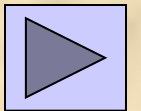
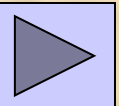


FUTURE MEANING



Для выражения будущих действий мы можем употреблять **future simple, be going to, present continuous** или **present simple**.

- а) *He'll **sell** his car. (will: действие либо произойдет, либо нет)*
- б) *She's **going to study** abroad next year. (be going to: выражение намерений)*
- в) *They're **leaving** for Mexico tomorrow. (present continuous: запланированное действие)*
- г) *The bus **leaves** at nine o'clock. (present simple: действие по расписанию)*



Future Simple



Future Progressive



tomorrow
next summer
in two days
soon

at 5 o'clock tomorrow
when he comes

She **will** plant roses **next spring**.
Она **посадит** розы весной.

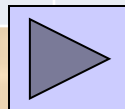
She **will** be **planting** roses at 5 o'clock **tomorrow**.
Она будет **сажать** розы в 5 часов завтра.

Will + V₁

will + **be** + V **ing**

- + She **will** plant roses tomorrow.
- She **will not** plant roses tomorrow.
- ? **Will** she plant roses tomorrow?

- + She **will** be **planting** roses when he comes.
- She **will not** be **planting** roses when he comes.
- ? **Will** she be **planting** roses when he comes?



Future simple употребляется:

- ◆ для обозначения будущих действий, которые, возможно, произойдут, а возможно, и нет,



We'll visit Disney World one day.

- ◆ для предсказаний будущих событий (predictions),
Life will be better fifty years from now.

- ◆ для выражения угроз или предупреждений (threats / warnings),



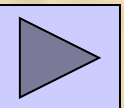
Stop or I'll shoot.

- ◆ для выражения обещаний (promises) и решений, принятых в момент речи (on-the-spot decisions),



I'll help you with your homework.

- ◆ с глаголами **hope, think, believe, expect** и т.п., с выражениями **I'm sure, I'm afraid** и т.п., а также с наречиями **probably, perhaps** и т.п.
I think he will support me.
He will probably go to work.





ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ

Future simple не употребляется после слов **while, before, until, as soon as, after, if** и **when** в придаточных предложениях условия и времени. В таких случаях используется present simple.

*Например: I'll make a phone call **while** I **wait** for you. (A не: ... ~~while I will wait for you.~~) Please phone me **when** you **finish** work.*

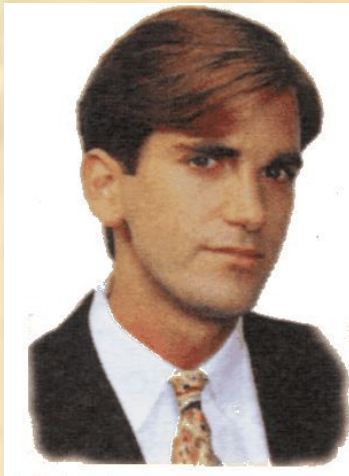
В дополнительных придаточных предложениях после “when” и “if” возможно употребление future simple.

*Например: I don't know **when** / **if** Helen **will** be back.*



Future Progressive is used

- ◆ for an action which will be in progress at a stated future time.



This time next week, I'll be skiing in Austria.

be going to + V₁



Look! There are a **lot of dark clouds** in the sky. It **is going to rain**.
Посмотри! Облака сгущаются. Пойдет дождь.

Present Simple



The film **starts** at 5 o'clock.
Фильм начинается в 5 часов.

Present Progressive



Kate **is arriving** tomorrow.
Кейт приезжает завтра.

am
is going to + V₁
are

V₁
V
(s/es)
(do, does)

am
is V
are ing

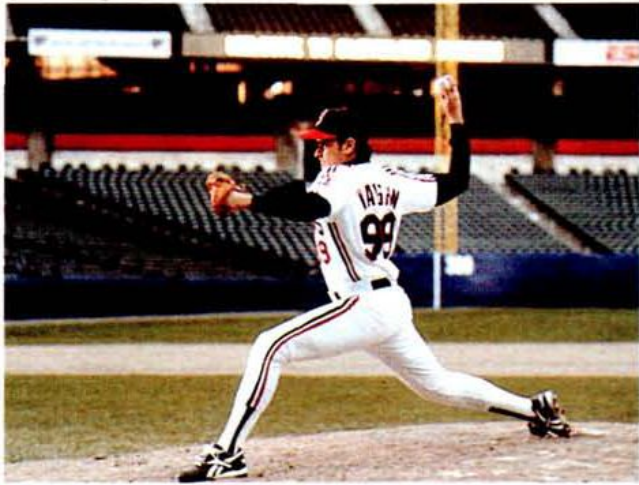
[exercises](#)



Be going to употребляется для:

- ◆ выражения заранее принятых планов и намерений на будущее,
- *Например: Bob is going to drive to Manchester tomorrow morning.*

- ◆ предсказаний, когда уже есть доказательства того, что они сбудутся в близком будущем.
Например: Look at that tree. It is going to fall down.



He is going to throw the ball.



Present simple употребляется для выражения:

- ◆ действий, происходящих по программе или по расписанию (движение поездов, автобусов и т.д.).

The bus leaves in ten minutes.





Present continuous употребляется для выражения:

- ◆ **действий, заранее запланированных на будущее.**

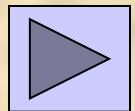
He is flying to Milan in an hour. (Это запланировано.)



7

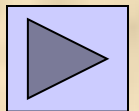
Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the future simple.

- 1 They ...*will/'ll go*... (go) to school when they
..... (be) five years old.
- 2 I (call) you before I
..... (leave) for Paris.
- 3 He (write) a letter to her every
day while he (be) at college.
- 4 We (do) our homework
when we (get) home.
- 5 John (fix) the tap as soon
as he (come) back from work.
- 6 When (you/pack) your
suitcase?
- 7 I (not/do) anything until
you (be) ready.
- 8 When (you/phone) me?
- 9 I promise I (buy) you a present
when I (return) from my holiday.
- 10 When she (pass) her driving
test, she (buy) a car.



Answer Key # 7

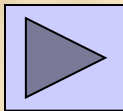
1 are; 2 will/'ll call, leave; 3 will/'ll write, is;
4 will/'ll do, get; 5 will/'ll fix, comes; 6 will you pack;
7 will not/won't do, are; 8 will you phone;
9 will buy, return; 10 passes, will/'ll buy.



Will / shall

Мы употребляем:

- ◆ **Will you ...?**, когда просим сделать что-нибудь для нас (request),
Например: *Will you post these letters for me, please?* (= *Can you post these letters for me, please?*)
- ◆ **Shall I ...?**, когда предлагаем сделать что-нибудь для кого-то (offer),
Например: *Shall I help you clean your room?* (= *Do you want me to help you clean your room?*)
- ◆ **Shall we ...?**, когда предлагаем кому-то сделать что-либо вместе (suggestion).
Например: *Shall we go to the theatre tonight?* (= *Why don't we go to the theatre tonight?*)





Ask questions using the prompts, as in the example.

1 The garden is very untidy. (I / cut / the grass)
Shall I cut the grass?

2 It's a lovely evening. (we / go for / a walk)

.....

3 I need a hot drink. (I / make / some tea)

.....

4 It's very quiet in here. (I / turn on / the radio)

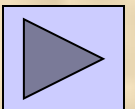
.....

5 The Smiths are back. (we / visit / them)

.....

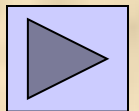
6 I've cut my finger. (I / get / a plaster)

.....



Answer Key # 2

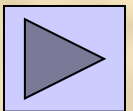
2 Shall we go for a walk? 3 Shall I make some tea?
4 Shall I turn on the radio? 5 Shall we visit them?
6 Shall I get a plaster?





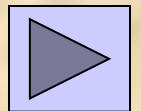
Replace the words in italics with *Will you, Shall I or Shall we*, as in the example.

- 1 *Why don't we* spend our holidays in Spain this summer?
Shall we spend our holidays in Spain this summer?
- 2 *Do you want me to* go to the supermarket for you?
.....
- 3 *Can you* pick up the children from school for me, please?
.....
- 4 *Why don't we* listen to that new CD?
.....
- 5 *Do you want me to* book the tickets for you?
.....
- 6 *Can you* take my jacket to the dry-cleaner's for me, please?
.....



Answer Key # 4

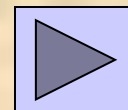
2 Shall I go to the supermarket for you? 3 Will you pick up the children from school for me, please? 4 Shall we listen to that new CD? 5 Shall I book the tickets for you? 6 Will you take my jacket to the dry-cleaner's for me, please?



15

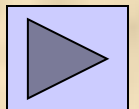
Correct the mistakes.

- 1 Will I take the children to the playground for you?
- 2 I'll call you when I will finish work.
- 3 Will you to clean the carpet, please?
- 4 The film is starting at 8 o'clock.
- 5 Wait here until he will come.
- 6 The Queen won't not attend the parade tomorrow.



Answer Key # 15

- 1 **Shall** I take the children to the playground for you?
- 2 I'll call you when I **finish** work.
- 3 Will you **clean** the carpet, please?
- 4 The film **starts** at 8 o'clock.
- 5 Wait here until he **comes**.
- 6 The Queen **won't attend** the parade tomorrow.



Test 11-12, 19-20
Future actions

TEST

Сравните следующие примеры

Для выражения будущих действий мы можем употреблять **future simple, be going to, present continuous** или **present simple**.

- а) *He'll sell his car. (will: действие либо произойдет, либо нет)*
- б) *She's going to study abroad next year. (be going to: выражение намерений)*
- в) *They're leaving for Mexico tomorrow. (present continuous: запланированное действие)*
- г) *The bus leaves at nine o'clock. (present simple: действие по расписанию)*

Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple or the future continuous.

Kevin: Shall we go to the beach tomorrow?

Ruth: Well, I'm working in the morning, but I **1)** ...
will phone ... (phone) you when I finish.

Kevin: Shall we ask Ben and Linda to come with us?

Ruth: Yes. I **2)** (see) Linda at work
in the morning, so I **3)** (ask)
her then.

Kevin: If they want to come I **4)**
(pick) you up from work and we can all go together.

Ruth: Great! Just think, we **5)**
(swim) in the sea this time tomorrow! I can't wait!

2 will/'ll be seeing

3 will/'ll ask

4 will/'ll pick you up

5 will/'ll be
swimming

I'm going to see a film tonight: be going to future

USE

- To talk about a plan or an intention: something that you have decided to do or not to do:
We're going to visit Alice and Tim on Saturday.
I'm not going to watch television on holiday.
- To make a prediction: something in the present tells you what is going to happen in the future:
Look at that sky. It's going to be a nice day tomorrow.
- To talk about a fact in the future:
Danny's going to be seven on his next birthday.

46c Complete the sentences, putting the verbs into the ***be going to*** future.

- 1 Jill *'s going to be* very pleased with her present. (be)
- 2 My parents *are going to bring* their tent with them. (bring)
- 3 He for a new job soon. (look)
- 4 the dinner tonight? (you/make)
- 5 Watch out! That glass (break)
- 6 He his driving test. (not/pass)

1 's going to be 2 are going to bring 3 's
going to look 4 Are you going to make
5 is going to break 6 's not / isn't going
to pass 7 's going to be 8 Are you going
to watch 9 's going to live 10 're not
/ aren't going to stay ... 're going to find
11 're going to build 12 Are they going to
get 13 'm not going to buy 14 's
going to rain 15 'm going to meet

46a The people in the sentences below are all thinking about their summer holidays. Complete the sentences about what they plan to do using *'m*, *'re* or *going to* Use the verbs in the box.

travel	teach	read	stay	walk
lie	play	do	cycle	swim

- 1 I ~~'m going to stay~~... in bed all day.
- 2 We ~~'re going to do~~... the gardening.
- 3 I lots of books.
- 4 I in the sun.
- 5 We round the world.
- 6 I to Brighton on my new bike.
- 7 I lots of sport.
- 8 We English in a summer school.
- 9 I in the sea every day.
- 10 I in the mountains.

1 'm going to stay 2 're going to do 3 'm
going to read 4 'm going to lie 5 're
going to travel 6 'm going to cycle 7 'm
going to play 8 're going to teach 9 'm
going to swim 10 'm going to walk

10

Fill in the gaps with *will/shall* or the correct form of *be going to* and the verb in brackets.

- A: (1) ...*Shall we go*... (we/go) to the football match on Saturday?
- B: I can't. I (2) (help) my sister.
- A: Oh yes. She is moving house, isn't she?
- B: That's right. (3) (you/help) us?
- A: Yes, I'd like to. What time (4) (I/come) to your house?
- B: I'm not sure yet. I (5) (probably/phone) you on Friday to tell you. Is that alright?
- A: Yes. I think I (6) (be) in then.
- B: Okay. (7) (we/go) for a walk now?
- A: I'd rather not. Look at those black clouds. It (8) (rain). Let's stay in and watch a video.
- B: Great idea.

2 am/'m going to help, 3 Will you help, 4 shall I come,
5 will/'ll probably phone, 6 will/'ll be, 7 Shall we go,
8 is/'s going to rain.

11

Fill in the gaps with *shall, will* or the correct form of *be going to*.

- 1 A: The shops are closed tomorrow.
B: I ...*will*... buy bread and milk today then.
- 2 A: we tell Mr Peck about the accident?
B: That's a good idea. Maybe he can help.
- 3 A: It's too dark in here to read.
B: Is it? I turn on the light.
- 4 A: Please come and see us.
B: We visit you soon, that's a promise.
- 5 A: I wear a jumper or a coat?
B: It's very cold. Take your coat.
- 6 A: Can we go out to play, Mum?
B: No, we have dinner now.

2 Shall, 3 will/'ll, 4 will/'ll, 5 Shall, 6 are/'re going to.

Present Progressive

We're **meeting** at 10 o'clock tonight.
My aunt **is coming** to stay for the weekend.
I'm **leaving** at 9 o'clock on Friday morning.
Are you staying here tonight?
Alan **isn't coming** with us tomorrow.

- We use the present continuous to talk about arrangements in the future: the things you write in a diary; often with verbs like *go, come, see, meet, stay, have, leave*.
- We use the present continuous with future time expressions, e.g. *tomorrow, at the weekend, next week, on Friday, next year*. (Occasionally there is no time expression. This is because the future time is clearly understood.)

45a Are the following sentences present or future? Write *Present* or *Future* after each one.

- 1 Where is Jack? Is he working? ..*Present*...
- 2 Are you going out tonight? ..*Future*..
- 3 That tree's growing very fast.
- 4 I'm seeing Trisha on Wednesday.
- 5 Anna's starting school on Monday.
- 6 I'm waiting for a call at the moment.
- 7 He's making some chairs for the garden.
- 8 We're getting a new car next week.
- 9 My parents are coming to stay with me this weekend.
.....
- 10 'What languages is she learning at school?' 'She's learning French and Russian.'

1 Present 2 Future 3 Present 4 Future
5 Future 6 Present 7 Present 8 Future
9 Future 10 Present

45b Complete the sentences, putting the verbs into the present continuous.

1 ..*Are you meeting*.. Debbie tonight? (you/meet)

2 I ..*'m not coming*.. to class tomorrow. (not/come)

3 to work next week? (you/go)

4 My cousin us on Saturday. (visit)

5 I a special meal tonight. (make)

6 on Friday? (they/leave)

7 We there with Skybright Airlines. (fly)

8 at home this weekend? (you/stay)

9 We my niece on holiday with us. (take)

10 I a birthday party this year. (not/have)

11 I work at 6 o'clock. (finish)

12 to another town? (they/move)

13 We home tonight. (not/go)

14 Ian the train at 12 o'clock. (catch)

15 They tonight. (not/come)

1 Are you meeting 2 'm not coming
3 Are you going 4 's visiting 5 'm making
6 Are they leaving 7 're flying 8 Are you
staying 9 're taking 10 'm not having
11 'm finishing 12 Are they moving
13 aren't going / 're not going 14 's
catching 15 aren't coming / 're not
coming

The *be going to* future and Present Continuous as future: contrast

Plans

We can use the present continuous as future and the *be going to* future to talk about plans. However, we use the present continuous more often when we are talking about the arrangements we have made for the future. We use the *be going to* future to talk about what we have decided to do:

I'm flying to Brussels on Thursday. = I have bought the air ticket.

I'm going to fly to Brussels on Thursday. = I have decided to fly there. I am talking about my intention/decision.

We're meeting next Saturday. = We have arranged when and where to meet.

We're going to meet next Saturday. = We have decided to meet next Saturday.

- Remember that we need a future time word/expression with the present continuous as future.
- With the verbs *go* and *come*, the present continuous as future is more usual:

I'm going to Paris next week.

I'm going to go to Paris next week.

Both these sentences are correct but the first is more usual.

Predictions

We use the *be going to* future to make predictions:

(a) *Look at that toast. It's going to burn.*

(b) *Look at that toast. It's burning.*

(a) is the correct future. (b) is not the future. It means the toast is burning now.

(a) *The grass is going to grow very tall in the summer.*

(b) *The grass is growing very tall in the summer.*

(a) is correct. (b) is not correct.

We cannot use the present continuous as future to talk about predictions.

47 In your notebook, write the sentences putting the verbs into the **be going to** future. Then write each sentence again with the verb in the present continuous as future where this is possible.

1 We my grandmother tomorrow. (visit)

We're going to visit my grandmother tomorrow.

We're visiting my grandmother tomorrow.

2 Take your coat. It cold. (be)

Take your coat. It's going to be cold.

3 We an Indian meal tonight. (have)

4 We a new television next week. (buy)

5 tonight? (you/eat out)

6 The new government a lot of problems. (have)

7 I harder next year. (work)

8 We at home tonight. (stay)

9 Don't worry. It (not/hurt)

10 Oh dear. He in a minute. (cry)

1 're going to visit / 're visiting 2 's going to be 3 're going to have / 're having 4 're going to buy / 're buying 5 Are you going to eat out / Are you eating out 6 's going to have 7 'm going to work 8 're going to stay / 're staying 9 's not / isn't going to hurt 10 's going to cry

Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple, the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 A: I (see) Roger at seven o'clock tonight.
B: Really? I thought he was out of town.
- 2 A: (you/do) anything on Friday morning?
B: No, I'm free.
- 3 A: I (go) to the cinema. There's a new film on. Do you want to come with me?
B: What time (the film/start)?
- 4 A: Helen (have) a party the day after tomorrow. (you/go)?
B: As a matter of fact, I haven't been invited.
- 5 A: The new exhibition (open) on April 3rd and (finish) on May 31st.
B: I know. I (go) on the first day.
- 6 A: Aunt Maggie (come) to visit us tomorrow.
B: I know. What time (she/arrive)?
- 7 A: Excuse me, what time (the train/leave)?
B: At half past three, madam.
- 8 A: Michael Jackson (give) a concert at the Olympic Stadium next week.
B: I know. I (want) to get a ticket.
- 9 A: I'm really thirsty.
B: I (get) you a glass of water.
- 10 A: Are you looking forward to your party?
B: Yes. I hope everyone (enjoy) it.

2 Are you doing
3 am/'m going,
does the film start
4 is/'s having, Are
you going
5 opens/is opening/
will open, finishes/
is finishing/will
finish, am/'m
going

6 is/'s coming, is
she arriving/will
she arrive
7 does the train
leave
8 is/'s giving, want
9 will/'ll get
10 will enjoy
11 will/'ll be
12 will/'ll probably
watch

If it rains, I'll stay at home: first conditional

If I feel better, I'll go out tonight.
I'll come and see you if I have enough time.
What will you do if you don't find your keys?

FORM

- (*If* + present simple,) + (future with *will*)
or
(Future with *will*) + (*if* + present simple)

So we can say:

If we run, we'll catch the train. or

We'll catch the train if we run.

- When the *if* clause comes first, it has a comma after it. When the *if* clause comes second, there is no comma.

USE

- We use the first conditional to talk about the future. We are not sure about the *if* event: it may happen or it may not happen.
If I feel better, I'll go out tonight. = (I may feel better or I may not.)
If I don't feel better, I'll stay at home tonight.

70a Complete these sentences, putting the verbs into the correct tense.

- 1 If I *find* your book, I *'ll give* it to you. (find/give)
- 2 She *'ll phone* us if she *has* any problems. (phone/have)
- 3 If you to the party, I with you.
(go/come)
- 4 She very happy if she that new job.
(not be/not get)
- 5 If you with us, you a great time.
(come/have)
- 6 I for you if you late. (not wait/be)
- 7 That glass if you it. (break/drop)
- 8 We you if we the time. (help/have)
- 9 I Clare the news if I her. (tell/see)
- 10 We in the tent if it (sleep/not rain)

1 find ... 'll give 2 'll phone ... has 3 go
... 'll come 4 won't be ... doesn't get
5 come ... 'll have 6 won't wait ... 're
7 will break ... drop 8 'll help ... have
9 'll tell ... see 10 'll sleep ... doesn't rain

70b Match the boxes together and in your notebook, write ten sentences in the first conditional.

she won't get a place at university

I'll do the washing up

you cook the dinner

I write it in my diary

you go to bed early

I'm sure he'll understand

~~it rains~~

the weather's nice

I see Sylvia

I won't have any money

you tell him the problem

we'll eat in the garden

I won't forget the date

you'll feel better in the morning

~~we'll stay at home~~

she fails her exam

~~I'll meet you at the station~~

I'll give her your message

~~you come by train~~

I lose my job

Examples: *If it rains, we'll stay at home.*
I'll meet you at the station if you come by train.

The following sentences may be in any order and the **if** clause in each sentence may come first or second:

- 1 If it rains, we'll stay at home.
- 2 I'll meet you at the station if you come by train.
- 3 If she fails her exams, she won't get a place at university.
- 4 If I lose my job, I won't have any money.
- 5 I'll do the washing-up if you cook the dinner.
- 6 If you go to bed early, you'll feel better in the morning.
- 7 I won't forget the date if I write it in my diary.
- 8 If you tell him the problem, I'm sure he'll understand.
- 9 If I see Sylvia, I'll give her your message.
- 10 If the weather's nice, we'll eat in the garden.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.



Dear Martha,

I 1) ...'m writing... (write) to tell you my good news.

I 2) (save) enough money from my part-time job and, at last, I 3)

..... (open) a flower shop. My father 4) (own) a shop years ago and he 5) (give) me some advice and suggestions. He 6) (think) that my shop 7) (be) a success, because there isn't another flower shop in the area.

The shop isn't ready yet. My brother 8) (already/paint) the inside of the shop and tomorrow he 9) (paint) the outside. I 10) (need) to buy a new sign. My mother 11) (want) me to call the shop "Rose", but I 12) (still/think) about it. Anyway, I just hope the local people 13) (like) it.

I 14) (start) work next Monday. I 15) (probably/phone) you some time next week if I 16) (have) time. Wish me luck.

Best wishes,
Nicky

2 have/'ve saved, 3 am/'m going to open, 4 owned,
5 has/'s given, 6 thinks, 7 will/'ll be, 8 has/'s already
painted, 9 is/'s going to paint, 10 need, 11 wants,
12 am/'m still thinking, 13 will like, 14 am/'m starting,
15 will/'ll probably phone, 16 have.

Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple, the present simple, the present continuous or the present perfect.

A: Hi Charles! I **1)** ... *haven't seen* ... (not/see) you for ages. How are you?

B: I'm very well. Actually, I **2)** (just/come back) from my holidays.

A: Really? That's nice. Where **3)** (you/go)?

B: I **4)** (go) to Australia to visit my sister. She **5)** (live) there.

A: Yes, you **6)** (tell) me that, I think. **7)** (you/have) a good time?

B: Yes, it **8)** (be) wonderful. The flight was very long, though.

A: Yes, you **9)** (look) quite tired.

B: Well, I **10)** (just/come) from the airport.

A: Bye, Charles. Have a good rest.

B: Thanks.

2 have/'ve just

come back

3 have you been/

did you go

4 have been/went

5 lives

6 told/have/'ve told

7 Did you have

8 was

9 look

10 have/'ve just

come