

◎ The Aberdeen Morning Show

- Jill: Hello, and welcome to the *Morning Show* with Jill Redfern. Our weather team tells us that the weather will be fine this weekend, so call us and tell us about your ideas for activities. Well, here's *my* first tip:
 5 The band Céilidh Mòr are going to play at a ceilidh at Murray's in Aberdeen tomorrow, so bring your dancing shoes! I won't tell you any more about that yet, but I promise you it'll be *really* wild! And now here's our first call. – Hello, Susan.
- 10 Susan: Good morning, Jill. I've got a tip for hikers. The Aberdeen Hiking Club are going to go on a great hike on the coast path on Sunday.
- Jill: Oh, I'm sure that will be great. Can you tell us any more about it?
 15 Susan: Yes, of course. The hike starts at the Maritime Museum at 9 am. I expect they'll get to the Coaster's Café at lunchtime.
- Jill: Are you going to do the hike, too?
 Susan: No, I can't. I'll be busy. But I want to go next time!
 20 Jill: Thanks for the idea, Susan. Here's our next call. – Hello there, Bruce. What's your idea for the weekend?
- Bruce: Hi, Jill. Well, I'm going to watch the friendly football game between Scotland and England here on Saturday afternoon.
 25 Jill: Yes, that will be an exciting game! Robert from the sports team is going to be there.
 Bruce: Well, I won't: I've got a broken leg! But I'm going to watch the game on TV. I'm sure England won't win this time!
 Jill: Hm, we'll see how Scotland plays on Saturday, won't we? We all hope they'll win.



1 Is that right?

Which of these things does Jill Redfern talk about in her radio show?



2 Will or won't?

1. The weather • be • fine this weekend. → The weather **will be** fine ...
2. The ceilidh • be boring, so please come!
3. I promise • be • it • *really* wild!
4. I'm sure the hikers • have a lot of fun.
5. They • have lunch at the Coaster's Café.
6. Sorry, but I • have time to go on the hike.
7. You • really enjoy the game on Saturday.
8. My leg is broken, so I • be at the game.
9. What do you think: • Scotland win?



3 After the Morning Show

Lots of people call Jill Redfern and ask questions.

Your partner asks the questions.

You give the short answers.

1. I'd like to do the hike. Will • on Sunday • rain • it • ? – No, it ...
2. the hikers • get back • to Aberdeen • will • for lunch • ? – No, ...
3. other bands • will • at the ceilidh • there be • ? – Yes, ...
4. will • I • any interesting birds • on the coast path • see • ? – Yes, ...
5. another *Morning Show* • be • there • will • on Sunday • ? – No, ...
6. the game • Scotland • win • on Saturday • ? – I don't know. We'll know on Sunday!

(→ G1, 2)



WB p. 9/1



4 A game: Fortune-telling

What will you be, where will you work in the future?

Make cards with useful verbs.



One pupil takes two cards and tells another pupil about his/her future. What will he/she do? What won't he/she do?

Example: **work** – You'll work on an oil platform. You won't work as a doctor.

5 What is going to happen?

Look at the pictures and say what is going to happen. Start like this: 1. Barker is going to ...



WB p. 9/2



6 Will or going to?

1. Uncle Bruce is sure that Scotland ■ (win) the game against England.
2. He ■ (watch) the game on TV with some friends.
3. Susan hopes the hike with the Aberdeen Hiking Club ■ (be) great.
4. Jill ■ (give) more information about the ceilidh later.
5. Rob's dad in London has promised: "I ■ (not forget) your birthday!"
6. It is Rob's birthday next week. He ■ (go) to the cinema in Aberdeen.

TIP

will = you are sure
you hope
you promise

going to = you have a plan

(→ G3)

WB p. 10/3



7 Your turn: Write an e-mail

Write an e-mail to a British friend. Tell her or him about your week – about what you did and what you are going to do at the weekend. What things do you hope will happen?

WB p. 10/4

It's a hard job

Rob is with Uncle Bruce in his office at home. He wants to know about his uncle's job on the oil platforms.

Bruce: It's a hard job, Rob, but if I don't do it, no one will!

I look after three oil platforms in the North Sea.

5 I travel by helicopter and check the computer equipment in the weather stations. I always tell my people: If there's a problem, come to me!

Rob: And what do the computers do? Do they send you messages?

10 Bruce: Yes, they do. If I'm not in my office, I can get messages on my mobile.

Rob: Why is the weather so important on the platforms?

Bruce: If there's a big thunderstorm, the workers mustn't be out on the platform. It's my job to tell them before the storm arrives. Look at this storm on the computer, for example! If it's a very bad one, they'll stop work right away. I also tell them when fog is coming. Look: There's fog near the platforms in the north now. And if it's too foggy, helicopters won't leave or land. Bad storms often come when workers want to fly home for their holiday. That's life!

20 Rob: What do the storm warnings and weather reports look like?

Bruce: I use a lot of pictures for thunderstorms, high waves, 25 strong winds, heavy rain. Things like that. If I don't use the pictures, people won't understand right away.

Rob: When I come again this summer, will you take me to one of the platforms?

Bruce: We'll see, Rob.



These are Bruce's pictures in his weather report:

= clouds / cloudy

= thunderstorms

= wind / windy

= rain / rainy

= fog / foggy

= sun / sunny

= high waves

8 Match the parts

- a) 1. If Bruce does not do the job,
2. If there is a big thunderstorm,
3. If it is a very bad storm,
4. If it is too foggy,
5. If Bruce does not use pictures,
6. If Bruce is not in his office,

helicopters will not leave or land.
the workers must not be out on the platforms.
people will not understand right away.
he can get messages on his mobile.
the workers will stop work right away.
no one will.

- b) *Find the rule: Look at the if-clauses in the text. What tense is the if-clause, what tense is the main clause? Make a list.*

WB p. 11/5

if-clause	main clause
If I don't do it,	no one will.
...	...

9 What will happen if ... ?

What ideas has Emma got about her future with Rob?

Start like this: If I go to Aberdeen and stay with Rob and his uncle, I'll do lots of things. If I do lots of things, I'll even ... Go on, please.

even fly in a helicopter → my life be more exciting → be more popular with boys → Rob like me more → be very happy → everything be great!

WB p. 11/6



TIP

if = maybe! when = yes!

(→ G5)

10 If or when?

Rob and his mother must go back to London soon.

Complete the sentences with 'if' or 'when'.

1. I see Sam at school on Monday, I'll show him my photos of Scotland.
2. I haven't got too much homework in the evening, I'll listen to my new CD with Terry.
3. I can get a postcard of my favourite London football team in Greenwich, I'll send it to Uncle Bruce.
4. Uncle Bruce is going to visit us in September. we walk round London, I'll show him my favourite places.
5. he invites me, I can visit Uncle Bruce again.
6. I go back to Scotland, maybe Uncle Bruce will take me on a helicopter trip.

11 Listening: A weather report

- a) Listen to Uncle Bruce's weather report for the three oil platforms.
- b) Then make a chart like the one here and complete it.

	morning	afternoon	evening
Beryl Alpha			
Brent Charlie			
Janice			

⟨c⟩ Use your chart and talk about the weather with your partner.

A: What will the weather be like at Beryl Alpha tomorrow?

B: In the morning it will be ...

Talking about the future: The Aberdeen Morning Show

weather ['weðə]	Wetter
ceilidh ['keɪli]	(schottisches Fest, bei dem getanzt und musiziert wird) →
to promise ['prɒmɪs]	versprechen →
call [kɔ:l]	Anruf →
hiker ['haɪkə]	Wanderer, Wandererin
hike [haɪk]	Wanderung →
to hope [həʊp]	hoffen →
fortune-telling [fɔ:tʃu:n,telɪŋ]	Wahrsagerei
fortune [fɔ:tʃu:n]	Schicksal

4

Talking about conditions: It's a hard job

office ['ɒfɪs]	Büro
if [ɪf]	wenn, falls; ob
helicopter ['helɪkɒptə]	Helikopter, Hubschrauber
message ['mesɪdʒ]	Nachricht →
thunderstorm ['θʌndəstɔ:m]	Gewitter
worker ['wɜ:kə]	Arbeiter, Arbeiterin →
work [wɜ:k]	Arbeit →
fog [fɒg]	Nebel
foggy ['fɒgi]	neblig
to land [lænd]	landen
warning ['wo:nɪŋ]	Warnung
cloud [klaʊd]	Wolke
cloudy ['klaʊdi]	wolkig →
sunny ['sʌni]	sonnig
if-clause ['ɪfklo:z]	if-Satz
main clause ['meɪn klo:z]	Hauptsatz

8

! Achtung Aussprache

I'll be back at 7 o'clock, I *promise*.

Can I use your phone, please?
I must make a *call*.

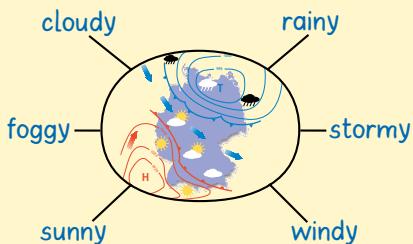


You can go on beautiful *hikes* in the Scottish Highlands.
to hope → *hope*

Hello, can I leave a *message* for Terry, please?



worker → *to work*
A lot of workers work on the new oil platform.
It is hard *work*.



G1 Das Will-Futur The will future

Du kennst schon das *going to future*. Damit drückt man einen Plan für die Zukunft oder ein zukünftiges Vorhaben aus:

I'm going to visit Edinburgh tomorrow.

Eine weitere Möglichkeit, Zukünftiges darzustellen, bietet das *will future*:



I		see you tonight.	Ich werde dich heute Abend sehen.	
It		rain tomorrow.	Es regnet morgen. / Es wird morgen regnen.	
You He / she / it We They	will / 'll	like Scotland!	Du wirst Er / sie / es wird Ihr werdet Wir / sie werden	Schottland mögen!

In der deutschen gesprochenen Sprache verwenden wir oft die Gegenwart, um über Zukünftiges zu sprechen. Dir ist bestimmt in den Beispielsätzen oben aufgefallen, dass das im Englischen nicht immer möglich ist. Bei bestimmten Sprechabsichten muss man das *will future* benutzen, und zwar:

The Highlands **will have**
another cold but sunny day
tomorrow.
Rob **will be** 13 next year.

► wenn du etwas über zukünftige Ereignisse sagen möchtest, die nicht von eigenen Entscheidungen abhängen, sondern von äußeren Umständen (z. B. das Wetter oder das Alter).

I think Scotland **will win** the
match, not England.

► wenn man Vermutungen über die Zukunft ausdrücken möchte mit Wendungen wie *I promise*, *I hope*, *I'm sure* oder *I think*.

- Das *will future* wird aus *will* + Infinitiv ohne *to* gebildet und ist für alle Personen gleich.
- Häufig wird die Kurzform verwendet, vor allem nach Personalpronomen, z. B. *he will = he'll*.

G2 Die Verneinung des Will-Futur; Fragen mit Kurzantwort

Negative sentences in the *will future*; questions with short answers

Will I need a pullover tomorrow? – Yes, you will . It'll be cold tomorrow.	Brauche ich morgen einen Pullover? – Ja. Es wird morgen kalt.
Will Uncle Bruce come with us to the mountains this afternoon? – No, he won't . His leg still hurts.	Kommt Onkel Bruce heute Nachmittag mit uns in die Berge? – Nein. Sein Bein tut noch weh.

- Die Verneinung von *will* bildet man mit *will + not*.

- Die Kurzform der Verneinung lautet für alle Personen gleich: **won't**: z. B. **they will not** → **they won't**; **I will not** → **I won't**; **you will not** → **you won't** usw.
- Fragen mit dem **will future** fängt man für alle Personen mit **will** an.
- Für negative Kurzantworten brauchst du immer **won't**: **No, he won't**.



Verwechsle nicht **won't** [wəʊnt] mit **want** [wɒnt]! Sie werden anders ausgesprochen und haben auch ganz unterschiedliche Bedeutungen.



G3 Gegenüberstellung: Das *Will*-Futur und das *Going-to*-Futur

The *will* future and the *going to* future

Seite 2

Jetzt kennst du schon zwei Möglichkeiten, um Zukünftiges auszudrücken, das **going to future** und das **will future**.

Welche der beiden Formen du wählen musst, hängt davon ab, was du mitteilen willst. Hier findest du die verschiedenen Situationen im Überblick:

Du willst beschreiben, was du vor hast. Du hast einen bestimmten Plan.	going to future	We're going to visit a different Scottish castle today. I love castles! We aren't going to listen to bagpipes again this evening, are we? – Yes, we are. What's the problem?
Du möchtest über absehbare Ereignisse in der (sehr) nahen Zukunft reden. Die Anzeichen sind schon zu sehen (z. B. die dunklen Wolken, die den Regen ankündigen).	going to future	Oh, no! It's almost nine o'clock. → I'm going to be late. Look at those clouds. → It's going to rain.
Du möchtest etwas vorhersagen, was nicht von einem eigenen Plan abhängt. Du kannst es nicht beeinflussen (wie z. B. beim Wetter).	will future	Will it be a nice day tomorrow? Let's do something. Don't worry, it won't rain. I'll be 13 in October.
Wenn du vermutest, was geschehen wird, benutzt du häufig I'm sure , I think und I promise .	will future	I'm sure it'll be fun at the party with my new Scottish friends tonight. You really like Scotland. You'll be living here in five years, I know it! Will I understand everything when I'm in Edinburgh? – Yes, you will . Don't worry.

G4 Bedingungssätze in der einfachen Gegenwart

Conditional sentences in the simple present

Ein Bedingungssatz besteht aus einem *if*-Satz und einem Hauptsatz. Im *if*-Satz drückst du eine Bedingung aus. Im Hauptsatz sagst du dann, was passiert, wenn diese Bedingung erfüllt wird:

Erfüllbare Bedingung im <i>if</i> -Satz	Folge für die Zukunft im Hauptsatz – <i>will-future</i>
If you go to Edinburgh, If we don't go up the mountain,	I'll come with you. we won't have a good view of Loch Ness.

- ▶ Im *if*-Satz verwendest du das *simple present*.
- ▶ Im Hauptsatz wird meist das *will future* verwendet.
- ▶ Natürlich kann man den *if*-Satz und den Hauptsatz auch einfach umkehren, wie Tom:

I'll give you some milk
if you give me some
cheese.



Erfüllbare Bedingung im <i>if</i> -Satz	Folge für die Zukunft im Hauptsatz – <i>modal, imperative</i>
If we hurry up, If there's a storm,	we can get that bus to the next Scottish village. you mustn't spend the day in the Highlands.
If there are any questions, If you come home late,	ask Uncle Bruce. don't be too loud!

- ▶ Man kann aber an Stelle von *will/won't* auch Modalverben in der Gegenwart wie *can* und *must* oder die Befehlsform (*ask*, *don't*) einsetzen.

Will und **won't** im Satz?
Dann ist für **if** oder **when**
kein Platz!



G5 Gegenüberstellung: *If* und *when*

If and *when*

If(wenn, falls) und *when* (dann, wenn) können im Deutschen beide mit „wenn“ übersetzt werden. Im Englischen muss man aber je nach Situation unterscheiden:

<p>If I see you tomorrow, I'll give you the CD. (Ich weiß noch nicht, ob ich dich morgen sehen werde. Aber falls ich dich sehe, werde ich dir die CD geben.)</p> <p>When I see you tomorrow, I'll give you the CD. (Ich sehe dich morgen auf jeden Fall. Das ist sicher. Dann werde ich dir die CD geben.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wenn man nicht sicher ist, ob man etwas tun wird oder ob etwas geschieht, verwendet man <i>if</i>. ▶ Wenn man fest vorhat, etwas zu tun, oder sicher weiß, dass ein Ereignis eintritt, dann verwendet man <i>when</i>.
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1 What will be on next week? (→ PB p. 1; G1,2)

Lots of people call Annie at the Information Centre in Aberdeen and ask her about next week. Write down her answers.

1. Are there any football matches next week?

Aberdeen • play • against Inverness • on Saturday

Aberdeen will play

- 2 I'd like to go to a pop concert on Wednesday evening.

"Jade" • give • concert • at 8 o'clock

A new play • open • at the theatre • on Friday evening

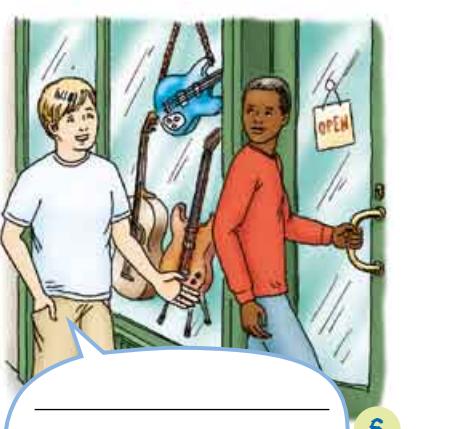
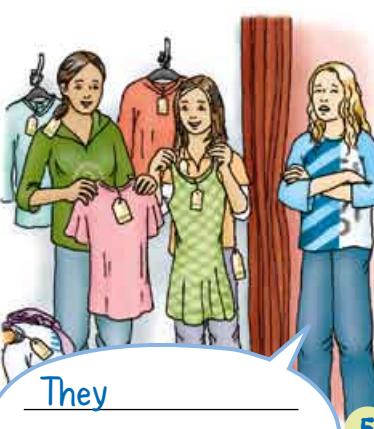
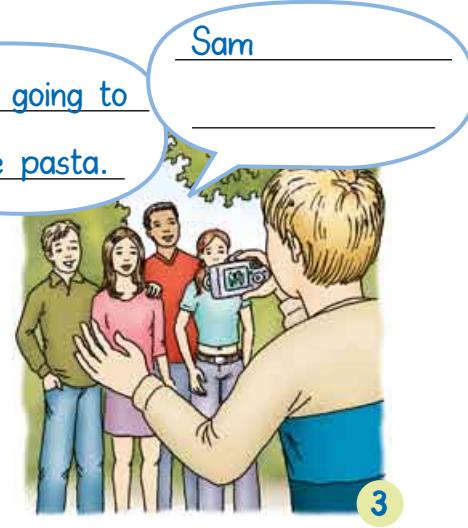
- 3 I'm very interested in the theatre. Is there anything in Aberdeen for me?

The hikers • walk on the coast • on Sunday morning

- 4 Are there any activities outside at the weekend?

"The Scotties" • perform • at a ceilidh • on Saturday evening.

- 5 Where can I listen to real Scottish music?



3 Will or going to? (→ PB p. 2; G3)

Finish Rob's e-mail to Sam.

Hi Sam,

It's the big football day today. Uncle Bruce _____ the match

this afternoon. _____ on TV in England, too?

Mum and I _____ a castle on the coast next Monday. –

I hope it _____. I promise I' _____ you a photo of

the castle. Uncle Bruce can't come, but I know he _____ bored

without us! I'm excited because Uncle Bruce _____ me

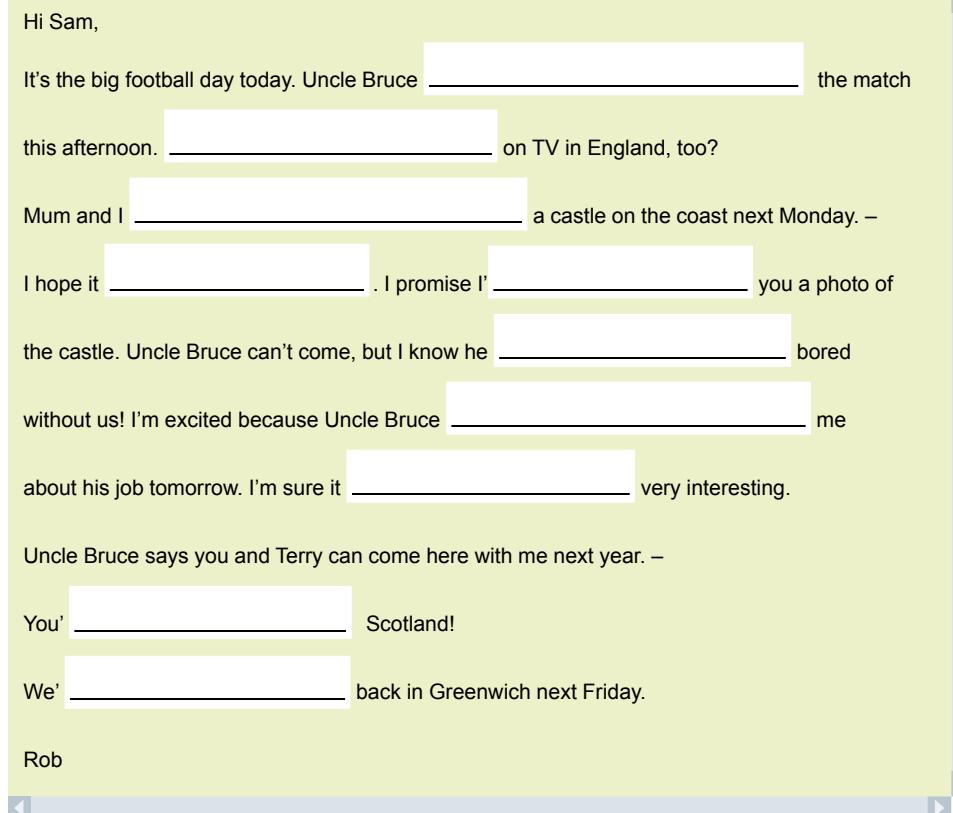
about his job tomorrow. I'm sure it _____ very interesting.

Uncle Bruce says you and Terry can come here with me next year. –

You' _____ Scotland!

We' _____ back in Greenwich next Friday.

Rob



watch

it • be

visit

not rain

send

feel

tell

be

love

be

4 A game: What are they going to do? (→ PB p. 2)

- a) In groups of four make cards with ideas for different activities (one activity per card!):

Example:

go on a hike
go swimming in a loch
learn to play the bagpipes
dance at a ceilidh
visit an oil platform
etc.



- b) Every pupil takes a card. (Don't show it to the others!) – This is the activity you are going to do.

Example:

I'm going to go on a hike.

- c) Write down what you have already done for your activity. Write down what you hope or think about it.

Examples:

I've packed my bag.
I think I'll be very tired.

- d) Play the game. – One pupil starts. He/she gives the others a bit of his/her information.

Example: I'm wearing my strongest shoes.

The others try to guess what he/she is going to do. They can ask different questions, too.

Example: Will you be outside?

If the group can't guess the activity, they must ask for more information.

Example:

Peter: I hope I'll see beautiful lakes.
Janet: Are you going to go on a hike?
Peter: Yes, I am.
Janet: Now it's my turn!



5 If you have time (→ PB p. 3; G 4)

Rob is going to go to Aberdeen on the bus. What tips does Uncle Bruce give him? Write down his sentences.

1. If you have time, you can visit the harbour.
2. If you _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

TIP

If you ... (simple present),
you will/won't (can/must)



have time ✓
go to the harbour
have enough money
weather • good
miss the last bus

see the lighthouse
walk home
visit the harbour ✓
have a good view of the coast
buy the latest football magazine



6 Tandem activity: What will you do if ... ? (→ PB p. 4)

Emma and Lisa are talking. Decide who is A and who is B. Take turns to ask and answer the questions. Check your partner's sentences.

A Emma

1. What • you • do • if • Jade • wear • your new T-shirt • again?
(I'll hide my clothes in my wardrobe.)
2. (What will you do if Rob brings bagpipes back from Scotland?)
I • learn • to play • the bagpipes.
3. What • you • do • if • Sam • not remember • your birthday?
(I won't invite him to my party.)
4. (What will you do if Rob's uncle doesn't invite you to Scotland?)
I • go • there • on holiday • with Nasreen.
5. What • you • do • if • it • rain • at the big concert • in the park • on Saturday?
(I'll get wet, but I'll have a great time.)
6. (What will you do if Rob likes another girl in Scotland?)
I • not be • happy.
Let's talk about something else, Lisa!

1. (What will you do if Jade wears your new T-shirt again?)
I • hide • my clothes • in my wardrobe.
2. What • you • do • if • Rob • brings bagpipes • back from Scotland?
(I'll learn to play the bagpipes.)
3. (What will you do if Sam doesn't remember your birthday?)
I • not invite • him • to my party.
4. What • you • do • if • Rob's uncle • not invite • you • to Scotland?
(I'll go there on holiday with Nasreen.)
5. (What will you do if it rains at the big concert in the park on Saturday?)
I • get wet • but • I • have • a great time.
6. (What • you • do • if • Rob • likes • another girl • in Scotland?)
(I won't be happy.)

B Lisa

7 Language: What will happen to Lisa in the future?

What does the fortune-teller tell Lisa?



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

8 Language: What will happen if ...?

Read what these tourists want to do in Scotland.

Say what will happen if they do it.

1. Frank and Ben want to climb Ben Nevis. (have • wonderful view)

If they climb Ben Nevis,

2. Marco would love to buy bagpipes. (have • problems • neighbours)

3. The Schmidts plan to visit Edinburgh Castle. (find out • kings and queens)

4. It is Nicole's dream to find the Loch Ness monster. (become • famous)

9 Language: Will you do this for me?

Pete's friend Dan isn't always easy. What does he say to Pete?

1. Pete: Show me your souvenirs of Italy, please, Dan.

come house

Dan: I'll show you my souvenirs if you

2. Pete: Can you give me the address of the Loch Ness Monster Club?

find

Dan: _____

3. Pete: Don't tell my parents about my silly mistake – please!

not ask

Dan: _____

4. Pete: Come to the park with me this afternoon.

not rain

Dan: _____

5. Pete: Don't forget football training on Thursday.

remind

Dan: _____