FUTURE CONTINUOUS

We use the future continuous for an event which is going on at a particular time in the future or over a period of time in the future:
I'll be working at seven o'clock. (= I will start before seven and I will continue after seven)
By the time you read this letter I'll be sailing towards Australia.

Compare:
I'll be interviewing him at 6.30. (= the interview begins before 6.30 and continues afterwards)
I'm interviewing him at 6.30. (= the interview is arranged to begin at 6.30)

PRACTICE BANK

A. Underline the most suitable form of the verbs.

Why don't you come with us to Yorkshire? It's all arranged.
Jo comes/is coming (1) to my house at six so we can go to the station together. The train doesn't leave/isn't leaving (2) until 6.45 but we don't want to be late. It stops/is stopping (3) a lot on the way so it doesn't arrive/isn't arriving (4) until three in the afternoon. We stay/ are staying (5) in a youth hostel and we spend/are spending (6) five days there.
We can catch a bus some of the way from the station but it doesn't go/isn't going (7) all the way so we have to walk the last two miles from the village. We have/are having (8) breakfast and our evening meal at the youth hostel. It's in a beautiful spot with lots to see. On the way back we need to set off early as there's only one bus and it leaves/is leaving (9) at 8.30. The train back is faster so it arrives/is arriving (10) just after lunch.

B. Fill in the gaps with the present continuous or the will-future of the verb in brackets.

1. Tim: Where are you going?
Julie: To the cinema.
Tim: Wait for me. I think I'll come (come) with you.
2. From next week all enquiries should be sent to Mary because Frances ..... (leave) on Friday.
3. Rachel: I ..... (give) Sophie a CD for her birthday. What ..... (you give) her?
Fiona: I ..... (probably get) her a new purse. She keeps losing money from her old one.
4. John: I need to finish packing today because we ..... (move) tomorrow and there's still lots to do.
Peter: Don't worry. I ..... (come) round tonight and help you.
5. The government hopes that the national strike ..... (not continue) after next week's meeting, otherwise the economy ..... (not recover) for years.
6. James: Never walk under a ladder or you ..... (have) ten years' bad luck.
Kay: Rubbish!
7. Details of the president's visit are now confirmed. He ..... (stay) at the Castle Hotel for two days.
8. Assistant: We have milk chocolate, plain chocolate, with nuts, with fruit.
Man: Er ... what a lot of choice. I ..... (have) a bar of milk chocolate, please.
9. Sarah: ..... (you do) anything special next Saturday?
Lee: Yes, I am. My cousin ..... (arrive) from Italy so I ..... (drive) to the airport in the afternoon to meet him.
10. Carol: Have you finished that book I lent you?
Sam: Oh sorry. I forgot all about it. I ..... (get) it now.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. Read the following situations. Write about what you think will happen.

1. Anna has two cousins called Rebecca Smith and Rebecca Jones. Anna gets on very well with Rebecca Smith but she doesn't like Rebecca Jones. She has received letters from her cousins asking her if they can visit. She replies to them both. She wants to see Rebecca Smith but not Rebecca Jones. Unfortunately she puts the letters in the wrong envelopes.
How will her cousins feel when they receive her letters? _____
What will happen? _____
How will Anna feel when she finds out? _____
Example: Rebecca Smith won't understand why Anna doesn't want her to visit.

2. A tour guide has just arrived in a foreign city with a group of 30 teenagers and their teachers at the end of a long journey. They don't know it yet but when they get to the hotel where they have booked rooms they will find that their rooms have been given to a group of elderly tourists who are already asleep in the rooms.
What will happen? _____
What will the hotel manager do? _____
How will the teenagers and their teachers feel? _____

D. Put the verbs into the be going to future or the shall/will future. If both tenses are possible, choose the one that is most appropriate for the context. With the verbs to go or to come use the present continuous as future instead of the be going to future.

Two friends, Jack and David, are talking.
J: Have you decided what you 1. are going to do (do) this weekend?
D: Yes, we 2. _____ (have) a quiet day on Saturday and then on Sunday we
3. _____ (take) a bus up into the mountains and do some walking. And we
4. _____ (probably book into) a hotel there for the night. What about you?
5. _____ (you/do) lots of work as usual?
J: Well, no. Mark phoned last night about coming down this weekend.
D: Really?
J: Yes, he 6. _____ (come) on Friday.
D: Oh, I'd like to see him. I think I 7. _____ (phone him up) tonight and arrange something.
J: Well, we're planning to spend the day on the beach on Saturday. We
8. _____ (do) some swimming and sunbathing. I just hope the weather
9. _____ (be) warm enough. And then on Saturday night we
10. _____ (see) that new film with Tom Cruise.
D: Well, as I've got nothing planned, I 11. _____ (join) you at the beach on Saturday then, if that's O.K.
J: Of course it is. I 12. _____ (pick you up) from your flat some time after breakfast.
D: Oh thanks. 13. _____ (I/bring) a picnic?
J: Yes. Why not? I tell you what: Mark and I 14. _____ (make) some sandwiches and 15. _____ (you/bring) some salad and fruit?
D: Yes, fine. I 16. _____ (do) that. Good. That 17. _____ (save) us all the cost of eating out. And what about the film? What time 18. _____ (you/see) that?
J: We 19. _____ (see) the early showing at 6.00 and then we
20. _____ (try out) that new disco in town.
D: Right. Well, I think I 21. _____ (spend) the evening at home with Sarah.
J: O.K. So I 22. _____ (see) you on Saturday morning, probably at around 10 o'clock.
D: Fine.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

E. Where possible, put the verbs in brackets into the present simple. Where this is not possible, use the will future.

A teacher is giving some students the details of a forthcoming trip.
The coach 1. leaves (leave) here at 9.00 a.m., and we 2. _____ (arrive) at the field study centre before lunch. When we 3. _____ (get) there, you 4. _____ (be shown) to your rooms and 5. _____ (be given) time to unpack. Lunch 6. _____ (be served) in the dining-room at 12.30 precisely so make sure 7. _____ (not get) there late. When lunch 8. _____ (finish), it 9. _____ (be) time to get ready for our first activity: a walk down to the beach to look at the rock pools.
Nets, magnifying glasses and containers 10. _____ (be provided) by the centre. If the weather 11. _____ (be) fine, we 12. _____ (stay) on the beach far the whole of the afternoon. Otherwise, we 13. _____ (go back) to the centre after an hour or two and watch a video on seashore life. You 14. _____ (be expected) to keep a written record of everything that you 15. _____ (find) and we 16. _____ (look) at all the records when we 17. _____ (get back) to school at the end of the week. Mr McNeill, the field study supervisor, is very knowledgeable and I'm sure that he 18. _____ (help) you to identify anything that you 19. _____ (not recognize). Supper 20. _____ (be served) at 6.00, and at 8.00 there 21. _____ (be) an evening activity. On the first night, Mr McNeill 22. _____ (plan) to go on a moonlight walk with us to look far bats. It is important that you 23. _____ (stay) together on this walk. Please don't wander off. It 24. _____ (not be) easy for us to find you if you 25. _____ (get lost) in the dark. Behave sensibly and I'm sure you 26. _____ (all have) a wonderful time.

F. Put the verbs in brackets into the will future or the future continuous. Complete any short answers with will or won't.

1 A: Would you like to come over for lunch on Saturday?
B: Well unfortunately, I 'll be working (work) all day Saturday.
A: Oh, that's a shame. Well, you 2_____ (have to come over) another day. I 3_____ (talk) to Andy about it and I 4_____ (phone) you on Sunday. 5_____ (you/be) in then?
B: Yes definitely. I 6_____ (recover) from my week's work.

2 A: 7 _____ (you/go) to the meeting tonight? If so, I 8_____ (give) you a lift there.
B: Oh yes please, that would be helpful. I 9_____ (play) tennis until 7 o'clock but I 10_____ (be) back shortly after that.
A: O.K. I 11_____ (pick you up) at about 7.30.
12_____ (you/be) ready by then?
B: Yes. Don't worry. I 13_____ (wait) for you when you get here.

3 A: Do you ever think about what you 14_____ (do) in ten years' time?
B: Oh yes. I sometimes imagine that I 15_____ (do) a very important job and earning lots of money and that I 16_____ (live) in a beautiful big house. But to be honest, I think I 17_____ (still work) here and I 18_____ (probably do) the same job.
A: No, you 19_____. You 20_____ (get) a better job soon, I'm sure you 21 _____.
B: And so 22_____ you.
A: And then we 23 _____ (go) on wonderful foreign holidays and we 24 _____ (learn) to speak different languages.
B: Perhaps.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4 A: Oh dear, I've run out of stamps. I 25_____ (not be able to post) these letters now.
B: Well, I 26_____ (go) to the post office later on.
I 27_____ (take) the letters and post them for you.
A: Oh thank you. I 28_____ (give) you the money for the stamps.

5 A: So I 29_____ (wait) for you when you get to the station.
I 30_____ (not come) onto the platform but I 31_____ (see) you by the ticket office.
B: O.K., that's fine. I 32_____ (carry) a heavy suitcase so I think we 33_____ (have to get) a taxi from the station.



Future 2



GOING TO

Pronunciation note: going to is often pronounced gonna. You may see it spelt this way in comic books and pop songs.
It is often possible to use **going to** to express the future instead of the present continuous or will. Going to is used extremely often in everyday speech. In formal and written English will and the present tenses are used more often than going to.

We use going to:
- for future actions which we have already decided about.
  Compare:
  We're going to pack up our stuff, we're going to send a message to the mainland and we're going to leave. (= they already have a clear plan) We'll pack up our stuff ... etc. (= she might be deciding as she speaks = or it might be a simple statement of fact, not a planned action)
- to predict something, when we already see evidence for our prediction:
  It's going to rain soon. (= the speaker knows it's going to rain because he can see the clouds)

There are many situations when either going to or will can be used with no real difference in meaning.

PRESENT TENSES IN FUTURE CLAUSES

In clauses referring to future time and beginning with when, until, before, after, as soon as, we use:
- a present tense (for actions at the same time as the other verb):
  Everyone's going to be very surprised when you arrive.
- the present perfect (for actions completed before the other verb):
  And we're not going to talk to any reporters until we've had a long sleep.

Sometimes we can use either a present or present perfect tense with the same meaning:
We're going to eat a big hot meal as soon as we find a restaurant.
We're going to eat a big hot meal as soon as we've found a restaurant.

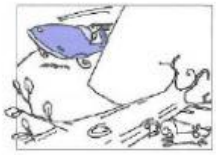
LIVEWORKSHEETS

PRACTICE BANK

A. Look at these pictures and predict what is going to happen. Complete the sentences using going to.



1. She's going to fall asleep.



2. It _____



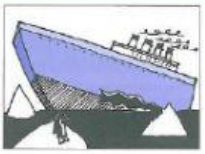
3. They _____



4. She _____



5. He _____



6. It _____

B. These are a researcher's notes, with her predictions about how the world will have changed by the year 2100. Use the notes to write sentences in the future perfect simple.

By the year 2200
1. Human beings/ live in Mars
2. The world's population/ half
3. Artificial Intelligence/ replace/ most workers
4. We/ run out/ oil sources on Earth
5. Doctors/ discover/ a cure for any disease
6. Scientist/ invent/ new sources of food
7. Sea temperatures/ rise/ by several degrees

1. Human beings will be living in Mars.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Write your own predictions
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. In five of these sentences there is a verb in the wrong tense. Underline each mistake and write the correction.

1. I'm not going to pay you until you'll have cleaned up all this mess! _you have cleaned_
2. Before we're going to get on the train. I'm going to check that we have all our luggage. _____
3. As soon as the guests have unpacked, you can show them round the college. _____
4. Paul will probably arrive after all the others will have started work. _____
5. When you'll see David will you ask him if he wants to come to the cinema with us? _____
6. I'll collect your things from the cleaners when I'm in town. _____
7. Margaret's going to phone as soon as she'll have found out what the tickets will cost. _____

D. These people work in a hotel. It's now twelve o'clock. How long will they have been working by two o'clock? Write a sentence about each person, using the future perfect continuous.

1. chef / cook meals (started work at eight o'clock)
The chef will have been cooking meals for six hours.
2. secretary / type letters (started work at ten o'clock)
_____
3. manager / interview new staff (started work at eight-thirty)
_____
4. waitress/ stand in the dining-room (started work at eleven o'clock)
_____
5. cleaner / vacuum floors (started work at seven o'clock)
_____

E. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use going to, future in the past, the present simple, about to or the future perfect.

1. I think she will have heard (hear) all about it by the time I see (see) her.
2. I reckon I _____ (finish) this book by the weekend and then I _____ (give) it to you.
3. The children _____ (be) hungry when they _____ (get in) because they _____ (run around) all afternoon.
4. This government _____ (be) in power for eight years soon but I don't think they _____ (win) the next election.
5. _____ (you/eat) when you _____ (get) here? If not, I _____ (make) you something.
6. Don't phone them now. They _____ (not get) home yet. They _____ (probably get back) at about half-past eight.
7. I think they _____ (finish) building the house by the time the winter _____ (come) and then we _____ (move in) in the New Year.
8. I expect they _____ (be) tired when you _____ (see) them because they _____ (work) all day.
9. If I _____ (come) and see the film with you on Saturday, I _____ (see) it six times. But it is my favourite film of all time: I think you _____ (love) it.
10. Why don't you come round at 9 o'clock? The children _____ (go) to bed then so it _____ (be) nice and peaceful.

LIVEWORKSHEETS