

COUCHSURFING**Couch Surfing Report- BBC News**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tbcvVkIUZQY>

I Before you watch, match these words from the report to their definitions:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Resourceful | a. a sudden failure of something, such as an institution, a business or a course of action |
| 2. Couch | b. an extra amount of money that you must pay in addition to the usual price |
| 3. Willing (adj) | c. to let someone stay in your house |
| 4. Surcharge | d. a small hotel or private home where people can pay to spend the night |
| 5. Collapse (noun) | e. ready or pleased to help and not needing to be persuaded |
| 6. Premise | f. good at finding effective ways to deal with problems |
| 7. To put someone up | g. a chance to understand something or learn more about it |
| 8. A guest house | h. a principle that you consider to be true, that you base other ideas and actions on |
| 9. Insight | i. a long comfortable seat for two or more people to sit on |

II Now watch the report and answer the questions below:

1. What exactly is "couchsurfing"?

2. "The era of cheap travel is over." What reasons are given for this?

3. How do couchsurfing websites work?

4. How much did the number of people couchsurfing grow during the year that this report was made?

5. Who is Brian? Where's he from? Where did he stay, and for how long?

6. *What does Brian like about couchsurfing?*

7. *What gave the reporter the right to go couchsurfing in one of the world's most expensive cities?*

8. How much is a room in an average hotel in Tokyo?

9. What did the reporter sleep on?

10. *What did the reporter gain from couchsurfing in Tokyo?*

TED Talk: Clarissa Howe – Couchsurfing

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-GJ9Si_Iy-o

III Watch the talk and answer the questions below:

1. At the beginning of her talk, Clarissa gives examples of three couchsurfers she has hosted. Where are they from? Where have they travelled? Name something remarkable about each one.

2. What sort of people may be interested in attending Couchsurfing Community Meetings, other than the couchsurfers and hosts?

3. Some people may have misgivings about the safety of couchsurfing. Name three things the website provides to counter these misgivings.

4. What cultural misunderstanding arose between the host, Tiana, from Germany and her guests from Hong Kong?

'Will' & 'be going to', what's the difference?

Will + infinitive	Be going to + infinitive
<p>A decision at the moment of speaking:</p> <p>Julie: There's no milk. John: Really? In that case, I'll go and get some.</p>	<p>A decision <u>before</u> the moment of speaking:</p> <p>Julie: There's no milk. John: I know. I'm going to go and get some when this TV programme finishes.</p>
<p>A prediction based on opinion:</p> <p>I think the Conservatives will win the next election.</p>	<p>A prediction based on something we can see (or hear) now:</p> <p>The Conservatives are going to win the election. They already have most of the votes.</p>
<p>A future fact:</p> <p>The sun will rise tomorrow.</p>	
<p>For promises / requests / refusals / offers:</p> <p>I'll help you tomorrow, if you like.</p>	

More examples:

(The phone rings) Julie: **I'll get** it! ('I'm going to get it' is very strange, because it makes us think that Julie knew the phone was going to ring before it did).

I'm going to go on holiday next week. ('I'll go on holiday next week' makes it sound like you've only just decided at that minute. Of course, this is possible, but normally we plan our holidays more in advance!).

Other points about the future:

- We use the present continuous tense for definite future arrangements. Often, it doesn't really matter if we choose 'be going to' or the present continuous. In the following example, there is really very little difference in meaning:

I'm going to the cinema tonight.

I'm going to go to the cinema tonight.

- We use the present simple tense in two cases. First, we use it for a timetabled event in the future, like public transport or the start of a class:

My train **leaves** at six tonight.

His class **starts** at 9am tomorrow.

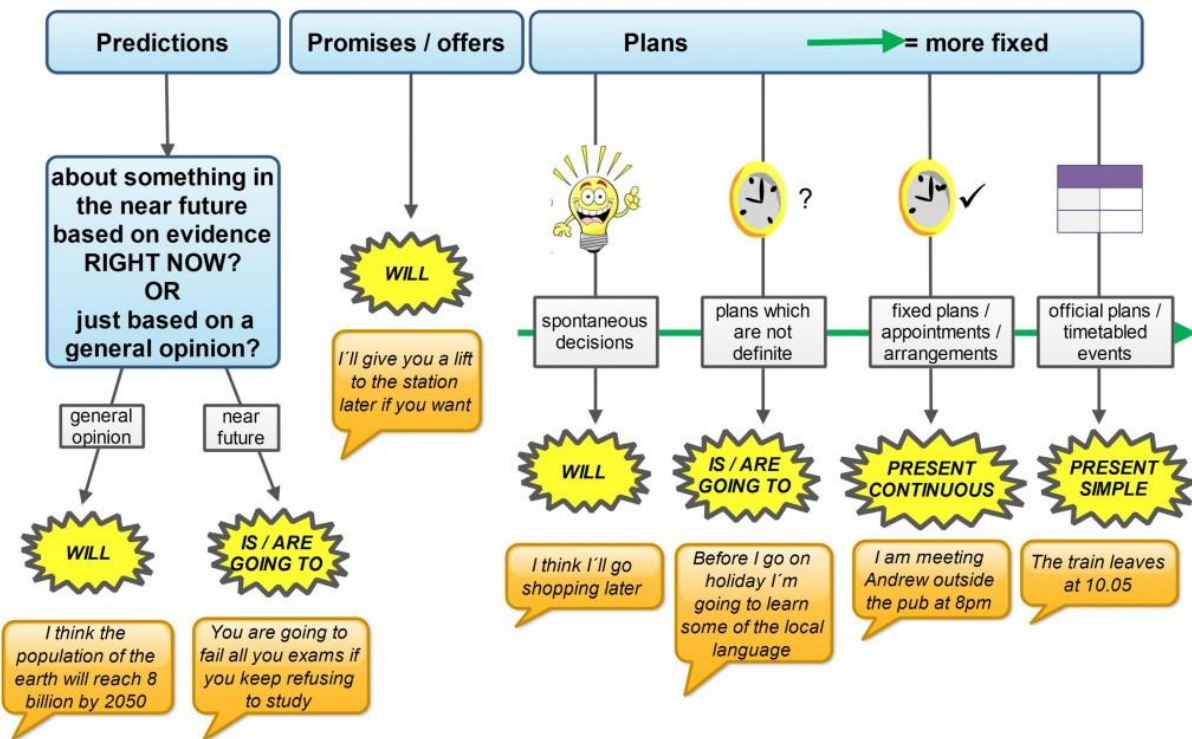
- Finally, we use present simple after certain words, when the sentence has a future meaning. These words are: **before / after / as soon as / until / when**:

I'll call you when I **get** home.

She's going to study after she **finishes** dinner.

Please drink some water as soon as you **complete** the race.

Talking about the Future - Plans / Promises / Predictions -Which tense do we need?



I Write sentences about the situations using present continuous, ‘will’ or ‘be going to’

- a) You have decided to learn to drive. What do you say? (learn)
.....
- b) Your friend is going to the railway station. You offer to take her to the railway station. (take)
.....
- c) You see that two cars are going very fast towards each other. What do you say? (crash)
.....
- d) You bought a new book to your mother by her favourite writer. What do you say? (love)
.....
- e) Your friend has just told you her secret. You promise not to tell it. What do you say? (tell)
.....
- f) There’s a film on Friday at 9 and you’ve decided to see it with a friend. You’ve already bought your ticket. What do you say? (go)
.....
- g) You see that your friend is filling up a bucket with water and he’s going out to his car. What do you ask him? (wash)
.....
- h) You want to buy a new car. What do you say? (buy)
.....
- i) You want to know if your friend is free on Saturday. What do you say? (do)
.....
- j) You are on a wedding party. The married couple doesn’t look happy. What do you say? (think, be happy)
.....

II Fill in the blanks with the correct FUTURE forms : (Will / Going to / Present Continuous / Simple Present)

1. A: What you (do) when you grow up?
B: I (be) an acrobat in a circus.
2. I haven't seen him for a long time but I think I
(recognize) him.
3. A: I need some tokens to telephone my friend.
B: I (give) you some.
4. I got the plane tickets. I (fly) on Sunday.
5. A: Have you got any plans for the summer?
B: Yes, we (go) to Italy in June.
6. Don't play with those matches; you burn
yourself.
7. A: Whose is that night dress?
B : It's mine. I (wear) it at John's graduation
party.
8. A: Why did you call your grandma?
B: I (visit) her at the weekend.
9. If your passport isn't valid any more, you
(not / be able to) go abroad this month.
- 10.A: What are you doing with that brush?
B: I (paint) my room.
- 11.A: Why are you wearing your anorak?
B: I (go) out.
- 12.I don't know the meaning of this word so I
(look) it up in the dictionary.
- 13.Look out! You (hurt) yourself with that
knife.
- 14.A: I've got a terrible headache.
B: Have you? Wait there and I (get) an
aspirin for you.
- 15.Mother: Your face is dirty.
Child : All right. I (wash) it.
- 16.A: What timethe next bus (arrive)?
B: 13 minutes later.
- 17..... you (open) the door for me, please?
- 18.We're early. The film (start) at 2:30. Why don't we go
and have something to drink?
- 19.He (call) the police as soon as he gets home.
- 20.A: What you (do) with that dress?
B: I (shorten) the skirt.

