

CHAPTER 3: FUTURE TIME


Exercise 1. Warm-up. (Chart 3-1)

Which sentences express future meaning? Do the future sentences have the same meaning or a different meaning?

Những câu nào sau đây thể hiện nghĩa trong tương lai? Các câu tương lai có cùng nghĩa hay khác nghĩa?

1. The train is going to leave a few minutes late today.
2. The train left a few minutes late today.
3. The train will leave a few minutes late today.

3-1 Expressing Future Time: *Be Going To* and *Will* (Biểu hiện của thì Tương lai: *Be Going To* và *Will*)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Future</p>  | <p>a) I am going to leave at nine tomorrow morning. (b) I will leave at nine tomorrow morning.</p> | <p>Be going to and will are used to express future time. Examples (a) and (b) have the same meaning. Sometimes will and be going to express different meanings. The differences are discussed in Chart 3-5. Be going to và will được dùng để diễn tả thời điểm ở tương lai. Ví dụ (a) và (b) có cùng nghĩa. Đôi lúc will và be going to diễn đạt các nghĩa khác nhau (bảng 3-5)</p> |
| | <p>(c) Sam is in his office this morning. (d) Ann was in her office this morning at eight, but now she's at a meeting. (e) Bob is going to be in his office this morning after his dentist appointment.</p> | <p>Today, tonight, and this + morning, afternoon, evening, week, etc., can express present, past, or future time, as in (c) through (e) Today, tonight, và this + morning, afternoon, evening, week,... có thể diễn tả thời điểm ở hiện tại, quá khứ và tương lai, như ví dụ (c) đến (e).</p> |

NOTE: The use of *shall* (with *I* or *we*) to express future time is possible but is infrequent and quite formal; for example: I shall leave at nine tomorrow morning. We shall leave at ten tomorrow morning.

LƯU Ý: Việc sử dụng *shall* (với *I* hoặc *we*) để thể hiện thời gian trong tương lai là có thể nhưng không thường xuyên và khá trang trọng; ví dụ: I shall leave at nine tomorrow morning. We shall leave at ten tomorrow morning.

Exercise 2. Listening. (Chart 3-1)

Listen to each sentence. If it expresses future time, circle *yes*. If it does not, circle *no*.

Nghe các câu sau. Câu nào diễn tả thời gian trong tương lai, chọn *yes*. Nếu không, chọn *no*.

Example: You will hear: The airport will be busy.

You will choose: yes no

At the airport

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. yes no | 5. yes no |
| 2. yes no | 6. yes no |
| 3. yes no | 7. yes no |
| 4. yes no | 8. yes no |

Exercise 3. Warm-up. (Chart 3-2)

Complete these future sentences (be going to) with the correct form of be or be not. Make true statements.

Hoàn thành các câu sau ở tương lai (be going to) với dạng đúng là be hoặc be not. Viết đúng về bản thân.

- I _____ going to sleep in tomorrow morning.
- Our teacher _____ going to retire next month.
- We _____ going to have a class party next week.
- I _____ going to speak English tomorrow.

Sleep in: dậy trễ

Retire (v) nghỉ hưu

3-2 Forms with Be Going To (Những dạng của Be Going To)

(a) *We are going to be* late.

(b) *She's going to come* tomorrow.

INCORRECT: She's going to comes tomorrow

Be going to is followed by the simple form of the verb, as in (a) and (b).

Be going to được theo sau bởi động từ nguyên mẫu, như ví dụ (a) và (b)

(c) *Am* I
Is he, she, it
Are they, we, you } *going to be* late?

QUESTION FORM: *be* + subject + *going to*

Dạng nghi vấn: *be* + chủ ngữ + *going to*

(d) I *am not*
He, She It *is not*
They, We, You *are not* } *going to be* late

NEGATIVE FORM: *be* + *not* + *going to*

Dạng phủ định: *be* + *not* + *going to*

(e) "Hurry up! We're *gonna* be late!"

Be going to is more common in speaking and informal writing than in formal writing. In informal speaking, it is sometimes pronounced "gonna"

/gəmə/. "Gonna" is not usually a written form.

Be going to phổ biến trong văn nói và văn viết thân mật hơn trong văn viết trang trọng. Trong văn nói thân mật, thỉnh thoảng ta dùng "gonna" /gəmə/. "Gonna" thường không phải là dạng văn viết.

Exercise 4. Looking at grammar. (Charts 3-1 and 3-2)

Complete the sentences with a form of **be going to** and the words in parentheses.

Hoàn thành những câu sau với dạng **be going to** với những từ trong ngoặc.

1. A: What (you, do) are you going to do next?

B: I (pick) _____ up a prescription at the pharmacy.

2. A: Where (Alex, go) _____ after work?

B: He (stop) _____ at the post office and run some other errands.

3. A: (you, finish) _____ the project soon?

B: Yes, (I, finish) _____ it by noon today.

4. A: What (Dr. Ahmad, talk) _____ about in her lecture tonight?

B: She (discuss) _____ how to reduce health-care costs.

5. A: When (you, call) _____ your sister?

B: I (call, not) _____ her. I (text) _____ her.

Run errands: chạy việc vặt

Exercise 5. Let's talk: pairwork (Charts 3-1 and 3-2)

Answer questions with **be going to**. Trả lời các câu hỏi với **be going to**.

Example:

A: What are you going to do after class?

B: I'm going to get a bite to eat after class.

Example:

A: Are you going to watch TV tonight?

B: Yes, I'm going to watch TV tonight. OR No, I'm not going to watch TV tonight.

1. Where are you going to go after your last class today?

2. What time are you going to wake up tomorrow?

3. What are you going to have for breakfast tomorrow?

4. Are you going to be at home this evening?

5. Where are you going to be next year?

6. Are you going to become famous some day?

7. Are you going to take a trip sometime next year?

8. Are you going to do something unusual in the near future?

Exercise 6. Listening. (Charts 3-1 and 3-2)

Part I. Listen to the pronunciation of the reduced forms of **going to** in the conversation.

Nghe cách phát âm của các dạng rút gọn của *going to* trong đoạn hội thoại sau:

Looking for an apartment

A: We're going to look for an apartment to rent this weekend.

B: Are you going to look in this area?

A: No, we're going to search in an area closer to our jobs.

B: Is the rent going to be cheaper in that area?

A: Yes, apartment rents are definitely going to be cheaper.

B: Are you going to need to pay a deposit?

A: I'm sure we're going to need to pay the first and last month's rent.

Part II. Listen to the conversation and write the non-reduced form of the words you

hear. **Nghe đoạn hội thoại và viết dạng không rút gọn của những từ bạn vừa nghe được.**

A: Where are you going to move to?

B: We _____ look for something outside the city. We _____ spend the weekend apartment-hunting.

A: What fees _____ need to pay?

B: I think we _____ need to pay the first and last month's rent.

A: _____ there _____ be other fees?

B: There _____ probably _____ be an application fee and a cleaning fee. Also, the landlord _____ probably _____ run a credit check, so we _____ need to pay for that.

Apartment-hunting: tìm kiếm căn hộ

Run a credit check: kiểm tra tín dụng

Exercise 7. Let's talk: interview. (Chapters 1 and 2; Charts 3-1 and 3-2)

Ask and answer questions using **what + do** + the given time expression. Drag the questions into the suitable items.

Hỏi và trả lời câu hỏi dùng **what+do**+thời gian đưa ra. Kéo câu hỏi và thả vào mục phù hợp.

Example: this evening

A: What are you going to do this evening?

B: I'm going to get on the Internet for a while.

| | |
|---|--|
| What are you going to do tomorrow? | What do you do every day? |
| What did you do last week? | What did you do the day before yesterday? |
| What are you going to do a week from now? | What are you going to do this weekend? |
| What do you do every week? | What did you do yesterday? |
| What are you doing right now? | What are you going to do the day after tomorrow? |

1. yesterday

Q:

A:

2. tomorrow

Q:

A:

3. right now

Q:

6. the day before yesterday

Q:

A:

7. the day after tomorrow

Q:

A:

8. last week

Q:

A:

4. every day

Q:

A:

5. a week from now

Q:

A:

A:

9. every week

Q:

A:

10. this weekend

Q:

A: