

Future in the Past - Lesson and exercises

Future in the Past is sometimes described as 'the future seen from the past'. But it's really more like 'the future seen from the past which is to turn seen from now'.

Somebody thinks about the future:

- I will be meeting her later on.

Somebody later on looks back at him thinking about the future:

- He knew he would be meeting her later on.

I think about the future:

- I'm going to buy a new computer today.

The next day I remember:

- I was going to buy a computer yesterday, but then I realised I couldn't afford it.

The newspapers announce something that's going to happen:

- There is to be a bar cut.

Sometime later I remember reading about it:

- I read that there was to be a bar cut.

That's just about the the back of it. Learn more by doing these exercises, and at the same time brush up your knowledge of future forms, future expressions with the verb to be and future time clauses.

Not everyone seems to agree as to exactly what to include in 'Future in the Past'. So do this exercise as a little experiment, although there isn't necessarily a right answer.

Exercise 1 - Tick/check the boxes in Column A for the sentences which you think are 'Future in the Past', ignoring the B and C columns for the time being. Then check and click on Show explanation which will also tell you how to complete the exercise.

	A	B	C
1. She said that she would be home by eight.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. He somehow knew that she would be home late.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I wondered if she would be home at her usual time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. She was going to do it yesterday, but forgot.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. She promised she was going to do it the next day.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. He asked when she was going to do it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. She asked me when and where we were to meet them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. They told us we were to meet them after work.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. We were to meet them outside the cinema.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Standard future forms:

Exercise 2 - Just to remind yourself of the main future forms, match these future forms with their functions. **[1]**

- Future simple - will
- Going to
- Present continuous
- Present simple
- Future continuous
- Future perfect
- Future perfect continuous

- for events happening around a certain time in the future, or that will happen in the normal course of events, rather than being part of your plans and intentions.
- for longer events happening before a certain time in the future, but not necessarily finished.
- for actions that have already been decided, plans, intentions
- for timefixed and scheduled events
- for events that will be completed before a certain time in the future
- for decisions made at the time of speaking, predictions, promises
- for arrangements e.g. it's in your diary

Future in the Past - standard future forms

We can use all these forms and more in Future in the Past. Simply change the form to a past one, just like in reported speech.

Future simple - will changes to would

am / is / are going to changes to was / were going to

Present continuous - is/are meeting changes to was / were meeting etc.

Exercise 3 - Enter a suitable verb from the box into each gap, choosing the correct future form for the function and then converting it into a past form.

Each of the seven future forms you looked at in Exercise 2 is used once only. Where appropriate use British spelling (the program is fussy!)

- become - meet - stay - leave - travel - serve - finish
- At the age of eight, I decided [] a pilot when I grew up.
 - We knew she [] for ten hours by the time she arrived at our house - later that night, so she was probably going to be very tired.
 - According to his book, the flight [] at 06.00, so he still had plenty of time.
 - He left home early as he [] his cousin of the fight from London.
 - He suggested that, as we [] lunch by 2pm, he would order the taxi for 2.30.
 - We were going for a picnic and hoped the weather [] sunny.
 - At breakfast, we were told that they [] lunch at 1pm, as usual.

Did it happen or not?

We can usually tell from the context whether the event referred to in the Future in the Past expression happened or not, but sometimes we may not be able to tell.

Exercise 4a - Match the beginnings of the sentences in the top part to their endings in the bottom part, then check. **[1]**

Exercise 4b - Do you think the event happened? Tick/check yes, no or don't know and check to see if you agree with my interpretation.

- | | yes | no | don't know |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I was going to buy a new computer yesterday. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. I decided I was going to buy a new computer. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. I thought the taxi will let us. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. It looked possible I would be late. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. This time I was going to be early. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. I was going to call you earlier. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. I wasn't be seeing her later. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. I thought she was buying the tickets. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. I was going to write the report in the morning. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. I knew I would regret what I'd just said. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. I'd heard she was going to start a new job. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. I knew he would be going out for lunch. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a) so I started to panic a bit.
b) and I did, almost immediately.
c) so I felt in plenty of time.
d) but I don't know whether she did or not.
e) so I didn't bother calling.
f) but I decided I couldn't really afford it.
g) but I had got the wrong end of the stick.
h) so I called him before he left.
i) but I had missed her inevitably.
j) but something came up.
k) so I went to the **beige** shops in Charing Cross Road.
l) but it completely slipped my mind.

would

When used with the main verb in the first form would means that something did happen. This is used more often in written English.

He would later achieve great success as a TV chef.

She would go on to become the most popular author of her time.

Only later would they find out the truth.

But in subordinate clauses it is just the past form of will, and whether it happened or not depends on the context.

He knew he would be able to do it.

She hoped she would arrive on time.

They decided they would skip lunch.

was/were to and was/were to have + past participle

These expressions are used to talk about events that were still in the future at a certain time in the past. Note the following:

When we use was/were to have + past participle the meaning is similar to was/were meant/supposed to - something was arranged but didn't happen.

He was to have finished it by Friday (but he didn't)

When we use was/were to + infinitive to simply state a fact, something did happen.

Later that year he was to win the World Championship (and he did)

Many books and websites say there is always this difference. But I think sometimes, at least informally, we also use was/were to + infinitive to mean was/were meant/supposed to, in which case it probably didn't happen, or at least hasn't happened yet. In this case we often stress was/were

They were to contest us today (and they haven't, at least not yet)

And the example from Language Leader Advanced:

The ministers were to meet at the Parish Fashion Show, but it was cancelled after the bomb.

would (with main verb) or was/were?

Both of these expressions are quite formal and are mostly used in written English. I confess I can find very little if any difference in meaning between the two.

Later that year he would win the World Championship
Later that year he was to win the World Championship

Exercise 5 - Look at these sentences and choose the most likely ending to complete the sentence. (The answers may be open to interpretation)

- This was the man she was to marry...
 - ☐ and spend the rest of her life with.
 - ☐ but she never turned up to the wedding.
 - ☐ Either ending is equally likely.
- She was to meet me outside the cinema...
 - ☐ and arrived a few minutes after me.
 - ☐ but she never turned up.
 - ☐ Either ending is equally likely.
- It was to take them several hours to put the fire out...
 - ☐ but it took them two days.
 - ☐ but they managed it in the end.
 - ☐ Either ending is equally likely.
- It was to have been the best day of her life...
 - ☐ but it ended in disaster.
 - ☐ and that was just what it was.
 - ☐ Either ending is equally likely.
- He was to spend the rest of his life in Scotland...
 - ☐ but emigrated to New Zealand.
 - ☐ writing best-selling novels.
 - ☐ Either ending is equally likely.
- The Games were to be held in Helsinki...
 - ☐ but had to be moved due to the Russian crisis.
 - ☐ and turned out to be a great success.
 - ☐ Either ending is equally likely.