Communicative Resources FCE B2: UNIT 8: Contrast Linkers; The Future

CONTRAST LINKERS

Contrast linkers are used to connect two opposite ideas, which can take the form of:

- 1. Full Sentences: SVO.
- 2. Nouns.
- 3. Gerunds.

They have specific requirements regarding both their position in the sentence, and the form of the ideas they connect.

Communicative Resource	BUT
Communicative Use	Used to contrast two opposing ideas in the same sentence.
Use	o It is generally used in mid-sentence position
Requirements	 It is preceded by a comma and followed by SVO.
·	 In formal English, it can be used at the beginning of the sentence.
Example	 I don't mind spending the night here, but they won't like it for sure. She's got the flu, but the rest of us are fine. I find it annoying sometimes, but I still like it.
Own Example	

Communicative Resource	ALTHOUGH & EVEN THOUGH	
Communicative Use	Used to contrast two opposing ideas in the same sentence.	
Use Requirements	 They can happen at the beginning of a sentence, followed by SVO. 	
	 They can happen in mid-sentence position, precede by a comma and followed by SVO. 	
Example	 I went hiking with my friends, although I was sick. Although the weather was bad, I went for a run. Even though the streets were almost empty, it was a pleasant walk. We didn't make any reservation, even though our friend had suggested so. 	
Own Example		

Communicative Resource	DESPITE & IN SPITE OF
Communicative Use	Used to contrast two opposing ideas in the same sentence.
Use Requirements	 They can happen at the beginning of the sentence or in middle position. They are always followed by: Noun (not) Ving Possessive adjective/object pronoun + (not) Ving The fact that SVO
Example	 I went hiking despite the rain. Despite the rain, I went hiking. I went hiking despite being sick. Despite being sick, I went hiking. I went hiking despite the fact that I was sick. Despite the fact that I was sick, I went hiking.
Own Example	

Communicative Resource	HOWEVER & NONETHELESS
Communicative Use	Used to contrast two opposing ideas in different sentences.
Use Requirements	 It is placed at the beginning of the second idea, and it is followed by a comma. They are always followed by SVO. 'Nonetheless' is the more formal alternative.
Example	 It started to pour down with rain. However, we went on with our trek. The average marked has declined. However, results can still be read as positive.
Own Example	

Communicative Resource	WHEREAS, WHILE & WHILST
Communicative Use	Used to contrast two opposing ideas in the same sentence.
Use	o 'Whilst' is the formal alternative.
Requirements	 Place at the beginning of the first or second idea.
Example	 Whereas most people believe it is harmful, scientists are now recommending its use. She likes jazz whereas I prefer soul. She hates pasta while I love it. Whereas most people criticize it, I think it's genius.
Own Example	

THE FUTURE

The Main Communicative Resources that English has to talk about the future are:

N°	RESOURCE
1	FUTURE SIMPLE 'WILL'
2	BE GOING TO DO
3	MAY, MIGHT, COULD
4	PRESENT SIMPLE
5	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
6	FUTURE CONTINUOUS
7	FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE
8	FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS
9	TO BE ABOUT TO DO
10	TO BE (UN)LIKELY

WILL

Communicative Resource	FUTURE SIMPLE WILL
Communicative	We use it to talk about SPONTANEOUS DECISIONS:
Use	These are decisions made at the moment of speaking without
	previous planning.
	o Oh no! My phone has just died.
	o Don't worry, I will lend you mine.
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
E	o Oh! I just realized that we've run out of milk.
Example	o Don't worry, I will go get more.
	o I think we have a problem with the payroll software.
	o Don't worry, I will call the technician.
	o Oh no!
	o Don't worry,
Own Evample	. Don't wony,
Own Example	a Oh nal
	o Oh no!
	o Don't worry,
	1. Think of an unexpected problem or setback, and present
Communicative	it to the class:
Use in Context	E.g. I have just run out of sugar; my phone is dead, etc.
	a)

1		
		b)
		0.0%
		2. Offer help or support to your classmates with their issues.
		For Don't warmed will are not make
		E.g. Don't worry! I will go get more.
		2)
		a)
		b)
4		

Communicative Resource	FUTURE SIMPLE WILL
Communicative	We use it to talk about: PREDICTIONS WITH HOPE, THINK,
Use	BELIEVE & EXPECT:
	They are based on a person subjective thoughts, ideas, or
	likings, they do not constitute empiric evidence. A present
	simple can also be used with 'hope'.
	o I think (that) United will win the League.
	o I believe (that) she will pass the exam; she works hard.
Example	o I think (that) things will only get worse if we don't act now.
_/	o I hope my parents are ok.
	 I hope (that) he arrives on time; being late would be a fatal mistake.
Own Evernele	
Own Example	
	1. Tell the class about:
	a) Something you think will happen:
Communicative	
Use in Context	b) Something you believe will happen:
OSC III COIIICAL	
	c) Something you expect will happen:

Communicative	FUTURE SIMPLE WILL
Resource	
Communicative	We use it to talk about FUTURE FACTS:
Use	Things that will irrevocably occur in the future.
	 Next year, I will be 31 years old.
Example	 Next month, I will start a course on programming.
	 Next year will be my 8th year teaching.
	 Next week, November will start.
Own Example	

ts regarding:

BE GOING TO DO

Communicative Resource	BE GOING TO DO
Communicative Use	We use it to talk about future PLANS AND INTENTIONS: The actions in question constitute plans or intentions. The speaker is considering that action in the present.
Example	 Next year, I am going to study an MBA. This summer, I am going to spend a fortnight in Italy. This weekend, my friends and I are going to go fishing.
Own Example	
Communicative Use in Context	 1. Tell the class about some future plans and intentions of yours: a) This month: b) This next weekend: c) Next year: d) Related to academic/professional life:

(Communicative	DE COINC TO DO	
	Resource	BE GOING TO DO	
(Communicative	We use it to talk about PREDICTIONS BASED ON REAL	
	Use	EVIDENCE: That is, predictions based on real, objective	
		evidence.	
	Example	o CONTEXT: You see dark threatening clouds in the sky.	

·	
	o PREDICTIONS: It is going to rain. Let's go.
	CONTEXT: Your team has a substantial point difference with
	the second competitor and the competition will soon end. • PREDICTIONS: Arsenal are going to win the League for the
	first time in twenty years!
	o CONTEXT: You see someone clinging on to a rooftop by
	the fingertips.
	o PREDICTIONS: Oh no! She's going to fall!
	o CONTEXT: You see someone shaking as they pour a glass
	of milk next to your new phone.
	o PREDICTIONS: Put your phone away. He's going to spill all
	the milk over it.
Own Example	

MAY, MIGHT & COULD

Communicative Resource	MAY, MIGHT & COULD + (Perfect) Bare Infinitive
Communicative	We use them to talk about a FUTURE POSSIBILITY:
Use	They are used to talk about possible future actions.
Example	 Tonight, I may have dinner out with some friends. This weekend, I could go hiking; let's see if the weather allows for it. I might be a bit late tonight; I got a meeting at 7 pm. This summer could be the hottest ever recorded.
Own Example	

PRESENT SIMPLE

Communicative Resource	PRESENT SIMPLE
Communicative	We use it to talk about CALENDAR OR TIMETABLE FUTURE
Use	EVENTS: That is, events that will happen in the future as
	established by a calendar, timetable, schedule, etc.
Example	 The train leaves in 20 minutes, hurry up or we'll miss it. This year, the course does not start until the 12th. Tomorrow, we have a seminar first hour in the morning. The class finishes in 20 minutes, we can talk then.
Own Example	
Communicative Use in Context	BATTHLESHIP

Communicative Resource	PRESENT SIMPLE
Communicative	With the time connectors:
Use	WHEN, WHILE, AFTER, UNTIL, BY THE TIME, AS SOON AS.
Example	When I arrive home, I am going to have a cold shower. While I wait for my parents to arrive, you may as well lay the table. After the concert is over, we can grab something to eat. By the time we arrive home, it'll be late. As soon as I finish work, I am going to book a trip to Italy.
Own Example	

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Communicative Resource	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
Communicative Use	We use it to talk about CLOSED FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS: That is, agreements reached among parties for something to happen at a particular moment in the future.
Example	 Guys, I can't even breathe, tomorrow will be mad: At 9, I am going to the doctor. At 10, I am having coffee with my associates to discuss expansions. Then at noon, I am picking up a parcel at the post office. Lunchtime, I am eating with the teaching staff to discuss day-to-day issues.
Own Example	
Communicative Use in Context	BATTLESHIP

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

	Communicative Resource	FUTURE CONTINUOUS	
ĺ	Communicative	We use it to indicate that an action will be happening at a	
	Use	moment in the future; they can be something punctual or part	
		of a routine.	
	Example	 In a few moments, we will be driving past the famous Tower of London. In two hours, we will all be going home. In 36 days at this time, I will be travelling to Napoli. Tomorrow at 6, I will be heading for the dentist. I can't meet. 	
	Own Example		
	Communicative Use in Context	BATTLESHIP	

FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE

Communicative Resource	FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE
Communicative	We use it to indicate that an action will have been completed
Use	by a given moment in the future.
Example	 Tomorrow at this time, I will have arrived home. In ten minutes, I will have finished all I had to do. In two weeks, we will have finished all exams.
Own Example	
Communicative Use in Context	BATTLESHIP

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Communicative Resource	FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS	
Communicative	We use it to indicate that an action will have been in progress	
Use	for a while by a particular moment in the future; it may have not	
	finished and may go on.	
	 Next Monday, I will have been living here for 20 years. 	
Example	 Next year, I will have been working at this company for a 	
	whole decade.	
Own Example		

TO BE ABOUT TO DO

Communicative	TO DE ADOUT 1 (Doutout) Full Indivitive	
Resource	TO BE ABOUT + (Perfect) Full Infinitive	
Communicative	We use it to indicate that an action is moments away from	
Use	happening, on the point of happening. It applies to past,	
	present, and future.	
	o I was about to give up, but all of a sudden, something	
Example	dawned at me.	
	o I am about to leave; I can't talk now.	

	They were about to start having lunch when the doorbell rang.
Own Example	

(UN)LIKELY

Commur Resou		To be + (un)likely + (Perfect) Full Infinitive
Commun	nicative	We use it to indicate that something is (im)probable. It applies
Us	е	to past, present, and future.
Exam	nple	 I am likely to stay home tonight. They were quite likely to have stayed home, but in the end, they changed their minds. Unemployment is likely to keep rising. The day is rather unlikely to open up; we'll have to stay home.
Own Ex	ample	

Communicative Resource	It 'to be' + (un)likely that + SVO		
Communicative	We use it to indicate that something is (im)probable. It applies		
Use	to past, present, and future.		
Example	 It is likely that unemployment continues rising. It is quite unlikely that the day gets any better. It is quite likely that the situation gets better in the coming days. 		
Own Example			
Communicative			
Use in Context			

TO BE ON THE POINT OF Ving

Communicative Resource	TO BE ON THE POINT OF + Gerund		
Communicative	We use it to indicate that an action is moments away from		
Use	happening, about to happen. It applies to past, present, and		
	future.		
Example	 I was on the point of saying something, but I forgot. They were on the point of boarding the plane but they realized they had forgotten something. The class was on the point of starting when the fire alarm went off. 		
Own Example			

THE FUTURE: DECLENSION CHARTS

PRESENT SIMPLE POSITIVE					
SUBJECT	OBJECT				

PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE				
CLIDIFCT	VERB		ODJECT	
SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	MAIN VERB	OBJECT	
. T		1 T A 1		

PRESENT SIMPLE INTERROGATIVE					
AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT?		

	PRESENT SIMPLE WH- INTERROGATIVE					
WH	AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT?		

PRESENT CONTINUOUS POSITIVE				
SUBJECT	VERB		OBJECT	
SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	MAIN VERB	OBJECT	

PRESENT CONTINUOUS NEGATIVE				
SUBJECT	VERB		OBJECT	
SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	MAIN VERB	OBJECT	
		_ Y _ \		

PRESENT CONTINUOUS INTERROGATIVE				
AUXILIARY SUBJECT VERB OBJECT?				

	PRESENT CONTIUOUS WH- INTERROGATIVE				
WH	AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT?	

FUTURE SIMPLE WILL POSITIVE				
SUBJECT	VERB		OBJECT	
JODJECT	WILL	MAIN VERB	Object	

FUTURE SIMPLE WILL NEGATIVE				
SUBJECT	VERB		OBJECT	
SUBJECT	WON'T	MAIN VERB	OBJECT	
		_ V V \		

	FUTURE SIMPLE WILL INTERROGATIVE					
-	WILL	SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT?		
-	VVILL	3003201	V LIND	OBSECT.		
_						

	FUTURE SI	MPLE WILL WH- IN	NTERROGATIVE	
WH	WILL	SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT?

'BE GOING TO V' POSITIVE					
S + TO BE (+)	GOING TO	V	OBJECT		

'BE GOING TO V' NEGATIVE					
S + TO BE (-)	VE	ERB	OBJECT		
3 + 10 BE (-)	GOING TO	V	OBJECT		
		_ V _ V			

'BE GOING TO V' INTERROGATIVE					
C + TO DE (2)	VE	ERB	OBJECT?		
S + TO BE (?)	GOING TO	V	ODJECT:		

'BE GOING TO V' INTERROGATIVE					
WH-	S + TO BE (?)	VEI	RB	OBJECT?	
VV□-	3 + 10 BE (!)	GOING TO	V	OBJECT:	

FUTURE CONTINUOUS POSITIVE					
SUBJECT	VE	ERB	OBJECT		
SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	MAIN VERB	OBJECT		

FUTURE CONTINUOUS NEGATIVE					
SUBJECT	VE	ERB	OBJECT		
SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	MAIN VERB	OBJECT		

FUTURE CONTINUOUS INTERROGATIVE						
WILL	S	BE	MAIN VERB	OBJECT?		

FUTURE CONTIUOUS WH- INTERROGATIVE					
WH	WILL	SUBJECT	BE	MAIN VERB	OBJECT?

FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE POSITIVE					
SUBJECT	VE	ERB	OBJECT		
SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	MAIN VERB	OBJECT		

FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE NEGATIVE					
SUBJECT	VE	ERB	OBJECT		
SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	MAIN VERB	OBJECT		
	7.00				
		_ Y _ \			

FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE INTERROGATIVE								
WILL	S	HAVE	MAIN VERB	OBJECT?				

FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE WH- INTERROGATIVE							
WH	WILL	SUBJECT	HAVE	MAIN VERB	OBJECT?		

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS POSITIVE							
SUBJECT		VERB		OBJECT			
JOBJECT	AUX 1	AUX 2	MAIN VERB	OBJECT			

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS NEGATIVE							
SUBJECT		VERB	OBJECT				
SOBJECT	AUX 1	AUX 2	MAIN VERB	OBJECT			
		A. 1					
			_ Y _ A `				

	FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS INTERROGATIVE							
	WILL	S	HAVE	BEEN	MAIN VERB	OBJECT?		
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	FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS WH- INTERROGATIVE							
W	Ή	WILL SUBJECT HAVE BEEN MAIN VERB OBJECT?						

THE FUTURE: BATTLESHIP

PRESENT SIMPLE

YOUR OCEAN	AT 9 AM	AT 10 AM	AT 11 AM	AT 12 AM	AT 4 PM	AT 6 PM	AT 7PM	AT 8 PM
PLANE								
CONCERT								
BUS								
SHOW								
CLASS								

ENEMY'S OCEAN	AT 9 AM	AT 10 AM	AT 11 AM	AT 12 AM	AT 4 PM	AT 6 PM	AT 7PM	AT 8 PM
PLANE								
CONCERT								
BUS								
SHOW								
CLASS								

QUESTIONS: What time does the	leave/start? // Does it leave/start ———	→ ?
ANSWER: Yes, it leaves/starts	<mark>∕ → . // No</mark> , i <mark>t doesn'</mark> t leave/start ———	→ .

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

	YOUR OCEAN	GOING TO THE DENTIST	MEETING A FRIEND	TAKING THE DOG TO THE VET	HAVING A MEETING	HAVING COFFE WITH SB	GOING SHOPPING	TAKING A TEST	VISITING A RELATIVE
٦	OMORROW AT 10 AM								
T	OMORROW AT 6 PM								
	NEXT MONDAY								
	NEXT THURSDAY								
	AFTER CLASS								

ENEMY'S OCEAN	GOING TO THE DENTIST	MEETING A FRIEND	TAKING THE DOG TO THE VET	HAVING A MEETING	HAVING COFFE WITH SB	GOING SHOPPING	TAKING A TEST	VISITING A RELATIVE
TOMORROW AT 10 AM								
TOMORROW AT 6 PM								
NEXT MONDAY								
NEXT THURSDAY								
AFTER CLASS								

QUESTIONS: What are you doing	? <mark>// Are yo</mark> u ——→ ?
ANSWER: Yes, I am	No, I am not —

FUTURE SIMPLE WILL

	OUR EAN	GO TO THE DENTIST	MEET A FRIEND	TAKE THE DOG TO THE VET	HAVE A MEETING	HAVE COFFE WITH SB	GO SHOPPING	TAKE A TEST	VISIT A RELATIVE
	TER DAY								
TON	IIGHT								
	DRROW NING								
	ORROW NING								
	HIS KEND								

ENEMY'S OCEAN	GO TO THE DENTIST	MEET A FRIEND	TAKE THE DOG TO THE VET	HAVE A MEETING	HAVE COFFE WITH SB	GO SHOPPING	TAKE A TEST	VISIT A RELATIVE
LATER TODAY								
TONIGHT								
TOMORROW EVENING								
TOMORROW MORNING								
THIS WEEKEND								

BE GOING TO DO

YOUR OCEAN	TRAVEL ABROAD	START A BUSINESS	CATCH UP ON PENDING WORK	MEET A FRIEND	STUDY SOMETHING NEW	GO ON A TRIP	LEARN SOMETHING NEW	HOLD A PARTY
THIS WEEKEND								
ON YOUR NEXT HOLIDAY								
ON SUNDAY								
NEXT YEAR								
THIS SUMMER								

ENEMY'S OCEAN	TRAVEL ABROAD	START A BUSINESS	CATCH UP ON PENDING WORK	MEET A FRIEND	STUDY SOMETHING NEW	GO ON A TRIP	LEARN SOMETHING NEW	HOLD A PARTY
THIS WEEKEND								
ON YOUR NEXT HOLIDAY								
ON SUNDAY								
NEXT YEAR								
THIS SUMMER								

QUESTIONS: What are you going to do ? // Are you going to ? ANSWER: Yes, I am going to . // No, I am not going to . . .

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

	YOUR OCEAN	WATCHING TV	RUNNING ERRANDS	TALKING ON THE PHONE	WATCHING THE GAME	PREPARING MEAKLS	GOING SHOPPING	WORKING	STUDYING
	TOMORROW AT THIS TIME								
	TOMORROW AT 10 PM								
	MONDAY AT NOON								
	THIS SATURDAY EVENING								
,	TONIGHT AFTER DINNER								

ENEMY'S OCEAN	WATCHING TV	RUNNING ERRANDS	TALKING ON THE PHONE	WATCHING THE GAME	PREPARING MEAKLS	GOING SHOPPING	WORKING	STUDYING
TOMORROW AT THIS TIME								
TOMORROW AT 10 PM								
MONDAY AT NOON								
THIS SATURDAY EVENING								
TONIGHT AFTER DINNER								

QUESTIONS: What will you be doing √? // Will you be ————>?

ANSWER: Yes, I will be ————>. // No, I will not be————>.

FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE

YOUR OCEAN	FINISHED READING A BOOK	FINISHED A COURSE	IMPROVED MY/YOUR ENGLISH	GOT BETTER AT STH	LEARNT STH NEW	EARNED A LOT OF MONEY	TAKEN THE OFF. CAMBRIDGE EXAM	IMPROVED MY/YOUR COOKING SKILLS
BY TOMORROW AT THIS TIME								
BY THE END OF THE WEEK								
BY THE END OF THE SCHOOL YEAR								
BY THE END OF THE YEAR								
IN 10 DAYS								

ENEMY'S OCEAN	FINISHED READING A BOOK	FINISHED A COURSE	IMPROVED MY/YOUR ENGLISH	GOT BETTER AT STH	LEARNT STH NEW	EARNED A LOT OF MONEY	TAKEN THE OFF. CAMBRIDGE EXAM	IMPROVED MY/YOUR COOKING SKILLS
BY TOMORROW AT THIS TIME								
BY THE END OF THE WEEK								
BY THE END OF THE SCHOOL YEAR								
BY THE END OF THE YEAR								
IN 10 DAYS								

QUESTIONS: What will you have done	? / <mark>/ Will yo</mark> u have ——	?
ANSWER: Yes, I will have //	No. I will not have ———	→