Prediction

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■ Will

Will is used to make predictions. It is often preceded by I think or by opinion words like perhaps. A time expression is also necessary.

I think it'll rain tomorrow. Perhaps she'll be late.

In speech, will is contracted to 'll.

See also Grammar 18 and 19 for functional uses of will.

Going to

Going to is also used for predictions. It is especially common when we can see the cause of the event.

Look out! There's a bus coming! It's going to hit us!

I can see you're going to have a baby. When is it due?

You're going to fall!

Going to is also common in impersonal statements.

Liverpool are going to win the Cup.

But *will* can also be used for most examples like this, with no change of meaning.

Future continuous

The future continuous is used to describe a situation in progress at a particular time in the future.

This time next week I expect I'll be living in London. And I'll probably be cycling to work.

Future perfect

The future perfect looks back from a point in the future.

By the time we get there, the film will have started.

It refers to indefinite time up to that point. This means that when we get to the future point we can say:

The film has started.

Intention

Going to

Going to is used to describe a present intention or plan. This is something we have already decided to do.

I'm going to fix the television tomorrow.

Will

Will is used for instant decisions made at the time of speaking.

I know, I'll get him a wallet for his birthday.

FIRST CERTIFICATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Fixed arrangements and timetables

■ Present continuous

The present continuous is used to describe definite, fixed arrangements. *Sorry, I can't help you, I'm leaving in the morning.*

The arrangements are often social arrangements or appointments and may b written in a diary.

Present simple

The present simple is used to describe future events which are based on a timetable, programme or calendar.

My train leaves at 11.30 tomorrow morning.

When, until, as soon as

After the time expressions *when, until* and *as soon as* a present tense form is used, although this refers to future time.

I'll wait for you here until you get back.

The present perfect is often used in cases like this to emphasize the completion of an event.

I'll wait here until you have finished.

Practice

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Underline the most suitable future form in each sentence.		
 a) Why are you going to buy/will you buy a new mountain bike? b) Don't phone between 8.00 and 9.00. I'll study/I'll be studying then. c) Look out! That tree will/is going to fall! d) Let me know as soon as Louise will get/gets there. e) Great news! Jean and Chris will come/are coming to stay with us. f) According to this timetable, the bus is going to arrive/arrives at 6.00. g) Can you call me at 7.00, because I'll leave/I'm leaving tomorrow. h) If you arrive late at the sale, the best things will go/will have gone. 		
Put each verb in brackets into a suitable future form. More than one answer may be possible.		
a) I can't see you on Thursday afternoon. I (visit)am visiting our Birmingham branch.		
b) George (not be)		
d) I don't think you (have) any problems at the airport. e) (you take) your dog with you to Scotland?		
f) All the hotels are full. Where (we spend) the night?		
g) You'd better not come in July. My mother (stay)		
h) What time (your plane leave)?		
Put each verb in brackets into a suitable future form. More than one answer may be possible.		
a) By the time we reach home, the rain (stop)		

4 Put each verb in brackets into a suitable future form.



Ke

Put each verb in brackets into a suitable verb form. All sentences refer to future time.

	When I (see) you tomorrow, I (tell) you my news.
a)	When I (see) for a taxi.
b)	As soon as we (get)
-)	I (go) to the library before I (do) the shopping.
C)	here until the rain (stop)
d)	We (wait)here until the rain (stop)
e)	I (get)
-	After you (take) the medicine, you (feel) better.
f)	After you (take)vour work.
g)	You have to stay until you (finish) your work.
	you know the minute I (hear) the results
Π_{j}	Before we (paint) the wall, we (have) a cup of tea.
i)	Before we (paint) the wan, we (as it (got)) dark.
i)	We (climb) over the wall as soon as it (get) dark.
1)	

6 Look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. Tick each correct line. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space.

Keeping a diary	***
Are you one of those people who will know	will
exactly what they will be doing every day next	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
week? When the different days will arrive,	1)
will you have get out your diary, or are	2)
you the kind of person who will just guess?	3)
Some people will write their appointments	4)
in a diary, but others just hope that they will	5)
remember. For example, tonight I'm be going	6)
to the cinema, but perhaps I'll not forget all	7)
about it. You see, I will never keep a diary.	8)
I try not to forget my appointments, but I know	9)
that I will usually do. I just don't like planning	10)
my future. I know that one day I'm going to	11)
make a serious mistake. I'll be miss an important	12)
examination, or by the time I remember it and	13)
get there, it will have been finished. Perhaps	14)
that will be when I have finally buy a diary.	15)

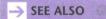
Key points

- 1 For functional uses of *will*, see Grammar 18 and 19.
- 2 The present continuous is used to describe fixed arrangements, and to ask about social arrangements.

Are you doing anything this evening?

3 The present simple and present perfect can be used to refer to future time after the words *when, until* and *as soon as*.

I'll tell you the news when I see you. Call me when you have finished.



Grammar 5: Consolidation 1
Grammar 14: Time expressions
Grammar 18 and 19:
Functional uses of will