

GRAMMAR

WAYS TO SPEAK ABOUT THE FUTURE

THE BASICS

PREDICTIONS		INTENTIONS / ARRANGEMENTS	
FUTURE SIMPLE	<i>Do you think it will rain?</i>	FUTURE SIMPLE	— <i>Simon needs someone to talk to.</i> — <i>I'll give him a ring later on.</i>
BE GOING TO + INFINITIVE	<i>Mary looks very pale. She's going to faint.</i>	BE GOING TO + INFINITIVE	<i>I am going to visit my neighbour.</i>
FUTURE CONTINUOUS	<i>This time next week, he'll be sightseeing in Singapore.</i>	PRESENT CONTINUOUS	<i>We are meeting tomorrow at Victoria Station.</i>
FUTURE PERFECT	<i>By next year he'll have written another book.</i>	PRESENT SIMPLE	<i>The meeting starts at 7:45 p.m.</i>
FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS	<i>They'll have been working on this project for two months next week.</i>	FUTURE CONTINUOUS	<i>Sorry I can't meet you tomorrow. I'll be having a meeting.</i>

THE PARTICULARS

PREDICTIONS

FUTURE SIMPLE	<i>I'm sure Jack'll be late. (I know him. He never comes on time.)</i>	Я уверен, что Джек опоздает . (Я знаю, что он всегда опаздывает.)	Предположение, основанное на мнении говорящего
BE GOING TO	<i>Jack is going to be late. (He's just called. He's stuck in a traffic jam.)</i>	Джек опоздает . (Он только что звонил и сообщил, что застрял в пробке.)	Предположение, основанное на фактах
FUTURE CONTINUOUS	<i>In a few years, people will be looking for these articles.</i>	Через несколько лет люди будут искать эти статьи.	Действие, которое будет происходить в определенный момент или период времени в будущем
FUTURE PERFECT	<i>By that time he'll have finished school.</i>	К этому времени он окончит школу.	Действие, которое закончится к определенному моменту в будущем
FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS	<i>Next year I'll have been working for the company for ten years.</i>	В следующем году будет десять лет, как я работаю в этой компании.	Действие, которое будет продолжаться в течение некоторого времени до определенного момента в будущем

TIME EXPRESSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FORMS USED FOR PREDICTION

Future Simple/Be going to	<i>at 6 o'clock, tonight, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, on Monday, in two / three days, one of these days, next week / month / year, soon</i>
Future Continuous	<i>this time tomorrow / on Tuesday / next week, at that time, in a few (five, twenty) years</i>
Future Perfect	<i>by then, by the / that time, within the next hour / week / month</i>
Future Perfect Continuous	<i>by ... for, e.g. By September I'll have been teaching for 20 years.</i>

FUTURE SIMPLE vs BE GOING TO

Form	Future Simple	Be going to
Use	Predictions based on the speaker's <u>opinion or past experience</u> . This form can refer to <u>any time in the future</u> .	Predictions based on some <u>evidence in the present</u> that something will definitely happen. It is normally used to speak about <u>the near future</u> .
Examples	<i>In a few years laptop computers will be as common as telephones.</i>	<i>(Aboard a plane) "This is your captain speaking. I'm afraid we're going to be a bit late. We're running into headwinds."</i>

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form (the Future Simple or Be going to).

- On Friday the TV stations announced it (snow) next week.
- I'm sure they (reach) agreement on the issue.
- I have just talked to the doctor and he says you (be) all right.
- Jack, look out! You (crash) into that road sign.
- But you probably (need) to spend more time in Winterthur.
- I think one of these days you (be) at the top of the school.
- He's got so many things to do. He (have) a busy day tomorrow.
- Homes of the future (have) access to the most powerful of computers and the most complex of software programs.
- By the year 2020, solar electricity (be) as cheap, or cheaper, than electricity produced by fossil fuels.
- In 20 years' time we (be able) to implant devices that (allow) us to hear and see better than ever before.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS, FUTURE PERFECT, FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Future Continuous	Future Perfect	Future Perfect Continuous
Describes an action in progress at a particular moment or period of time in the future. <i>This time tomorrow we'll be walking around San Francisco!</i> <i>In a few years' time many more employees will be working from home.</i>	1. Describes an action which we expect will be completed by a particular time in the future. <i>By the time we come to the office, they will have left.</i> 2. Describes a state that will last for some time by a particular time in the future. <i>Tom and Sally will have been married for five years in November.</i>	Describes an action in progress which will last for some time by a particular time in the future. <i>They will have been having talks for a week on Monday.</i> <i>The council will have been debating for six hours by 5 p.m.</i>



Notes:

- Remember that we use **the Future Simple** to describe a **state** at a particular future time.
*This time tomorrow we'll **know** at last what the future holds for Oxford United.*
*By next month, he'll **be** a soldier in the United States Army.*

- The Future Perfect** or **the Future Perfect Continuous** can be used to describe an action in progress which will last for some time by a particular time in the future with such verbs as *live, work, stay, wait*, etc, which contain the idea of continuity.
*They **will have been living** / **will have lived** in the USA for ten years next month.*

Exercise 2. Group the sentences according to the use of the future form:

- a) state at a particular future time
 - b) action in progress at a particular future time
 - c) action completed by a particular future time
 - d) action that will last for some time by a particular future time
 - e) state which will last for some time by a particular future time
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1. By this time tomorrow he'll be married.
 2. This time next week I'll be relaxing on my honeymoon.
 3. By the end of the month, he'll have saved £ 500.
 4. By that time, the committee will have been debating and consulting with scientists for three years.
 5. In a few weeks, we'll know how successful these fund-raisers have been.
 6. By May 2, the Jury of the festival will have announced the winners.
 7. At 10:45 tomorrow morning, the police will have been negotiating with the terrorists for three days.
 8. By 2013, the Euro zone will have existed for 15 years.
 9. He will have owned the property for ten years next December.
 10. By 2050, 75% of businesspeople will be using Chinese for their commercial transactions.
 11. In 24 hours I'll be sitting in a movie theatre waiting for the blockbuster to start.
 12. By that time, the Space Shuttle will have launched 624 passengers into space.
 13. By then the reactor will have been operating for several years.
 14. I believe in a few years we'll have a different football team.
 15. By March 5, you'll have been here only for six weeks.

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets in the appropriate future form.

1. This time tomorrow I (swim) in the Mediterranean Sea.
2. By 2100, racism no longer (be) a significant phenomenon in most countries of the world.
3. Next year we (produce) the air conditioners for 14 years.
4. By tomorrow night we (make) a decision to stay or go.
5. My wife Susan and I (be) married for 28 years on April 16.
6. In 20 years, we (use) new materials, computer systems, energy systems, and manufacturing technologies to eliminate waste and make our products completely recyclable.
7. By this date, the first-year students (complete) their term paper.
8. In a few years, libraries (offer) interactive reader development services.
9. In August this year, *Helping Hands* (look) after your health for ten years!
10. By the end of the year, the students (have) an idea of where their natural skills and talents lie.
11. I met Felix on December 25 and next month I (know) him for two years.
12. By the time you get back, we (finish) writing the thank you letters.
13. In a few years, half of the world's population (live) in cities.
14. By that time, they (work) on the new computer program for a minimum of five years.
15. By 2020, at least six countries officially (introduce) a 4-day working week.

INTENTIONS / ARRANGEMENTS

FUTURE SIMPLE	<p>— <i>I need to find a book.</i></p> <p>— <i>O.K. I'll help you find it.</i></p>	<p>— Мне нужно найти одну книгу.</p> <p>— Хорошо, я помогу тебе ее найти.</p>	Решение, принятое в момент речи
BE GOING TO + INFINITIVE	<i>Are you going to marry her?</i>	Ты собираешься жениться на ней?	Намерение (решение, принятое до момента речи)
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	<i>I am seeing the surgeon on Monday.</i> (I've made an appointment with him.)	В понедельник я иду на прием к хирургу. (Я записался на прием.)	План, основанный на предварительной договоренности
PRESENT SIMPLE	<i>The train leaves the station at nine-thirty.</i>	Поезд отправляется со станции в 9:30.	Действие, которое состоится по плану / расписанию
FUTURE CONTINUOUS	<p><i>Where will you be having your surgery?</i></p> <p><i>I'm afraid I won't be able to see you next week.</i> <i>I'll be revising for my exams.</i></p>	<p>Где Вам будут делать операцию?</p> <p>Боюсь, что не смогу с тобой встретиться на следующей неделе. Я буду готовиться к экзаменам.</p>	Вежливый вопрос о намерениях или отказ от приглашения

TIME EXPRESSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH FORMS USED FOR INTENTION

<p><i>at 9 / 11 a.m. / p.m.,</i> <i>tonight,</i> <i>tomorrow,</i> <i>in a few days / weeks,</i> <i>on Monday / Tuesday,</i></p>	<p><i>at the weekend,</i> <i>next week / month / year,</i> <i>in May / June,</i> <i>in summer / winter, etc.</i></p>
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FUTURE SIMPLE, BE GOING TO, PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Future Simple	Be going to	Present Continuous
<p>Describes <u>spontaneous decisions</u> made at the moment of speaking.</p> <p><i>I think I'll take the children to the park on the river.</i></p>	<p>Describes <u>intentions</u>, i.e. actions which have already been decided on by the time of speaking.</p> <p><i>Mr. Parker is going to take Kitty and Amy off to Scotland tonight.</i></p>	<p>Describes <u>arrangements</u> made by the time of speaking.</p> <p><i>Mr. Parker is taking Kitty and Amy off to Scotland tonight. (He's booked tickets.)</i></p>

Exercise 4. Group the sentences according to the use of the future forms:

- a) decision taken at the moment of speaking
- b) intention
- c) arrangement

1. Everything I am going to tell you is the complete and absolute truth.
2. I'll look into it and report back to you.
3. Rock star Phil Collins is leaving Britain to make his mark in Hollywood as a movie star.
4. You're on my way, Evelyn, I'll give you a lift.
5. We're moving house next week.
6. I'll call you later, Mr. Johnson. We'll arrange something for tomorrow.
7. We're not going to use you in that phase of the investigation.
8. In Paris tomorrow, I am meeting my French and Italian colleagues.
9. I am going to take you to the movies tonight to see *The Gold Rush*.
10. I've got a new appointment. I'm sailing early next month.
11. Now I am going to make a list of those present.
12. Next month I will take you to meet Brian Stacey in Nottingham.

PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS, FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Present Simple	Present Continuous	Future Continuous
Describes future events that will happen according to the <u>timetable</u> or <u>plan</u> . (Things that are NOT under our control.)	Describes arrangements and plans <u>made by the speaker</u> .*	Can be used as a <u>tactful way</u> of asking about someone's plans or refusing an invitation.
<i>The boat leaves Dublin at 10 a.m. and sails one hundred and fifty kilometres...</i>	<i>My wife and I are leaving Venice next week.</i>	<i>How long will you be staying, Mr. Grimes?</i>
<i>Tomorrow, I take part in four graduation ceremonies as Vice Chancellor of the University of Dundee. (According to my working timetable.)</i>	<i>Next week I'm taking part in a music quiz. (It's my personal decision.)</i>	<i>I'm sorry I can't come to the party as I'll be working nightshift.</i>



*Note:

The **Future Continuous** can also be used to talk about events that are a result of an arrangement. There is little difference between this form and the **Present Continuous**.
CBS announces Dan Rather **will be leaving** / **is leaving** CBS News for good.

Exercise 5. Group the sentences according to the use of the future forms:

- a) arrangements made by the speaker
- b) timetable events
- c) polite questions or refusals

1. Will you be taking the play to Broadway?
2. When does she start her other class?
3. When are you seeing your doctor again?
4. The train departs Calgary at 6:20 am and ends in Vancouver at 5:10 pm the following evening.
5. I'm afraid I can't go to the theatre with you. I'll be working late tonight.
6. He's coming to my flat this evening to pick up some things.
7. How late will you be staying up tonight?
8. Tomorrow I'm flying down to Miami.
9. Finally, we return to Budapest, the tour ends in the city centre.
10. Sorry, honey. I can't take you out on Friday. I'll be having a meeting with a client.
11. I leave for a Navy boot camp (учебный лагерь новобранцев) in exactly 2 weeks.
12. The trial continues tomorrow.

Exercise 6. Put the verbs in brackets in the appropriate future forms.

1. Now, I don't mean to be rude, but how long you (stay)?
2. "I (take) four days off to spend with my wife and young baby", he said.
3. The Prince tour, which (arrive) here in June, opened in Tokyo last week.
4. I can't make it, James. Sorry I can't attend because we (have) a show the same night.
5. I (come) to London the day after tomorrow by the mid-day coach.
6. The artist (present) her first major exhibition at the Stable Gallery in London tomorrow.
7. What time you (leave) tomorrow, Mark?
8. In a few days, Clark (leave) for China for two months of language study.
9. Tomorrow I (stay) after school with a buddy for a baseball workout.
10. On Monday we (start) working on the project.
11. Sorry I can't meet you tonight. I (pack) for going home tomorrow.
12. I (do) my diving certification next week so that I can dive on the reef.

Exercise 7. Make up tactful questions.

1. You / take coffee / this evening?
2. What type of tire / you / use / this winter?
3. You / work / late / tonight?
4. Where / you / have / Christmas dinner?
5. You / stay around / for a while / or / go / straight back / to Scotland?
6. You / attend / the October 17–18 two-day seminar?
7. How long / you / stay with us?
8. How soon / you / leave / Venice?
9. You / finish / your degree / or / apply / to the program?
10. What / you / have for dinner?

CLAUSES of TIME and CONDITION

1. In time clauses (starting with *when, after, before, as soon as, until / till, by the time*) and in clauses of condition (introduced by *if* or *unless*) we don't use future tenses. We normally use **the Present Simple**.

*Can I teach as soon as I **graduate**?*

*If you **don't make up your mind** now, it'll be too late.*

2. **The Present Perfect** can be used in clauses of time and condition to emphasize the completion of action.

*After he **has finished** his year with us, he will return to Plymouth to complete his degree course.*

*By the time he **has returned**, we will have done everything.*



Note:

Remember that **till / until** and **unless** have a negative meaning and avoid double negation.

*Until you **make** a decision you really **won't know** if it is a good one or a bad one.*

*Пока вы **не примете** решение, вы **не узнаете**, хорошее оно или плохое.*

*Unless she **works hard**, she **won't get** a promotion.*

*Если она **не будет** много работать, она **не получит** повышения по службе.*

Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets into an appropriate tense form.

1. If you (not get) out of this suite right now, I (call) the hotel security.
2. As soon as I (get) through with the work, I (come) back.
3. You (not have) enough for your holiday unless you (stop) spending so much money.
4. Henry (come) to town in June after he (complete) the academic year at West Point and (retire) from the Army.
5. If anyone (come) to the door I (go) and (let) them in.
6. We (suggest) to artists a good course of action for their career when they (sign) a contract with us.
7. The inflation rate (increase) unless the government (take) urgent measures.
8. The teachers (try) different approaches until they (find) a way to reach each kid.
9. Dan wants to take some time before he (make) a decision.
10. Audrey (join) us as soon as she (return) from her six-month trip all over Europe.

Exercise 9. Fill in the gaps with if or unless.

1. I'll punish you _____ you are late again.
2. You won't be able to answer the questions _____ you read the text carefully.
3. _____ he moves to another country, it'll probably be Canada.
4. Life on our planet will be impossible _____ we don't fight against air and water pollution.
5. _____ we don't learn from our mistakes, we may repeat them.
6. _____ you need me, just give me a call, I'll be there in no time.
7. _____ you ever come to Quebec, don't hesitate to visit us.
8. _____ you buy the tickets in advance, you won't be able to see the show.
9. _____ she does well in the interview, the company won't take her on.
10. You'll never lose weight _____ you get more exercise.

CLAUSES of TIME and CONDITION vs OBJECT CLAUSES

Clauses of Time and Condition	Object Clauses
He'll start his own business (WHEN?) when he <u>returns to India</u> . I'll forgive him (ON WHAT CONDITION?) if he <u>convinces me he meant no harm</u> .	I want to give my friends tickets to the show but I'm not sure (ABOUT WHAT?) when they'll <u>be able to attend</u> . I don't know (WHAT?) if he'll <u>cause conflict</u> .

Exercise 10. Identify the type of clause introduced by when or if and put the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense form.

1. His life will be in danger if he (return) to that country.
2. She doesn't know when they (see) each other again.
3. I'll start looking for a job when I (get) a degree.
4. The footballer hasn't yet decided if he (return) to Real after the World Cup this summer.
5. I'm not going to give in even if they (put) pressure on me.
6. I have no idea if he (take) any of my advice.
7. Will my son be able to join a soccer league at the age of eight if he (develop) an interest in it?
8. It will be good to see Bob again when he (arrive) here.
9. I don't know when they (call) you back.
10. Make sure there is no one else around when you (share) the information with Bob.
11. Ask your local library to let you know when they (have) used book sales.
12. It's hard to say if the tennis player (play) the way he did before the injury.