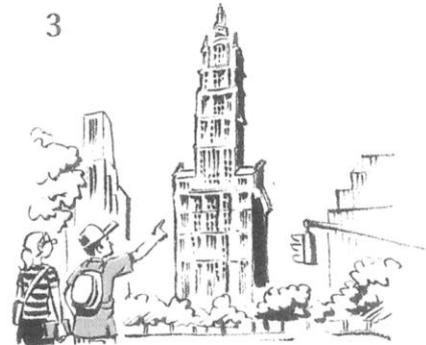


will, be going to + infinitive, shall; present tenses for the future; future continuous, future perfect and future perfect continuous; be to + infinitive; future in the past

A Context listening

1 Which of these activities would you like to do on a visit to the USA?



2 **2** Jessica is doing a course in American Studies at a British university. As part of this programme she will spend her third year studying at a university in Los Angeles in California. Her friend, Kelly, wants to visit her while she is there. Listen to them talking about their plans. Which of the activities shown in Exercise 1 do they mention?

3 **2** Listen again and fill in the gaps.

1 I'm *spending* a few days sightseeing in New York.

2 I in Los Angeles on the 20th.

3 I for my own place.

4 It a long time to catch up.

5 I up there if it's not too expensive.

6 you stop over anywhere on the way out?

7 When I come to see you, you in California for nearly six months.

8 You longer, won't you?

4 How many different ways of referring to the future have you used?

B Grammar

1 will, be going to + infinitive and shall

START POINT

will

- *I think I'll fly directly to Los Angeles.* (= a decision made without planning)
- *Everyone says America's a great place - I'm sure you'll have a fantastic time.* (= a prediction based on opinion or experience)
- *I'll be 21 on 2nd January.* (= a fact about the future)
- *I'll meet you at the airport.* (= willingness)

be going to + infinitive

- *First I'm going to stay with Don and Suzanne.* (= a decision already made)
- *The cloud's building up. It's going to rain this afternoon.* (= a prediction based on outside evidence)

We can sometimes use *will* instead of *be going to* to make a prediction based on outside evidence, but when we do, we usually include an adverb:

The cloud's building up. It'll definitely rain / It's definitely going to rain this afternoon.

We can use *will* or *be going to* in the main clause of an *if*-sentence with little difference in meaning when we say that something is conditional on something else:

If I don't go now, I'll / I'm going to be late for my next lecture.

▲ We use *will*, not *be going to*, when the main clause refers to offers, requests, promises and ability:

If my plans change, I'll let you know, of course. (= promise)

If you bring your tent, we'll camp on the coast for a few days. (= ability; 'we will be able to camp')

In formal contexts, we can use *shall* instead of *will* with *I* or *we*:

- in questions that ask about intentions:
Shall I / we see you before you leave? (= Will I / we have the opportunity to see you?)
- in statements about the future, although *will* is more usual:
When I finish my course I shall have some time to travel around America. or
When I finish my course I will have some time ...

2 Present continuous and present simple for the future

START POINT

present continuous

- *I'm spending a few days sightseeing.* (= event intended or arranged)

present simple

- *Lectures start on 27th July.* (= event as part of official schedule)

Compare the use of the present continuous for the future and *be going to*:

I'm flying on 15th July at ten in the evening. (= already arranged)

I'm going to fly up there if it's not too expensive. (= the speaker intends to fly but has not made the arrangements yet)

We tend to avoid *be going to go* and use the present continuous (*be going to*) instead:

Then I'm going to San Francisco. rather than *Then I'm going to go to San Francisco.*

We can't use the present continuous for future events which are outside people's control:

It's going to rain this afternoon. (not ~~*It's raining this afternoon.*~~)

We can use either the present simple or *will* to talk about official arrangements:

The semester begins on 7th December. or *The semester will begin on 7th December.*

The present continuous is used in informal arrangements:

You're not staying with them the whole time, then? (= informal arrangement) (not ~~*You don't stay with them the whole time, then?*~~)

We use the present simple, or sometimes other present tenses, to refer to the future in time clauses with a conjunction (e.g. *after, as soon as, before, by the time, when, while, until*); in conditional clauses with *if, in case, provided* and *unless*; and in clauses beginning with *suppose, supposing* and *what if*:

As soon as I book my tickets, I'll let you know. (not ~~*As soon as I will book ...*~~)

It'll be good to know I can contact them in case I have any problems. (not ... ~~*in case I will have any problems ...*~~)

What if I don't like it? (not ~~*What if I won't like it?*~~)

3 Future continuous, future perfect and future perfect continuous

We use the future continuous (*will + be + present participle*) to talk about something predicted to happen at a particular time or over a particular period in the future:

I'll be studying really hard during the semesters.

We use the future perfect (*will + have + past participle*) to make a prediction about an action we expect to be completed by a particular time in the future:

By the time you come I'm sure I'll have got to know the city really well.

We use the future perfect continuous (*will + have been + present participle*) to emphasise the duration of an activity in progress at a particular point in the future:

When I come to see you, you'll have been living in California for nearly six months.

We can also use the future continuous, future perfect and future perfect continuous to say what we believe or imagine to be true:

Dad won't be using his car, so I'm sure it's okay to borrow it. (= an activity happening now or at a particular point in the future)

They'll have forgotten what I look like. (= an event that took place before now or before a particular point in the future)

My plane's been delayed. Don and Suzanne will have been waiting for me at the airport for hours. (= an activity continuing to now)

4 be to + infinitive

Be to + infinitive is commonly used:

- in news reports:
Extra lifeguards **are to be posted** at the beach after a shark was seen swimming close to the shore.
- to talk about official plans, and rules or instructions:
Students **are to hand in** project reports at the end of semester two. (active)
Project reports **are to be handed in** at the end of semester two. (passive)

▲ We only use *is / are / am to* + infinitive to talk about future events that people can control:
The weather **will** still be warm even in winter. (not ~~The weather is still to be warm.~~)

We often use *be to* + infinitive in *if*-clauses when we mean 'in order to':

If she **is to get** a good grade in her project report, she needs to work on her statistics. (= in order to get a good grade, she needs to work on her statistics)

Compare: If she **gets** a good grade in her project report, she will be really surprised.

5 Future in the past

A number of forms can be used to talk about a past activity or event that was still in the future from the point of view of the speaker:

I was going to see an aunt in Seattle a couple of years ago, but I cancelled the trip because she got ill. (= a plan that didn't happen)

I knew I would be feeling awful by the end of the flight. (= a prediction made in the past)

(> See Appendix 2.)

C P E We can use *was / were to* + infinitive and *was / were to have* + past participle to talk about the future in the past, particularly in formal contexts. With *was / were to* + infinitive we don't know whether the event actually happened unless the context makes this clear:
First, I flew to New York and then I was to go on to Chicago. (= we don't know whether the speaker went to Chicago or not)

▲ *was / were to have* + past participle is used for things that were expected, but didn't actually happen:

I was to have visited my aunt, but she was taken ill. (= the visit didn't happen)

Unlike *is / are / am to* + infinitive (see B4 above), we can use *was / were to* + infinitive whether or not people can control the event:

Helen left England for Australia in 1964 for what she intended to be a short visit, but it **was to be** 30 years before she returned to her home country.

C Grammar exercises

1 Complete the sentences using the verbs in the box. Choose the most appropriate form.

miss / will miss
 is going to melt / is melting
 will be enjoying / enjoys
 will be believed / is to be believed
 will agree / agrees
 see / are going to see

will have / am having
 persuades / will persuade
~~am starting out / will start out~~
 is going to depart / departs
 will rise / are to rise

- 1 A: Do you want to come out for a meal tonight?
 B: I'm starting out early tomorrow morning - my flight's at six - so I don't think I'll come, thanks.
- 2 The next train for London from platform six at 16.07.
- 3 I some friends over for dinner on Saturday. Do you want to join us?
- 4 They reckon the Greenland ice sheet within a few years.
- 5 A: Gary doesn't want to come on holiday with us, then.
 B: He says that now, but I'm sure Hannah him to change his mind.
- 6 By the middle of the week, temperatures to 30° C.
- 7 The striking workers have said that they will prevent finished goods leaving the factory until the management to their demand for improved working conditions.
- 8 I'm not sure when I'll be home tonight. Expect me when you me.
- 9 A: The coach leaves Oxford at exactly 5.00 from the bus station.
 B: What if I it?
 A: You'll have to take the train.
- 10 If the research, children now spend more time playing computer games than watching television.
- 11 A: It's Daniel's first week away at university. I wonder how he's getting on?
 B: I'm sure he himself.

2 Choose the most appropriate future form. Sometimes more than one form is possible.

- 1 You'll freeze if you go out dressed like that. Put on a warm coat!
 (you'll go / you're going to go / you go)

- 2 When I retire next year, a lot of travelling around North America.
(*I'm doing / I do / I'm going to do*)
- 3 A: Have you been in touch with Pat yet to say we can't come? You said you'd do it.
B: Sorry, I forgot. her know tomorrow when I see her at work.
(*I'm going to let / I shall let / I'll let*)
- 4 Look at that stupid cyclist. an accident.
(*He'll cause / He's going to cause / He causes*)
- 5 A: What do you want done with this box?
B: If you just leave it there, it upstairs when I go.
(*I'll take / I'm taking / I'm going to take*)
- 6 A: What this evening?
(*are you doing / are you going to do / do you do*)
B: Oh, I don't know. Maybe watch a DVD.
(*I'm going to / I'll / I'm watching*)
- 7 Please note that next week's concert at 7.00, not 7.30 as advertised
in the programme.
(*is commencing / will commence / is going to commence*)
- 8 Mr Kerr angry if you don't hand your homework in today.
(*is being / is going to be / will be*)
- 9 A: Bob Dylan a concert in London next month.
(*will do / is doing / does*)
B: book some tickets?
(*Am I going to / Will I / Shall I*)
- 10 The air tickets around a week to reach you.
(*shall take / will take / are taking*)
- 11 The French oral tests next Monday.
(*are starting / will start / start*)
- 12 When Guy 50, Gemma 18.
(*is / will be / is going to be*) (*is going to be / is to be / will be*)
- 13 If we get much more rain, the river its banks.
(*is probably going to burst / will probably burst / is bursting*)

3 Complete the sentences using a future form of the verbs given. Use the same future form for all the sentences in each group. Use:

present simple	future continuous	be to + infinitive
be going to + infinitive	future perfect	present continuous
future perfect continuous		

1 *get - go - terminate*

- a All change, please - this train *terminates* here.
 b What time *does our plane get* (our plane) to Athens?
 c The cat runs away from me as soon as I *go* near it.

2 *buy - have - need*

- a A: What are you going to town for?
 B: I some new shoes.
 b A: Jane's not looking very well.
 B: No, apparently, she a major operation.
 c A: I've made a list of the things you for the field trip to Iceland.
 B: Thanks, that's really helpful.

3 *negotiate - watch - work*

- a On April 1st next year I at the university for 25 years.
 b A: It's such a pity that Helen is away and can't watch the match with us. You know how much she loves tennis.
 B: I'm sure she it on TV in her hotel room.
 c The next statement from the trade union leaders is expected at ten o'clock this evening. By that time they with the employers for nearly 36 hours.

4 *come - do - support*

- a Justin's not feeling well, so he tonight after all.
 b Who (you) in the rugby world cup final next week, England or South Africa?
 c A: What do you think Susan at the moment?
 B: Oh, she'll still be in bed.

5 *create - launch - leave*

- a The computer firm Clark Campbell 300 new jobs at its assembly plant just outside Dublin.
 b All mobile phones outside the examination room.
 c The government an enquiry next week into allegations of corruption in the civil service.

6 *analyse - have - move*

- a The bank predicts that by the end of next year, over 80% of its customers to online banking.
- b Natasha her exam results by now. I wonder how she's got on.
- c My research is going rather slowly at the moment, but I'm certain by the end of the year all of my data

7 *go - have - make*

- a She a speech at the conference next week.
- b I out there - it's pouring with rain and I haven't got an umbrella.
- c We risotto for dinner. Is that okay with you?

- 4 Complete these texts using the future forms of the verbs in brackets. Give alternatives where possible. In some cases, you will need to use the future in the past.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

A complete ban on tobacco advertising in the EU (1) *comes / will come / is to come (come)* into effect at midnight tonight. Initially, the ban (2) (*begin*) last October, but last-minute legal moves by the tobacco companies forced a delay. EU health ministers issued a statement welcoming the ban, and saying that it (3) (*reduce*) smoking-related disease significantly.

* * * * *

A Brazilian rocket has exploded after an engine ignited by mistake just days before its planned lift-off. The unmanned rocket (4) (*carry*) two satellites into space. A new launch (5) (*take place*) in March.

* * * * *

The Australian actress Niki Kardman (6) (*star*) in a film about the life of Princess Diana made by the director Baz Leeman. Ms Kardman said, 'When Baz said he (7) (*make*) a film about Diana's life and wanted to cast me, I jumped at the chance.'

* * * * *

The novelist Arnold Miller has died. Miller worked as a journalist in London during the 1960s before moving to Canada, where he (8) (*spend*) the rest of his life. He spoke exclusively to The Daily Reporter last month, in what (9) (*be*) his last major interview. A special report on his life and work (10) (*appear*) in next Friday's edition.

D Exam practice

This exercise tests
grammar from the
rest of the book
as well as the
grammar in
this unit.

C
P
E**Use of English**

Read the following texts on ageing. For questions 1–4 answer with a word or short phrase.

You do not need to write complete sentences.

A

Every revolution has a turning point - a time when the original impetus for change has run its course. History shows that this is often a vulnerable time. Opinion on where to go next is sharply divided. Indecision prevails at precisely the moment when decisive action is most essential. The longevity revolution is no exception. We know where we've come from and why, but we don't have a clear plan of where to go now. Ours has been a revolution from - from the terrible waste of life caused by premature death - not a revolution to. We are at our turning point now. The decisions we take in the next few years will have far-reaching consequences for the state of future society.

Two hundred years ago most people died before their time. Well, we fixed that. Rarely has a revolution succeeded so well. What we now experience are the deaths associated with old age, with degenerative conditions. Much of modern medicine is concerned with fighting these, pushing back the frontiers of survival further and further. But suddenly we are not so sure about where we are going and why. Many are the news stories trumpeting that we will soon all live to 130, 200 or 400 years, but what about the New Yorker cartoon that showed one old man saying to another, 'I hope I die before science makes me live to 150'.

The ambivalence of our attitudes reflects the confusion of rapid change. Not long ago the attainment of old age was hailed as a success. Ageing today is widely seen as a failure, unless you are as extremely old as Jeanne Calment. I remember being deeply struck by a remark from a former medical colleague whose research was on heart disease: 'There is nothing interesting about the ageing of the cardiovascular system,' he exclaimed. 'It just rots!' What, I wondered, did he feel was the point of his work? What, for that matter, is the point of mine?

- 1 Why, according to the writer, is this 'vulnerable time' (line 2) of particular significance?
- 2 What is meant in the context by the phrase 'The ambivalence of our attitudes', in line 17?

Ageing is a physical phenomenon happening to our bodies, so at some point in the future, as medicine becomes more and more powerful, we will inevitably be able to address ageing just as effectively as we address many diseases today. I claim that we are close to that point because of the SENS (Strategies for Engineered Negligible Senescence) project to prevent and cure ageing. It is not just an idea: it's a very detailed plan to repair all the types of molecular and cellular damage that happen to us over time. And each method to do this is either already working in a preliminary form (in clinical trials) or is based on technologies that already exist and just need to be combined. This means that all parts of the project should be fully working in mice within just ten years and we might take only another ten years to get them all working in humans.

5

10

15

When we get these therapies, we will no longer all get frail and decrepit and dependent as we get older, and eventually succumb to the innumerable ghastly progressive diseases of old age. We will still die, of course – from crossing the road carelessly, being bitten by snakes, catching a new flu variant etcetera – but not in the drawn-out way in which most of us die at present. So, will this happen in time for some people alive today? Probably. Since these therapies repair accumulated damage, they are applicable to people in middle age or older who have a fair amount of that damage.

I think the first person to live to 1,000 might be 60 already.

- 3 Which word in the first paragraph conveys the writer's certainty that ageing will be cured?
- 4 What opinion does the writer's use of 'ghastly' in line 12 convey?

Grammar focus task

Without looking back at the texts, add *will* and one of the following verbs to these extracts in the most natural places.

live die ~~be able to~~ happen get have

- 1 We ^{will} inevitably ^{be able to} address ageing just as effectively as we address many diseases today.
- 2 The decisions we take in the next few years far-reaching consequences for the state of future society.
- 3 Many are the news stories trumpeting that we soon all to 130, 200 or 400 years.
- 4 When we get these therapies, we no longer all frail and decrepit and dependent as we get older.
- 5 We still, of course.
- 6 So, this in time for some people alive today?

Writing

You are on the committee of an organisation called *Sport for Youth*, which encourages young people to become more involved in sports. The next annual conference will be held in your home town. Delegates have received a provisional programme, but you need to write a letter to them shortly before the conference giving them further details about the first day, and suggesting what they might do in the evening. Read the provisional programme and some notes you took at a recent meeting of the organising committee.

15th Annual Conference of 'Sport for Youth' Provisional programme for Day 1

Registration –	all day
9.30	Opening talk by Peter Taylor
10.30–11.00	Coffee
11.30–1.00	Talks
1.00–2.00	Lunch
2.00–5.00	Talks
Evening free	

Note:

1 Registration desk opens at 8.30. Collect 'Welcome Pack' there

2 Peter Taylor's talk: 'The state of sport in schools'

3 Coffee & lunch in Avon Room

4 Certificate of Attendance in Welcome Pack

5 Internet access - computers in basement

Write a **letter** to delegates in **180–220** words.

Writing hints

This task gives you the opportunity to practise future forms:

- *will*
Internet access will be available.
- present continuous for the future
Peter is talking about sport in schools.
- present simple for the future
The registration desk opens at 8.30.

Until the Internet *came* along, it *was* hard to disagree that television *was* the major invention of the last hundred years. It *provided* entertainment, it *informed* us about events around the world, and it *allowed* advertising to reach into our homes. But the Internet can do all the things television can and many, many more. Above all, it *allows* us to interact directly with other people in a way that television never could. It *has already changed* the world and its potential to change it still further *is* enormous.

Unit 2

A: Context listening

- 2 The following activities are mentioned: visiting the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, camping on a beach, sightseeing in New York, visiting the Grand Canyon.
- 3 2 arrive 3 'll (will) be looking 4 's (is) going to take 5 'm (am) going to fly 6 Will 7 'll (will) have been living 8 'll (will) be staying
- 4 Six ways of talking about the future are used in these extracts: present continuous (1), present simple (2), future continuous (3 & 8), *be going to* + infinitive (4 & 5), *will* (6), future perfect continuous (7)

C: Grammar exercises

- 1 2 departs 3 'm (am) having 4 is going to melt 5 will persuade 6 will rise (as weather is not something people can control, it would be unusual to use *be to* + infinitive here) 7 agrees 8 see (we usually use the present simple to refer to the future in a time clause with a conjunction such as *when*) 9 miss 10 is to be believed 11 will be enjoying
- 2 2 I'm going to do 3 I'll let (a promise; *I shall* is rather formal) 4 He'll cause / He's going to cause 5 I'll take (an offer or a decision made without planning) 6 are you doing / are you going to do (we don't use present simple for an informal arrangement); I'll 7 will commence (a formal arrangement) 8 is going to be / will be 9 is doing (an arranged event); Shall I (an offer) 10 will take 11 are starting / will start / start (*will* or present simple suggest a formal arrangement (perhaps these are public examinations); present continuous suggests a less formal arrangement (perhaps a teacher is announcing her intentions for a class test)) 12 is (present simple in time clause with *when*); is going to be / will be (we don't use *is to be* for something that people can't control, such as someone's age) 13 is probably going to burst / will probably burst
- 3 2 a 'm (am) going to buy b 's (is) going to have c 're (are) going to need
3 a will have been working b will have been watching
c will have been negotiating
4 a won't be coming b will you be supporting c will be doing
5 a is to create b are to be left c is / are to launch
6 a will have moved b will have had c will have been analysed
7 a 's (is) making b 'm (am) not going c 're (are) having

- 4 2 was to have begun 3 will reduce 4 was to have carried / was to carry 5 will take place / is to take place / is going to take place 6 is to star / will star 7 was going to make 8 was to spend 9 was to be 10 will appear / is to appear / appears / is going to appear

D: Exam practice

Use of English

- 1 Because the decisions or actions (about ageing) taken now might damage society in the future.
- 2 We feel at the same time that old age is both a success and a failure.
- 3 inevitably
- 4 That the author sees disease in old age as very unpleasant. / That the author is shocked / frightened by disease in old age.

Grammar focus task

- 2 The decisions we take in the next few years *will have* far-reaching consequences for the state of future society.
- 3 Many are the news stories trumpeting that we *will soon* all *live* to 130, 200 or 400 years. ('... that we will soon all *get* to 130, 200 or 400 years' would also be possible, although *live* was used in the original text)
- 4 When we get these therapies, we *will* no longer all *get* frail and decrepit and dependent as we get older.
- 5 We *will* still *die*, of course.
- 6 So, *will this happen* in time for some people alive today?

Writing Sample answer:

Dear Delegate,

We look forward to welcoming you to the 15th annual conference of 'Sport for Youth', which *will be held* in the Town Hall in Congerton from 22nd to 25th September.

You already have a programme for the first day, but here are some further details. The registration desk *opens* at 8.30 and *stays* open all day. You can collect a Welcome Pack when you register, and this *will include* a Certificate of Attendance. In his opening speech, Peter Taylor *is talking* about the current state of sport in schools. Coffee and lunch *are served* in the Avon Room. The cost of these is included in the conference fee. If you need Internet access, then this *will be available* through computers in the basement at no charge.

No events have been arranged for the first evening, but there are lots of things to do in Congerton. The town has two cinemas, and a theatre which *is showing* *Romeo and Juliet* during the conference. There are many pubs and bars close to the conference venue, and some excellent restaurants offering a wide range of food and prices. The conference organising committee *will be* at the conference hotel to advise and guide you.

Please feel free to contact me before the conference *starts* if you need any additional information.

Regards,

Anna Reece