

THEME 2: FUTURE TENSES 1 - WILL & BE GOING TO

Date: ...

Exercise 1: Choose the best answer. Write A, B, C or D in the box.

1. "Why did you buy all this sugar and chocolate?"
"I _____ a delicious dessert for dinner tonight"
A. make B. will make C. am going to make D. will have make
2. "Could someone help me lift the lawnmower into the pickup truck?"
"I'm not busy. I _____ you"
A. help B. will help C. am going to help D. am helping
3. There's someone at the door. _____ it.
A. I'm answering B. I answer C. I'll answer D. I answered
4. _____ time to help me tomorrow?
A. Do you have B. Are you having C. Will you have D. Are you going to have
5. You _____ in Rome tonight.
A. is b. will be C. are D. are going to be
6. I wonder how many of us still _____ here next year.
A. will be B. are C. are going to be D. was
7. I _____ again next year.
A. go B. is going to go C. went D. will go
8. What horse you _____ tomorrow?
A. do you ride B. will you ride C. are you going to ride D. did you ride
9. They _____ the foundation next week.
A. will lay B. lay C. laid D. have laid
10. I _____ here till he comes back.
A. wait B. is waiting C. will wait D. have waited
11. She _____ on a cruise next summer.
A. goes B. is going C. went D. will go
12. Did you remember to book seats?
Oh no, I forgot. I _____ for them now.
A. telephone B. will telephone C. is going to phone D. telephoned
13. I've hired a typewriter and I _____ to type.
A. am going to learn B. will learn C. learn D. learnt
14. "What will you do when you grow up?"
"I _____ an acrobat in a circus".
A. am B. am going to be C. were D. will be
15. My brother has just returned from America.
Oh good, we _____ him to our next party.
A. will ask B. ask C. are going to ask D. are asking
16. Why have you set your alarm to go off at five-thirty?
Because I _____ up then. I've got a lot to do.
A. will get B. get C. am going to get D. are getting
17. _____ the door for me please? - Yes, certainly.
A. Will you open B. Do you open C. Are you going to open D. Are you opening
18. Next week when there _____ a full moon, the ocean tides will be higher.
A. is being B. is C. will be D. will have been
19. "Why have you bought so much food?"
"I _____ for ten people."
A. will cook B. am going to cook C. cooked D. have cooked
20. "Look out! That tree _____."
A. is going to fall B. will fall C. falls D. will be falling

Exercise 2: Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order to make the sentence correct. Write A, B, C or D in the box.

1. I'm going to (A) finish (B) the work tonight (C) if you like (D).

2. Dan never take any notice of my advice.
 A B C D

3. I think it is going to rain next week.
 A B C D

4. The music is too loud. I turn it down.
 A B C D

5. I promise I'll phone you as soon as I will arrive.
 A B C D

6. He's driving too fast. He will have an accident.
 A B C D

7. They will help you whenever you will ask them.
 A B C D

8. My mother is going to teach a secondary school.
 A B C D

9. The train will leave in five minutes.
 A B C D

10. I've bought a bunch of flowers and will come and visit her.
 A B C D

Exercise 3: Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets

- I _____ (wait) until he _____ (write) his next novel.
- I hope it _____ (stop) raining by five o'clock this afternoon.
- He _____ (finish) that work before you _____ (leave).
- Before you _____ (go) to see them, they _____ (leave) the country.
- I _____ (give) Mr. Brown your letter when I _____ (see) him tomorrow.
- Our English teacher _____ (explain) that lesson to us tomorrow.
- Mr. and Mrs. White _____ (live) in their new house next spring.
- We _____ (wait) for you until you _____ (get) back tomorrow.
- He _____ (work) on the report when you _____ (arrive) this afternoon.
- When we _____ (see) Mr. Johnson tomorrow, we _____ (remind) him of that.
- When you _____ (come) today, I _____ (work) at my desk in Room 12.
- I _____ (finish) the book before my next birthday.
- I _____ (speak) to you about that matter after the meeting tonight.
- A: Excuse me, waiter! This isn't what I ordered. I ordered a chicken sandwich.
 B: Sorry sir. I _____ (take) this back and get your sandwich.
 A: Thank you.
- A: Would you like to join Linda and me tomorrow? We _____ (visit) the natural history museum.
 B: Sure. I've never been there.
- A: What's all this paint for? You _____ (paint) your house?
 B: No, we _____ (paint) my mother's house.
- A: Paul, do you want to go with me to the shopping mall?
 B: No thanks. I have something I have to do today. I _____ (wash) my car and then clean out the basement.
- A: Someone needs to take this report to Mr. Day's office right away, but I can't leave my desk.
 B: I _____ (do) it.
 A: Thanks.
- A: Let's make something easy for dinner. Got any ideas?
 B: I _____ (make) some hamburgers. Why don't you make a salad?
- A: Why did you buy so many tomatoes?
 B: I _____ (make) a lot of spaghetti sauce.

FURTHER PRACTICE

Exercise 1: Put the verbs in brackets into correct forms.

1. A: Where are you off to with that ladder? ~
B: I _____ (have) a look at the roof; it's leaking and I think a tile has slipped
2. A: We bought our new garage in sections and we _____ (assemble) it ourselves. ~
B: That sounds rather interesting. I _____ (come) and help you if you like.
3. A: Why do you want all the furniture out of the room? ~
B: Because I _____ (shampoo) the carpet. It's impossible to do it unless you take everything off it first.
4. A: Here are the matches: but what do you want them for? ~
B: I _____ (make) a bonfire at the end of the garden.
Well, be careful. If the fire gets too big it _____ (burn) the apple trees.
5. A: Have you decided on your colour scheme? ~
B: Oh yes, and I've bought the paint. I _____ (paint) this room blue and the sitting room green.
6. A: Why are you asking everyone to give you bits of material? ~
B: Because I _____ (make) a patchwork quilt.
7. A: I wonder if Ann knows that the time of the meeting has been changed. ~
B: Probably not. I _____ (look) in on my way home and tell her. I'm glad you thought of it.
8. Leave a note for them on the table and they _____ (see) it when they come in.
9. A: I'm afraid I'm not quite ready. ~
B: Never mind. I _____ (wait).
10. A: Do you have to carry so much stuff on your backs? ~
B: Yes, we do. We _____ (camp) out and _____ (cook) our own meals, so we have carry a lot.
11. I've been measuring the windows. I _____ (put) in double glazing.
12. If you leave your keys with the hall porter he _____ (take) the car round the garage.
13. **Shop assistant:** We have some very nice strawberries.
Customer: All right. I _____ (have) a pound.
14. **Husband:** This bread is absolutely tasteless! I wish we could have home-made bread.
Wife: All right. I _____ (start) making it. I _____ (get) a book about home baking today, and from now on I _____ (bake) all our bread!
15. He says he _____ (meet) us at the bus stop, but I'm sure he _____ (forget) to turn up.
16. A: Why are you rolling up the carpets? You _____ (paint) the ceiling? ~
B: No, I _____ (take) the carpet to the cleaner's.
17. **Ann:** Do you think we _____ (see) Bill tomorrow?
Mary: I hope so. He probably _____ (look) in on his way to the airport.
18. Don't make a sound or you _____ (wake) the baby; and then he _____ (not get) to sleep again.

Exercise 2: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. Write A, B, C or D in the box.

Fighting Back against Bullying

It is often said that childhood is the most joyful period in a person's life. This is supposed to be a time when children can focus on their studies and enjoy their free time with friends. However, these days more and more children are experiencing a stressful and miserable adolescence due to bullying.

Bullying occurs when one student, or a group of students, uses aggression to harm another child and try to make **them** feel bad. This abuse can either be physical, such as pushing or beating another student, or it could take the form of mental abuse, such as taunting and teasing the student.

Although it may seem harmless to some, studies show that bullying can greatly impact a child's life and have long-lasting negative effects. People who have been bullied may experience self-esteem issues and start to lack confidence in almost everything they do. These traits can make it difficult to manage relationships and even cause them to have trouble holding down a steady job.

One of the most harmful types of bullying that is on the rise is cyberbullying. The bullied student is targeted in cruel or threatening e-mails, instant messages, or hateful public posts about them. In many cases, bullies will post embarrassing pictures of the victim or spread nasty rumours about them through social media. In some tragic cases, children have even turned to suicide, feeling that they can't deal with the humiliation.

If you are being bullied by another student, you don't have to accept it or suffer. There are some steps you can take to deal with the problem. At first, you may try to ignore the bully, as they will often lose interest in bothering you if you don't react. If the bullying persists, however, you should tell a trusted adult as soon as possible. This could be a parent, a family friend, a teacher, a school guidance counselor, or even the school principal. Until recently, many teachers and school officials **turned a blind eye to** bullying, believing that the students would eventually sort it out by themselves. But this mindset has changed in recent years in light of some of the tragedies that have occurred. If for any reason you feel that your complaints are not being taken seriously, there are other groups available online who will help you deal with bullying. By dealing with bullying at an early stage, you can stop it before it gets much worse.

1. What can we infer from the passage?

A. Some of the worst bullies today are adults. B. Bullying is probably not as serious as you think.
C. Bullying is a natural part of growing up. D. The issue of bullying has got worse lately.

2. The word "**them**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. victims B. parents C. acts of bullying D. studies

3. What does the author suggest that students should do if someone starts to bully them?

A. Tell an adult the first time it happens B. Start a fight with the bully to make them scared
C. Try not to show too much emotion to the bully D. Prove to the bully that you have other friends

4. What effects can bullying have on a person?

A. It can make them uncomfortable and feel bad. B. It can teach them valuable lessons about life.
C. It can help them to develop a better sense of humour. D. It can drive them to get a better job.

5. The phrase "**turned a blind eye to**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. became blind B. ignored C. concerned D. escaped

6. Which of the following sentences defines cyberbullying?

A. It is an organization that stops online bullying.
B. It is a way to bully children over the Internet.
C. It is a way that bullies physically punish their victims.
D. It is a website where students talk about bully problems.

7. Nowadays, the community has _____.

A. taken notice of the problem of bullying more seriously B. turned a blind eye to bullying
C. focused on solving cyberbullying alone D. left the responsibilities for the school to solve the problem