

FUTURE TIME

Exercise 8. Let's talk: pairwork. (Chapters 1 and 2; Charts 3-1 and 3-2)

Complete the conversation with your own words. The conversation reviews the forms (statement, negative, question, short answer) of the simple present, simple past, and **be going to**.

Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây đúng với bản thân bạn. Đoạn hội thoại ôn tập lại các dạng (khẳng định, phủ định, nghi vấn, câu trả lời ngắn) của hiện tại đơn, quá khứ đơn và **be going to**.

Example: A: I rode a skateboard to school yesterday.

B: Really? Wow! Do you ride a skateboard to school often?

A: Yes, I do. I ride a skateboard to school almost every day.

Did you ride a skateboard to school yesterday?

B: No, I didn't. I came by helicopter.

A: Are you going to come to school by helicopter tomorrow?

B: No, I'm not. I'm going to ride a motorcycle to school tomorrow.



A: I _____ yesterday.

B: Really? Wow! _____ you _____ often?

A: Yes, I _____. I _____ almost every day.

_____ you _____ yesterday?

B: No, I _____. I _____.

A: Are you _____ tomorrow?

B: No, I _____. I _____ tomorrow.

Exercise 9. Warm-up. (Chart 3-3)

Complete the sentences with **will** or **won't**. Hoàn thành các câu sau với **will** hoặc **won't**

1. It _____ rain tomorrow.

2. We _____ study Chart 3-3 next.

3. I _____ teach the class next week.

4. To your teacher: You _____ need to assign homework for tonight.

3-3 Forms with *Will* (Các dạng của *Will*)

STATEMENT (Khẳng định)	I, You, She, He, It, We, They will come tomorrow	
NEGATIVE (Phủ định)	I, You, She, He, It, We, They will not (won't) come tomorrow.	
QUESTION (Ngghi vấn)	Will I, you, she, he, it, we, they come tomorrow?	
SHORT ANSWER (Câu trả lời ngắn)	Yes, } I, you, she, he, it, we, they { will , No, } { won't .	
CONTRACTIONS (Dạng rút gọn)	I'll she'll we'll you'll he'll they'll it'll	Will is usually contracted with pronouns in both speech and informal writing. Will thường được rút gọn với đại từ trong cả văn nói và văn viết thân mật.
	Bob + will = "Bob'll " the teacher + will = "the teacher'll	Will is often contracted with nouns in speech, but usually not in writing. Will thường được kết hợp với danh từ trong văn nói, nhưng không thường kết hợp trong văn viết

*Pronouns are NOT contracted with helping verbs in short answers.

Đại từ không rút gọn với trợ động từ trong câu hỏi ngắn.

CORRECT: Yes, I will.

INCORRECT: Yes, I'll.

Exercise 10. Listening. (Chart 3-3)

Part I. Listen to the pronunciation of contractions with **will** in these sentences.

Nghé phát âm của các dạng rút gọn của **will** trong các câu sau:

1. I'll be ready to leave soon.

2. You'll need to come.

3. He'll drive us.

4. She'll come later.

5. We'll get there a little late.

6. They'll wait for us.



Part II. Listen to the sentences and write the contractions you hear.

Nghé các câu sau và viết các dạng rút gọn bạn vừa nghe được.

1. Don't wait up for me tonight. I'll be home late.
2. I paid the bill this morning. _____ get my check in the next day or two.
3. We have the better team. _____ probably win the game.
4. Henry twisted his ankle while running down a hill.
_____ probably take a break from running this week.
5. We can go to the beach tomorrow, but _____
probably be too cold to go swimming.
6. I invited some guests for dinner. _____ probably get here around seven.
7. Karen is doing volunteer work for a community health-care clinic this week.
_____ be gone a lot in the evenings.



Exercise 11. Listening. (Chart 3-3)

Part I. Listen to the sentences. Notice the pronunciation of contractions with **nouns + will**. *Nghe các câu sau. Chú ý đến cách phát âm của dạng rút gọn của nouns + will.*

At the doctor's office

1. The doctor'll be with you in a few minutes.
2. Your appointment'll take about an hour.
3. Your fever'll be gone in a few days.
4. Your stitches'll disappear over the next two weeks.
5. The nurse'll schedule your tests.
6. The lab'll have the results next week.
7. The receptionist at the front desk'll set up your next appointment.



Set up: lên lịch

Part II. Listen to the sentences and write the words you hear. Write the full form of the contractions. *Nghe các câu sau và viết những từ bạn nghe được. Viết dạng đầy đủ, không rút gọn.*

At the pharmacy

1. Your prescription will be ready in ten minutes.
2. The medicine _____ you feel a little tired.
3. The pharmacist _____ your doctor's office.
4. This cough syrup _____ your cough.
5. Two aspirin _____ enough.



6. The generic drug _____ less.

7. This information _____ all the side effects for this medicine.

Generic drug: thuốc chung chung, không có thương hiệu

Side effect: tác dụng phụ

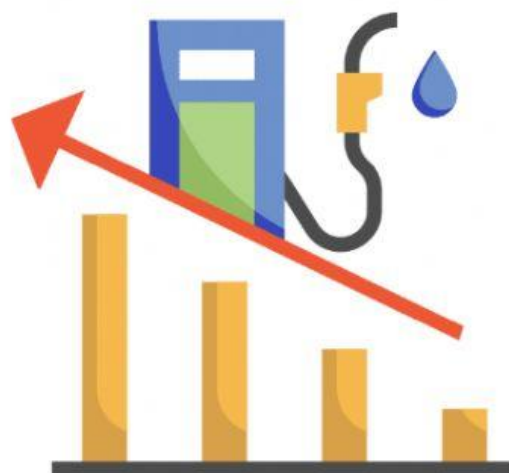
Exercise 12. Warm up. (Chart 3-4)

How certain is the speaker in each sentence? Write the percentage next to each sentence: 100%, 90%, or 50%.

Người nói trong mỗi câu chắc chắn bao nhiêu %? Viết số phần trăm bên cạnh câu đó: 100%, 90%, hoặc 50%.

What is going to happen to gasoline prices?

- _____ Gas prices may rise.
- _____ Maybe gas prices will rise.
- _____ Gas prices will rise.
- _____ Gas prices will probably rise.
- _____ Gas prices are going to rise.
- _____ Gas prices won't rise.



3-4 Certainty About the Future (Độ chắc chắn về Tương lai)

100% sure (Chắc chắn 100%)	(a) I will be in class tomorrow OR I am going to be in class tomorrow.	In (a): The speaker uses will or be going to because he feels sure about his future activity. He is stating a fact about the future. Ở (a): Người nói sử dụng will hoặc be going to vì anh ta cảm thấy chắc chắn về hoạt động trong tương lai của mình. Anh ấy đang nói một sự thật về tương lai.
90% sure (Chắc chắn 90%)	(b) Po will probably be in class tomorrow. OR Po is probably going to be in class tomorrow. (c) Anna probably won't be in class tomorrow. OR Anna probably isn't going to be in class tomorrow.	In (b): The speaker uses probably to say that he expects Po to be in class tomorrow, but he is not 100% sure. He's almost sure, but not completely sure. Word order with probably :* (1) in a statement, as in (b): helping verb + probably (2) with a negative verb, as in (c): probably + helping verb

		Trong (b): Người nói sử dụng probably để nói rằng anh ấy mong Po sẽ đến lớp vào ngày mai, nhưng anh ấy không chắc 100%. Anh ấy gần như chắc chắn, nhưng không hoàn toàn chắc chắn. Thứ tự từ probably: (1) trong câu khẳng định, như trong (b): trợ động từ + probably (2) với một động từ phủ định, như trong (c): probably + trợ động từ
50% sure (Chắc chắn 50%)	(d) Ali may come to class tomorrow. OR Ali may not come to class tomorrow. I don't know what he's going to do. (e) Maybe Ali will come to class, and maybe he won't. OR Maybe Ali is going to come to class, and maybe he isn't.	May expresses a future possibility: maybe something will happen, and maybe it won't happen.** In (d): The speaker is saying that maybe Ali will come to class, or maybe he won't come to class. The speaker is guessing. May diễn tả một khả năng trong tương lai: có thể điều gì đó sẽ xảy ra, và có thể nó sẽ không xảy ra. ** Ở (d): Người nói đang nói rằng có thể Ali sẽ đến lớp, hoặc có thể anh ấy sẽ không đến lớp. Người nói đang đoán.
		Maybe + will/be going to gives the same meaning as may. Examples (d) and (e) have the same meaning. Maybe comes at the beginning of a sentence. Maybe + will/be going to mang nghĩa tương tự như may. Ví dụ (d) và (e) có cùng ý nghĩa. Maybe đứng ở đầu câu.

* **Probably** is a midsentence adverb. See Chart 1-3, p. 10, for more information about the placement of midsentence adverbs. * **Probably** là một trạng từ ở giữa. Xem Biểu đồ 1-3, tr. 10, để biết thêm thông tin về vị trí của các trạng từ ở giữa.

See Chart 7-3, p. 182, for more information about **may. ** Xem Biểu đồ 7-3, tr. 182, để biết thêm thông tin về **may**

Exercise 13. Listening. (Chart 3-4)

Listen to the sentences. Decide how certain the speaker is in each one: 100%, 90%, or

Nghe các câu sau. Xác định độ chắc chắn của người nói trong mỗi câu: 100%, 90%, hay 50%

Example: You will hear: The bank will be open tomorrow.

You will write: 100%

My day tomorrow

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.



Exercise 14. Looking at grammar. (Chart 3-4)

For each situation, predict what probably will happen and what probably won't happen. Use either **will** or **be going to**. Include **probably** in your prediction.

Với mỗi tình huống, dự đoán những gì có khả năng xảy ra và những gì có khả năng không xảy ra. Sử dụng **will** hoặc **be going to**. Có thể bao gồm **probably** trong dự đoán.

1. Antonio is late to class almost every day.

(be on time tomorrow? be late again?)

-> Antonio probably won't be on time tomorrow. He'll probably be late again.

2. Rosa has a terrible cold. She feels miserable.

(go to work tomorrow? stay home and rest?)

-> She _____ go to work tomorrow.

-> She _____ stay home and rest.



3. Sami didn't sleep at all last night.

(go to bed early tonight? stay up all night again tonight?)

-> He _____ go to bed early tonight.

-> He _____ stay up all night again tonight.

4. Gina loves to run, but right now she has sore knees and a sore ankle.

(run in the marathon race this week? skip the race?)

-> She _____ run in the marathon race this week.

-> She _____ skip the race.



***"Don't walk in front of me, I may not follow. Don't walk behind me, I may not lead.
Just walk beside me and be my friends."***

Đừng bước đi trước tôi, tôi có thể không theo sau được. Đừng đi phía sau tôi, tôi không thể dẫn lối. Hãy đi bên cạnh tôi và trở thành bạn của tôi.