perhaps Russian or Italian.*

Will lots of people swim, ride bikes and run at the weekend?

Yes, lots of people will swim, ride bikes and run at the weekend.

Are you sure that the prices of flats will go up next year?

Yes, I'm sure that the prices of flats will go up next year.

will be
will remain

movie AmE ['mu:vi]

the movies AmE

image ['ɪmɪdʒ]

Are 'movie' and 'the movies' American English words?

Yes, 'movie' and 'the movies' are American English words.

What's your favourite movie?

My favourite movie is 'Interstellar'.

Will you take your girlfriend to the movies tonight?

Yes, I think I will take my girlfriend to the movies tonight.

Are movies full of images of handsome men and beautiful women?

Yes, movies are often full of images of handsome men and beautiful women.

When we buy a product, is its image sometimes more important than its quality?

Yes, when we buy a product, its image is sometimes more important than its quality.

Are poems full of images of love and death?

Yes, poems are full of images of love and death.

feeling ['fi:lɪŋ]

message ['mesɪdʒ]

What is the noun of 'feel'?

The noun of 'feel' is 'feeling'.

Does a message from the person you love always give you a good feeling?

It depends. A message from the person you love can give you a good or a bad feeling.

Do you think that pets, such as dogs and cats, have feelings?

Yes, I think that pets, such as dogs and cats, have feelings.

Do you know anybody who has no feeling in their legs or arms after an accident?

No, I don't know anybody who has no feeling in their legs or arms after an accident.

Is the message of each poem easy to understand?

No, the message of some poems is hard to understand.

will (offers, decisions, promises)

We also use **will** to offer, decide or promise something.

e.g. *I will bring you some water.* (=I offer to do it)

I will start studying German. (=I decide that)

I'll give you a lot of silver. (=I promise)

I will
I'll

Give me an example of 'will' used to offer something, please.

*I will do the shopping for you.
I'll close the window.
I'll change your hotel reservation.*

Give me an example of 'will' used to decide something, please.

*I will walk along Park Avenue.
I won't kill the lion.
I'll buy a new insurance policy.*

Give me an example of 'will' used to promise something, please.

*I'll buy you a small boat.
I will take you to the movies.
We'll give back the suitcase.*

suggestion [sə'dʒestʃn]

shall (suggestions)

We use **shall I?** / **shall we?** in offers or suggestions (in the first person).

e.g. *Shall I bring you some cheese?* (an offer)

Shall we go for a walk around the volcano? (a suggestion)

Shall I?
Shall we?

Give me an example of 'shall' in an offer, please.

*Shall I make you some lemon tea?
Shall I ask somebody to help you?
Shall I send you more information?*

Give me an example of 'shall' in a suggestion, please.

*Shall we study the teacher's suggestions together?
Shall we paint the wood black?
Shall we fly to Prague next week?*

**time is money
(to be) at a crossroads**

What does it mean 'time is money'?

'Time is money' means that time is worth a lot and we should use it well.

What would you say if I were late for work today?

If you were late for work today, I'd say that you shouldn't be late because time is money!

What does it mean 'to be at a crossroads'?

'To be at a crossroads' means to have to make an important decision.

When are we at a crossroads?

We're at a crossroads, for example, when we don't want to break a promise, but it's hard to keep it.





Grammar Lesson 3



Exercise 1

Complete the modal verbs (● 58, 60, 62, 68, 72, A9).

1. C _ a _ _ n _ I use your pen?
2. S _ _ _ _ _ I help you to change the wheel?
3. Some people think that there m _ _ _ _ _ be life on other planets.
4. I think the hairdresser s _ _ _ _ _ go to the doctor.
5. We m _ _ _ _ buy an insurance policy immediately.
6. S _ _ _ _ _ we go for a walk?
7. His daughter c _ _ _ _ _ speak French well when she was five.
8. We think it m _ _ _ snow tomorrow.
9. M _ _ _ I leave the room now?
10. I w _ _ _ _ take you to the cinema.



Exercise 2

Fill the gaps in the sentences with correct words from the box.

*will can't be shall can't rather
must won't should may*

1. ... *Can* ... I use this umbrella?
2. I make you some coffee?
3. I start studying German - I promise.
4. I think there might life on other planets.
5. It's possible. The insurance agent come tomorrow.
6. He's ill. He go to hospital.
7. No, these stones be diamonds.
8. I would walk to school.
9. No, I stop here.
10. Look! The captain be really angry!



Exercise 3

Match the sentences with the uses of modal verbs from the box.

*suggestion promise impossible for sure permission would be good to do
necessary prefer not to a fact for sure possibility offer decision not necessary*

1. I will take my mummy to the movies. ... **promise** ...
2. I know his face. He must be the famous blogger. -
3. The murderer might be in prison now. -
4. Shall we do some exercise? -
5. I'll go to the dentist tomorrow. -
6. Mum, may I get a small tattoo? -
7. Shall I lend you my motorcycle? -
8. Look at his clothes. He can't be a millionaire. -
9. I'm afraid of bikers. I'd rather not come into this pub. -
10. It's an allergy. You must take these pills. -
11. We don't have to explain our decisions. -
12. I feel I should give the briefcase back. -



Exercise 4

Listen and repeat.

1. [i:] These three free teams deep clean.
2. [ɪ] It's still a prison. Simply dig quickly. Kick skin illness pills.
3. [ɪ - i:] Chip - cheap, it - eat, fill - feel, still - steel, ship - sheep.
4. [æ] Travelling pals catch anger.
5. [ɑ:] Heart armies aren't rather by chance on Mars.
6. [ɒ] Strong bloggers promise to drop long blogs.
7. [u:] Huge tattooed dudes move groups to the movies, too.
8. [aɪ] It might not be right to cry after a life of crime, either.
9. [ð] These, those, themselves, another, other, without, rather, together.
10. [θ] Throat, thought, marathon, triathlon, death, health, tenth, twentieth.

