

FUTURE TIME

Exercise 22. Looking at grammar. (Charts 3-1 - 3-5)

Complete the sentences with **be going to** or **will**. Use **be going to** to express a prior plan.

Hoàn thành các câu sau đây với **be going to** hoặc **will**. Sử dụng **be going to** để diễn tả một kế hoạch nói trước.

1. A: Are you going by the post office today? I need to mail this letter.

B: Yeah, I ll mail it for you.

A: Thanks.

2. A: Why are you carrying that package?

B: It's for my sister. I 'm going to mail it to her.

3. A: Why did you buy so many eggs?

B: I _____ make a special dessert.



4. A: I have a book for Joe from Rachel. I'm not going to see him today.

B: Let me have it. I _____ give it to him. He's in my algebra class.

5. A: Did you apply for the job you told me about?

B: No, I _____ take a few more classes and get more experience.

6. A: Did you know that I found an apartment on 45th Street? I'm planning to move soon.

B: That's a nice area. I _____ help you move if you like.

A: Great! I'd really appreciate that.

7. A: Why can't you come to the party?

B: We _____ be with my husband's family that weekend.

8. A: I have to leave. I don't have time to finish the dishes.

B: No problem. I _____ do them for you.

9. A: Do you want to go to the meeting together?

B: Sure. I _____ meet you by the elevator in ten minutes.



Exercise 23. Listening. (Chart 3-1 ->3-5)

Listen to each question and circle the expected response (a. or b.).

Nghe từng câu hỏi và khoanh tròn vào câu trả lời được mong đợi (a. hoặc b.).

1. a. Sure, I'll do it.

b. Sure, I'm going to do it.

2. a. Yes. I'll look at laptop computers.
b. Yes. I'm going to look at laptop computers.

3. a. Yeah, but I'll sell it. I don't need it now that I live in the city.
b. Yeah, but I'm going to sell it. I don't need it now that I live in the city.

4. a. Uh, I'll get your coat and we can go.
b. Uh, I'm going to get your coat and we can go.



Exercise 24. Warm-up. (Chart 3-6)

Complete the sentences with your own words. What do you notice about the verb tenses and the words in **boldface**?

Hoàn thành những câu sau bằng vốn từ của bạn. Bạn chú ý điều gì về thì của động từ và các từ in đậm?

1. **After** I leave school today, I'm going to _____

2. **Before** I come to school tomorrow, I will _____

3. **If** I have time this weekend, I will _____

3-6 Expressing the Future in Time Clauses and *If*-Clauses

(Cách diễn đạt thì Tương lai trong Mệnh đề trạng ngữ Thời Gian và Mệnh đề If)

<p>(a) <u>Before I go to class tomorrow</u>, I'm going to eat breakfast.</p> <p>I'm going to eat breakfast <u>before I go to class tomorrow</u>.</p>	<p>time clause</p> <p>In (a) and (b): <i>before I go to class tomorrow</i> is a future time clause.</p> <p>before after when as soon as until while</p> <p>+ subject and verb = a time clause</p> <p>+ chủ ngữ và động từ = mệnh đề thời gian</p> <p>Trong ví dụ (a) và (b): <i>before I go to class tomorrow</i> là một mệnh đề thời gian trong tương lai.</p>
<p>(c) <i>Before I go home tonight</i>, I'm going to stop at the market.</p> <p>(d) I'm going to eat dinner at 6:00 tonight. <i>After I eat dinner</i>, I'm going to study in my room.</p> <p>(e) I'll give Rita your message <i>when I see her</i></p> <p>(f) It's raining right now. <i>As soon as the rain stops</i>, I'm going to walk downtown.</p>	<p>The simple present is used in a future time clause. Will and be going to are NOT used in a future time clause.</p> <p><i>INCORRECT: Before I will go to class, I'm going to eat breakfast.</i></p> <p><i>INCORRECT: Before I am going to go to class tomorrow, I'm going to eat breakfast.</i></p> <p>All of the example sentences (c) through (h) contain future time clauses.</p>

<p>(g) I'll stay home until the rain stops (h) While you're at school tomorrow, I'll be at work.</p> 	<p>Thì hiện tại đơn được dùng trong mệnh đề thời gian trong tương lai. Will và be going to KHÔNG được sử dụng trong mệnh đề thời gian trong tương lai.</p> <p>SAI: <i>Before I will go to class, I'm going to eat breakfast.</i></p> <p>SAI: <i>Before I am going to go to class tomorrow, I'm going to eat breakfast.</i></p> <p>Tất cả các câu ví dụ (c) đến (h) đều chứa mệnh đề thời gian trong tương lai.</p>
<p>(i) Maybe it will rain tomorrow. If it rains tomorrow, I'm going to stay home.</p> 	<p>In (i): <i>If it rains tomorrow</i> is an if-clause. if + subject and verb = an if-clause</p> <p>When the meaning is future, the simple present (not will or be going to) is used in an if-clause.</p> <p>Trong ví dụ (i): <i>If it rains tomorrow</i> là mệnh đề if.</p> <p>if + chủ ngữ và động từ = mệnh đề if</p> <p>Khi nghĩa của câu ở tương lai, thì hiện tại đơn (không dùng will hoặc be going to) được sử dụng trong mệnh đề if.</p>

Exercise 25. Looking at grammar. (Chart 3-6)

Choose the correct verbs. **Chọn động từ đúng.**

- Before *I'm going to return*, **I return** to my country next year, I'm going to finish my graduate degree in computer science.
- The boss will review your work after she **will return**, **returns** from vacation next week.
- I'll give you a call on my cell phone as soon as my plane **will land**, **lands**.
- I don't especially like my current job, but I'm going to stay with this company until I **find**, **will find** something better.
- When you **will be**, **are** in Australia next month, are you going to go snorkeling at the Great Barrier Reef?
- I need to know what time the meeting starts. Please be sure to call me as soon as you **find out**, **will find out** anything about it.
- If it **won't be**, **isn't** cold tomorrow, we'll go to the beach.
If it **is**, **will be** cold tomorrow, we'll go to a movie.



Exercise 26. Looking at grammar. (Chart 3-6)

Use the given verbs to complete the sentences. Use **be going to** for the future.

Dùng động từ **đã** cho để hoàn thành các câu sau. Sử dụng **be going to** cho các hoạt động tương lai.

1. *take, read*

I 'm going to read to read the textbook **before** I take the final exam next month.

2. *return, call*

Mr. Lee _____ his wife **as soon as** he _____ to the hotel tonight.

3. *make, go*

Before I _____ to my job interview tomorrow, I _____ a list of questions I want to ask about the company.

4. *visit, take*

We _____ Sabrina to our favorite seafood restaurant when she _____ us this weekend.

5. *keep, call*

I _____ my cell on until Lena _____

6. *miss, understand not*

If Adam _____ the meeting, he _____ the next project.

7. *get, eat*

If Eva _____ home early, we _____ dinner at 6:30.



Exercise 27. Let's talk: pairwork. (Chart 3-6)

Read each sentence and make a follow-up sentence using **if**. Pay special attention to the verb in the **if**-clause.

Đọc từng câu và đặt một câu tiếp theo bằng cách sử dụng **if**. Đặc biệt chú ý đến động từ trong mệnh đề **if**.

Example: *Maybe you'll go downtown tomorrow.*

-> *If I go downtown tomorrow, I'm going to buy some new clothes.*

1. *Maybe you'll have some free time tomorrow.*

-> If I _____ some time tomorrow, I'm going to _____



2. *Maybe it'll rain tomorrow.*

-> If it _____ tomorrow, I'm going to _____

3. *Maybe it won't rain tomorrow.*

-> If it _____ tomorrow, I'm going to _____

4. *Maybe the teacher will be absent next week.*

-> If the teacher _____ next week, _____

5. Maybe you'll be tired tonight.

-> If I _____ tonight, I'm going to _____

6. Maybe you won't be tired tonight.

-> If I _____ tonight, I'm going to _____

7. Maybe it'll be nice tomorrow.

-> If it _____ tomorrow, I'm going to _____

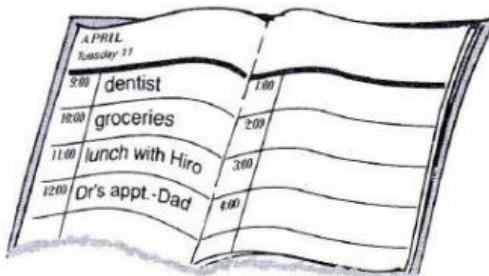
8. Maybe we won't have class on Monday

-> If we _____ class on Monday, we're going to _____

Exercise 28. Looking at grammar. (Chart 3-6)

Look at Sue's day planner. She has a busy morning. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

Nhìn vào bảng kế hoạch trong ngày của Sue. Cô ấy có một buổi sáng thật bận rộn. Chia dạng đúng của các động từ trong ngoặc



1. (after) go to the dentist\pick up groceries

-> After Sue goes to the dentist, she is going to pick up groceries.

2. Before Sue (pick) _____ up groceries, she (go) _____ to the dentist.

3. Before Sue (have) _____ lunch with Hiro, she (pick) _____ up groceries.

4. After Sue (pick) _____ up groceries, she (have) _____ lunch with Hiro

5. Before Sue (take) _____ her father to his doctor's appointment, she (have) _____ lunch with Hiro.



“If someone in your life makes you to forget your past, then that someone is probably your future.”

Nếu ai đó trong đời khiến bạn quên đi quá khứ, thì có lẽ người đó chính là tương lai của bạn.