

UNIT 3

Future Forms

We can refer to future actions with the *future simple*, *be going to*, the *present continuous*, the *present simple*, the *future continuous*, the *future perfect* and the *future perfect continuous*.

Form (future simple)

He/They **will** ('ll) call.

Will he/they call? Yes, he **will**./No, they **won't**.

He/They **will not** (won't) call.

Form (be going to)

I **am** ('m)/You **are** ('re)/She **is** ('s) **going to** stay.

Are you/Is she **going to** stay? Yes, I **am**./No, she **isn't**.

You **are not** (aren't)/She **is not** (isn't) **going to** stay.

Use

Future Simple

The future simple is used:

- ◆ in predictions about the future usually with the verbs *think*, *believe*, *expect*, etc., the expressions *be sure*, *be afraid*, etc., and the adverbs *perhaps*, *certainly*, *probably*, etc.

*His parents think he **will become** an artist one day.*



- ◆ for on-the-spot decisions and offers.



(on-the-spot decision)



(offer)

- ◆ for actions/events/situations which will definitely happen in the future and which we cannot control.

*Jill **will be** two years old next month. (We cannot control this future event; it will definitely happen.)*



- ◆ for promises (usually with the verbs *promise*, *swear*, *guarantee*, etc.), for threats, for warnings, for requests, for hopes (usually with *I hope*).

*I hope pollution levels **will drop** soon. (hope)
Factories must stop polluting the air or else we **won't be able to** breathe. (warning)*



Be Going To

Be going to is used:

- ◆ for plans, intentions or ambitions we have for the future.



- ◆ in predictions when there is evidence that something will happen in the near future.

*Look at him! He **is going to win** the race. (There is evidence. - he is ahead of the other runners.)*



Note:

- We use **will** when we make a prediction based on what we think, believe or imagine.
e.g. In the year 2050 there **will be** colonies on Mars.
- We use **be going to** when we make a prediction based on what we can see (evidence) or know.
e.g. Look! The acrobat **is going to** walk along the tightrope.

Present Continuous

- ◆ The present continuous is used for fixed arrangements in the near future.

He **is leaving** for Amsterdam in an hour. (Everything has been arranged for his trip. He is at the airport now.)



Present Simple

- ◆ The present simple is used with a future meaning when we refer to programmes or timetables (trains, buses, etc.).



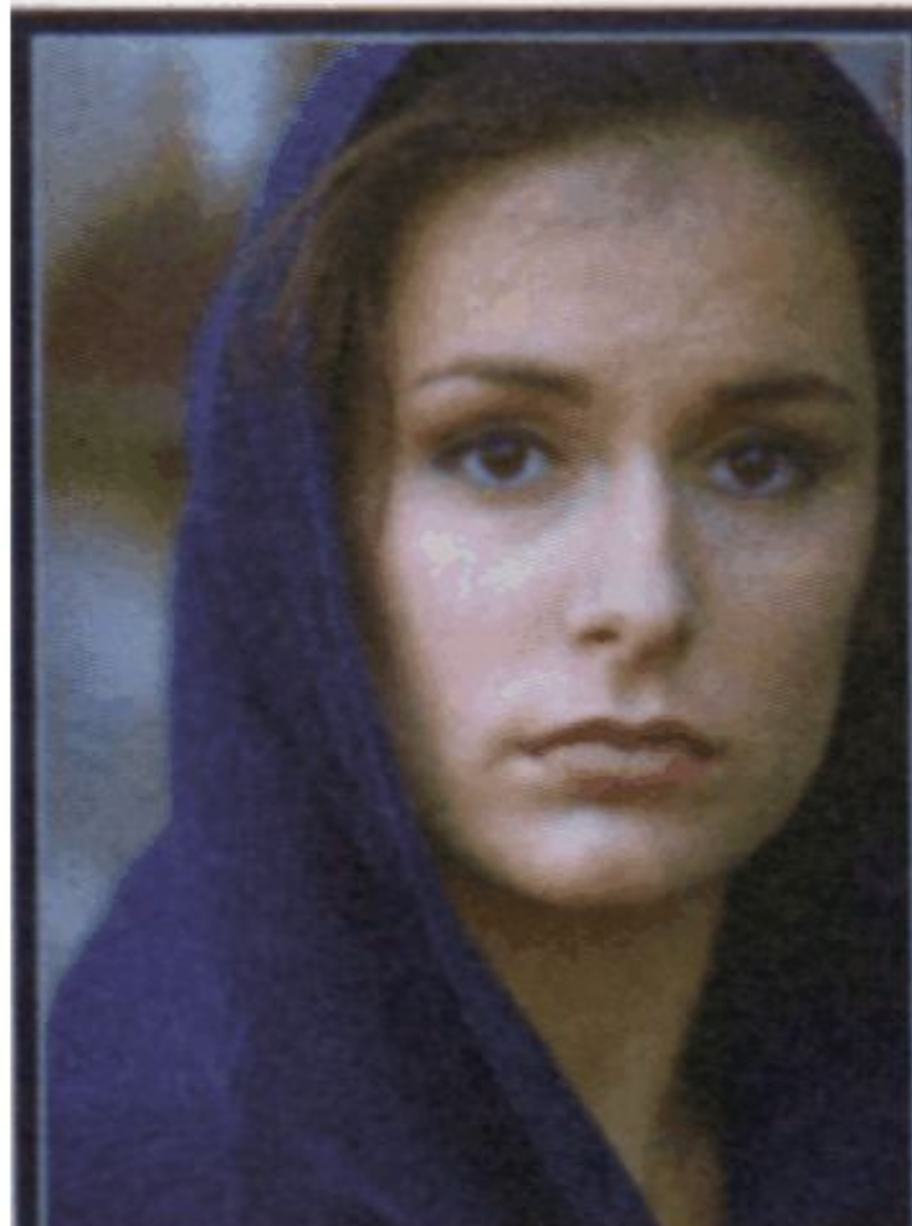
The film **starts** in ten minutes. (cinema programme)

The future simple and **be going to** are used with the following expressions:

tomorrow, the day after tomorrow,
next week/month/year, tonight, soon,
in a week/month/year, etc.

1

Tanya Smirnoff is a famous astrologer. She's been invited on a TV show to give her astrological predictions for next year. Using the prompts below, make sentences, as in the example.



e.g. An earthquake will strike Asia.

- 1 earthquake/strike/Asia
- 2 Tom Murray/win/elections
- 3 economy/not improve/significantly
- 4 number of road accidents/increase
- 5 America/establish/colony/on Mars
- 6 scientists/not discover/cure for common cold

2

In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the examples.

SA: Are you going to pay the bill?
SB: Yes, that's what I'm going to do.
SA: Are you going to complain to the manager?
SB: No, that's not what I'm going to do.

- 1 pay the bill (✓)
- 2 complain to the manager (X)
- 3 take the skirt back to the shop (✓)
- 4 buy the jumper (✓)
- 5 ask the bank manager for a loan (X)
- 6 order the food (✓)
- 7 book the airline tickets (X)

3

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of **will** or **be going to** and the verb in brackets.

- 1 A: Why are you buying flour and eggs?
B: Because I ...**'m going to make**... (make) a cake.
- 2 A: I have decided what to buy Mum for her birthday.
B: Really. What
(you/buy) for her?
- 3 A: Did you ask Jackie to the party?
B: Oh no! I forgot! I
(ask) her tonight.
- 4 A: Could I speak to Jim, please?
B: Wait a minute. I (get) him for you.
- 5 A: What are your plans for the weekend?
B: I (spend) some time with my friends.
- 6 A: What are you doing on Friday night?
B: Oh, I
(probably/stay) at home with my family.
- 7 A: Have you tidied your room yet?
B: No, but I promise I (do) it this afternoon.
- 8 A: Look at that boy!
B: Oh yes! He
(climb) the tree.
- 9 A: Jason is very clever for his age.
B: Yes. He says he
(become) a doctor when he grows up.
- 10 A: I'm too tired to cut the grass.
B: Don't worry! I (cut) it for you.

UNIT 3

Future Forms

Will / Shall

We use:

- ◆ **Will you ...?** to make a request; that is, to ask someone to do something for us.
e.g. *Will you open the door for me, please?*
(=Can you open the door for me, please?)
- ◆ **won't** to show that someone is unwilling or refuses to do something.
e.g. *I've talked to Sue about her decision to leave, but she **won't** listen.* (=She refuses to listen.)
- ◆ **Shall I/we...?**
 - a) to make an offer.
e.g. *Shall I give you a hand with those bags?* (=Do you want me to give you a hand with those bags?)
 - b) to make a suggestion.
e.g. *Shall we wait until the rain stops?*
(=Why don't we wait until the rain stops?)
 - c) to ask for suggestions or instructions.
e.g. *'What **shall** I do with all these letters?' 'Put them on my desk.'* (=What do you want me to do with all these letters?)

4

Fill in the gaps with shall, will or the correct form of be going to.

- 1 A: It's too hot in here.
B: You're right. I ...*will*... open a window.
- 2 A: I put the baby to bed, now?
B: Yes, he looks a little tired.
- 3 A: Have you seen Lucy recently?
B: No, but I meet her for lunch later today.
- 4 A: Have you done the shopping yet?
B: No, but I probably do it tomorrow, after work.
- 5 A: we ask Mr Perkins for help with the project?
B: That's a good idea. Let's ask him now.

5

Replace the words in bold with will/won't or shall I/we, as in the example.

- 1 I've asked Paul to talk to the landlord, but he **refuses** to do it.
*...I've asked Paul to talk to the landlord, but he **won't** do it...*
- 2 **Do you want me to** make a reservation for you?
.....

3 **Can you call Barry for me, please?**
.....

4 **Why don't we** try this new dish?
.....

5 Where **do you want me to** put these flowers?
.....

- ◆ The future simple is not used after *while, before, until, as soon as, after, if, by the time* or *as*. We use the present simple or present perfect instead.
e.g. *I'll wait **until** you **finish/have finished**.*
(NOT: ...~~until you will finish~~.)
- ◆ **When (=At what time?)** used as a question word can be followed by the future simple. **When (=at the time)** used as a time word is followed by the present simple.
e.g. ***When will** I know the results?* (when = question word)
*I can't tell **when** it **will be** ready.* (when = question word)
*He'll call us **when** he **gets** there.* (when = time word)
- ◆ **If** can be followed by the future simple only after expressions which show ignorance, uncertainty, etc., such as *I don't know, I doubt, I wonder*, etc.
e.g. *I **wonder** if he **will be** on time.*
***but: If** you see him, tell him about the party.*

6

In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the example.

SA: *When will you do the gardening?*
SB: *I'll do it after I've done the shopping.*

- 1 do the gardening / do the shopping
- 2 post the letters / buy the stamps
- 3 iron the clothes / tidy the bedroom
- 4 water the plants / make the bed
- 5 do your homework / have my dinner
- 6 pay the bills / take the car to the garage

7

Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the future simple.

- 1 A: I'm going to the gym tonight.
B: Well, while you ...*are*... (be) there, I (do) the shopping.
- 2 A: (you/call) me when you (get) home?
B: Yes, of course.
- 3 A: As soon as John (come) in, tell him to come to my office.
B: Certainly, sir.

- 4 A: I'm exhausted.
B: Me too. I wonder if David
..... (come) to help tonight.
- 5 A: Are you going to visit Aunt Mabel this afternoon?
B: Yes, I(visit) her before
I (do) the shopping.
- 6 A: Is George going to eat dinner with us?
B: No, by the time he (get)
home it (be) very late.
- 7 A: When (you/pay) the rent?
B: When I (get) my pay cheque.
- 8 A: What are your plans for the future?
B: I want to go to university after I
..... (finish) school.
- 9 A: If you (pay) for dinner, I
..... (pay) for the theatre.
B: Okay, that's a good idea.
- 10 A: Can you give this message to Mike, please?
B: Well, I'll try, but I doubt if I
..... (see) him today.

8

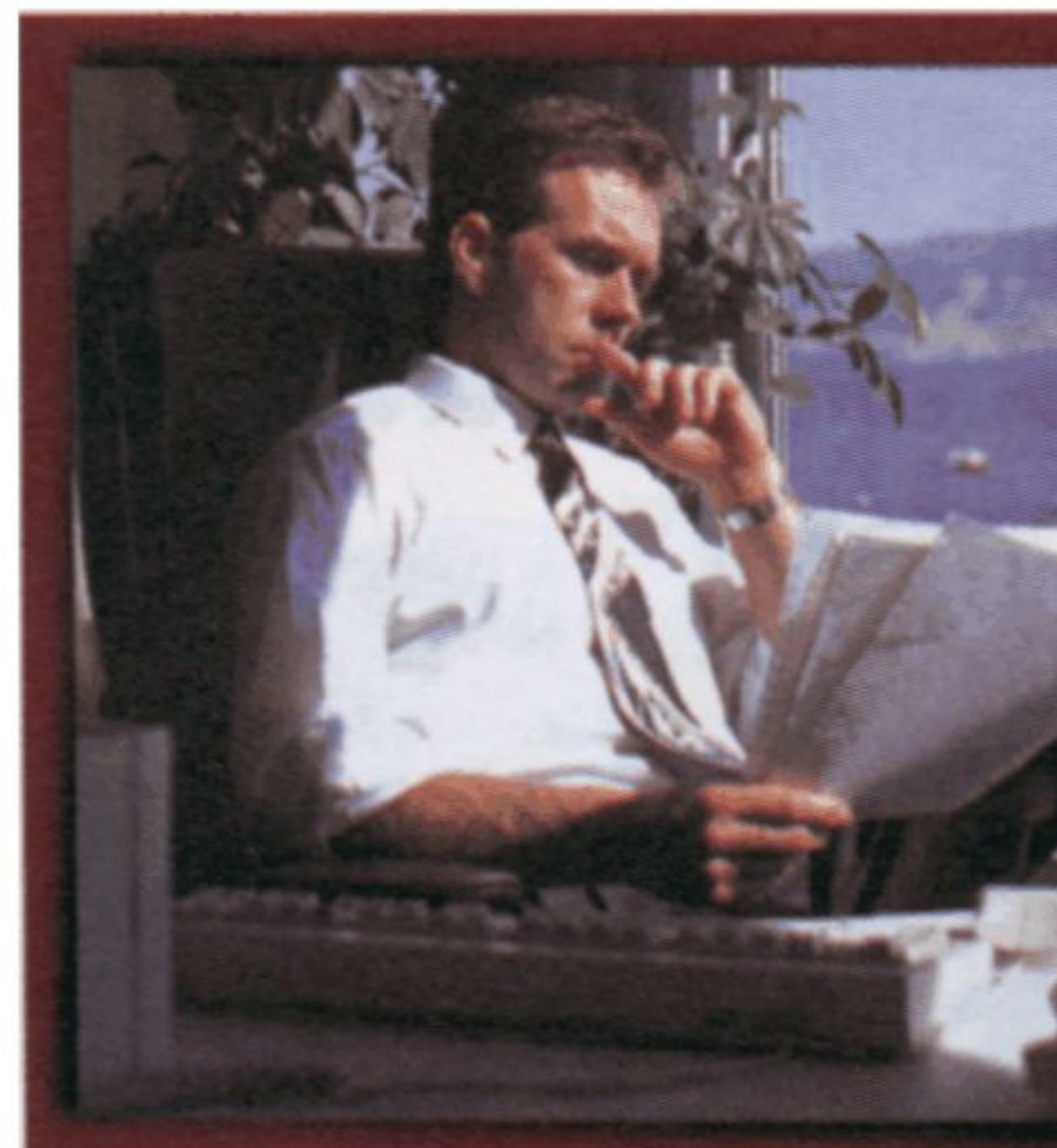
Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple, the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 A: I ...*am seeing*... (see) Roger at seven o'clock tonight.
B: Really? I thought he was out of town.
- 2 A: (you/do) anything on Friday morning?
B: No, I'm free.
- 3 A: I (go) to the cinema. There's a new film on. Do you want to come with me?
B: What time (the film/start)?
- 4 A: Helen (have) a party the day after tomorrow. (you/go)?
B: As a matter of fact, I haven't been invited.
- 5 A: The new exhibition (open) on April 3rd and (finish) on May 31st.
B: I know. I (go) on the first day.
- 6 A: Aunt Maggie (come) to visit us tomorrow.
B: I know. What time (she/arrive)?
- 7 A: Excuse me, what time
(the train/leave)?
B: At half past three, madam.
- 8 A: Michael Jackson (give) a concert at the Olympic Stadium next week.
B: I know. I (want) to get a ticket.
- 9 A: I'm really thirsty.
B: I (get) you a glass of water.
- 10 A: Are you looking forward to your party?
B: Yes. I hope everyone (enjoy) it.

- 11 A: How old is your sister?
B: She (be) twelve next month.
- 12 A: What are you doing tonight?
B: I (probably/watch)
TV after dinner.

9

A Cliff Turner has his own business and it is doing well. He has already decided to expand. Look at the prompts and say what he is going to do, as in the example.



- employ more staff
He's going to employ more staff.
- advertise in newspapers and magazines
- equip the office with computers
- increase production
- move to bigger premises
- open an office abroad

B Cliff is always busy. Look at his schedule and say what his arrangements are for the next few days. Make sentences, as in the example.

MARCH

- Wednesday 12th: fly to Montreal
He's flying to Montreal on Wednesday.
- Thursday 13th: give an interview to *The Financial Times*
- Friday 14th: have lunch with sales representatives
- Saturday 15th: have a meeting with Japanese ambassador
- Sunday 16th: play tennis with Carol

10

In pairs, ask and answer the following questions using *I (don't) think/expect I will* or *I hope/'m sure/'m afraid I will/won't*, as in the example.

- SA: *Do you think you will pass your exams?*
SB: *I hope I will/'m afraid I won't.*

- pass / exams
- move house
- take up / new hobby
- make / new friends
- start having music lessons
- have / party on / birthday
- learn / drive

UNIT 3

Future Forms

Future Continuous

FORM

I/He/They **will ('ll) be working.**

Will I/he/they be working? Yes, I/he/they **will.**

No, I/he/they won't.

I/He/They **will not (won't) be working.**

Use

The future continuous is used:

- ◆ for an action which will be in progress at a stated future time.



This time next week, I'll be skiing in Austria.

- ◆ for an action which will definitely happen in the future as the result of a routine or arrangement.



(They have a meeting every week. He will definitely see the rest of the team because it's already planned.)

- ◆ when we ask politely about someone's plans for the near future (What we want to know is if our wishes fit in with their plans.).



11

You want to ask your friend to do something for you. Use the prompts below to make questions, as in the example.

- 1 You want your friend to buy you something at the supermarket. (go to)
Will you be going to the supermarket?
- 2 You want your friend to post a letter for you. (go to)
- 3 You want to use your friend's bicycle today. (use)
- 4 You want your friend to give a letter to Jeff soon. (see)

12

Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple or the future continuous.

- Kevin: Shall we go to the beach tomorrow?
Ruth: Well, I'm working in the morning, but I 1) ...*ll* *phone*... (phone) you when I finish.
Kevin: Shall we ask Ben and Linda to come with us?
Ruth: Yes. I 2) (see) Linda at work in the morning, so I 3) (ask) her then.
Kevin: If they want to come I 4) (pick) you up from work and we can all go together.
Ruth: Great! Just think, we 5) (swim) in the sea this time tomorrow! I can't wait!

13

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future tense.

- 1 A: Are you looking forward to your holiday?
B: Oh, yes! This time next week I ...*will'll be lying*... (lie) on the beach.
- 2 A: We're having a party on Saturday.
B: Oh, good. I (make) a cake to bring along.
- 3 A: Have you finished that report yet?
B: Yes. I (give) it to you in a minute.
- 4 A: Why are you buying all those vegetables?
B: Because I (make) vegetable soup.
- 5 A: This writing is too small for me to read.
B: Give it to me and I (read) it to you.
- 6 A: I (stay) at Claire's house tonight.
B: Alright. I won't expect you home, then.
- 7 A: Would you like to join me for lunch today?
B: Yes, please. I (meet) you at half past one.
- 8 A: (you/help) me with the shopping tomorrow?
B: Of course.
- 9 A: Are you excited about your trip?
B: Yes. This time tomorrow I (sit) on the plane.
- 10 A: I can't hear the television very well.
B: I (turn up) the volume.

Future Perfect

FORM

He/She/They will ('ll) have left.

Will he/she/they have left? Yes, he/she/they will.

No, he/she/they won't.

He/She/They will not (won't) have left.

Use

The future perfect is used for an action which will be finished before a stated future time.



They will have finished their meeting by four o'clock this afternoon.

The future perfect is used in sentences with the following time expressions: by, by the time, before, until, by then, etc.

Note: After the time expressions *by the time, until, before*, we use the present simple because they introduce time clauses. The future perfect and the future perfect continuous may come either before or after the time clause.

Study the following examples:

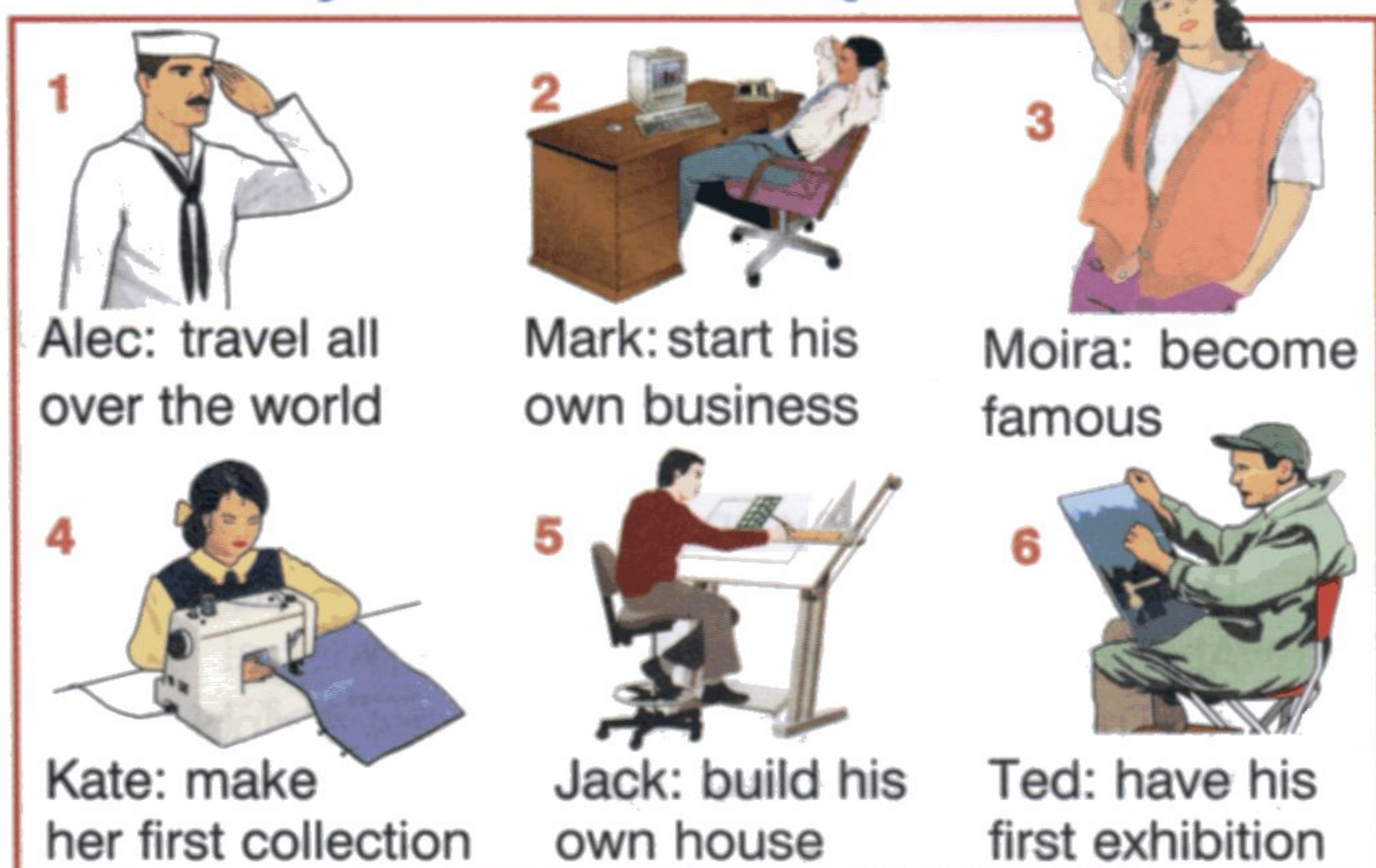
- a) *I will have tidied up* *by the time you get back.*
time clause

- b)** By the time she finishes work, we **will have been waiting** for more than an hour.
time clause

14

A The people below are all friends. What do they hope they will have done by the time they are thirty years old? Using the prompts below, make sentences, as in the example.

e.g. Alec hopes he will have travelled all over the world by the time he's thirty.



Future Perfect Continuous

FORM

I/You/We will ('ll) have been working.

Will I/you/we have been working? Yes, I/we will.

No, I/we won't.

I/You/We will not (won't) have been working.

The future perfect continuous is used to emphasise the duration of an action up to a certain time in the future.



***By the time Rick
retires, he will have
been working for
the same company
for thirty years.***

The future perfect continuous is used with: by ... for

- B** *The same people will be thirty-five years old in a month's time. What will they have been doing by the end of next month? Using the prompts below, make sentences, as in the example.*

- 1 Alec / travel / ten years
...By the end of next month, Alec will have been travelling for ten years.....
- 2 Mark / run / own business / eight years
.....
- 3 Moira / star in films / six years
.....
- 4 Kate / design clothes / four years
.....
- 5 Jack / build houses / ten years
.....
- 6 Ted / paint / fifteen years
.....

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Future Forms

15

Put the verbs in brackets into the future perfect or the future perfect continuous.

- By 3 o'clock, she ...*will have been studying*... (study) for six hours.
- By the end of next month, Sam (finish) the project.
- He (not/start) painting the kitchen before Tuesday.
- By the time she arrives in Paris, she (travel) for four hours.
- I hope I (buy) my own house by the time I'm thirty-five.
- By Saturday, Lisa (diet) for two weeks.
- Hopefully, they (learn) everything by the time they sit the exam.
- By 4 o'clock, I (sit) in the hairdresser's for three hours.
- By Christmas, I (work) for this company for eighteen months.
- By next weekend, Brian (move) house.
- Hopefully, the builders (finish) building the house by next month.
- By Tuesday, Alan (sail) for twelve days.
- By tomorrow morning, she (sleep) for twelve hours.

16

Choose the correct answer.

- 'What are you thinking about?'
'This time next week, I ...*B*... on the beach.'
A will have sunbathed
B will be sunbathing
C will have been sunbathing
- 'Have you finished decorating your house yet?'
'No, but I by Friday.'
A will be finishing
B will have been finishing
C will have finished
- 'Have you just moved here?'
'No. I here for two years next month.'
A will be living
B will have been living
C have lived
- '..... to the supermarket today?'
'Yes. Do you want me to get you something?'
A Will you have gone
B Will you have been going
C Will you be going

5

- 'Can you give Steve a message for me?'
'Certainly I him at work later on today.'
A will be seeing
B will have seen
C will have been seeing

6

- 'You've been working hard all day.'
'Yes. At 3 o'clock, I for six hours.'
A will be studying
B will have been studying
C will have studied

7

- 'Sarah has gone to the cinema to see that film again.'
'I know. After this time, she it five times!'
A will have seen
B will have been seeing
C will be seeing

8

- 'John has an exam tomorrow, doesn't he?'
'Yes. In fact, at this time tomorrow, he the exam.'
A will have been sitting
B will be sitting
C has sat

9

- 'Are you typing another report?'
'Yes. By the time I finish this one, I twenty-three reports today!'
A will have been typing
B will have typed
C will be typing

10

- 'Those two people have been dancing all evening.'
'Yes. By 11 o'clock, they for four hours.'
A will have been dancing
B will have danced
C will be dancing

17

Put the verbs in brackets into the future continuous or the future perfect.

- A: I can't come shopping on Saturday morning because I ...*will/ll be working*... (work).
B: That's a pity.
- A: Don't phone me later than midnight because I (sleep) then.
B: Shall I give you a call at about 10:30, then?
- A: Come to my house at six o'clock.
B: (you/finish) your homework by then?
- A: Have you made the preparations for the party?
B: Not yet, but I (finish) them by this evening.
- A: (you/go) to James' party on Saturday night?
B: Yes.
A: Would you mind giving me a lift?
- A: There's a meeting tomorrow at 4 o'clock.
B: I can't go if it is that late. I (leave) by then.

Review of Future Forms

- ◆ **future simple:**
 - a) in predictions about the future usually with *think, believe, be afraid, probably, etc.*
e.g. *I believe life **will change** in the 21st century.*
 - b) for on-the-spot decisions or offers.
e.g. *It's late. **I'll take** a taxi home. **I'll lend** you my car if you want.*
 - c) for actions/events/situations which will definitely happen in the future and which we cannot control. e.g. *Winter **will set in** early this year.*
 - d) for promises, threats, warnings, requests, hopes, etc.
e.g. *Stop talking or **I'll send** you out of the class. (warning)*
- ◆ **be going to:**
 - a) for plans, intentions or ambitions. e.g. *I'm **going to buy** a sports car.*
 - b) in predictions when there is evidence that something will happen in the near future. e.g. *Someone's **going to fall** over that box if you don't move it.*
- ◆ **present continuous:** for fixed arrangements in the near future.
e.g. *He's **flying** to Turkey next month. He has already booked his flight.*
- ◆ **present simple:** for timetables/programmes. e.g. *The ferry **leaves** at eight o'clock tomorrow morning.*
- ◆ **future continuous:**
 - a) for actions which will be in progress at a stated future time.
e.g. *This time next week he'll **be flying** to Morocco.*
 - b) for actions which will definitely happen in the future, as a result of a routine or arrangement. e.g. *I'll **be seeing** Jim at work later on today.*
 - c) when we ask politely about someone's plans for the near future, in order to see if our wishes fit in with their plans. e.g. *'Will you **be going** to the dentist this afternoon?' 'Yes, why?' 'Can you make an appointment for me to see him?'*
- ◆ **future perfect:** for actions which will be finished before a stated future time.
e.g. *We **will have returned** home by Sunday afternoon.*
- ◆ **future perfect continuous:** to emphasise the duration of an action up to a certain time in the future.
e.g. *By the end of this week, she **will have been working** here for six years.*

18

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 A: What ...*are you doing*... (you/do) tonight?
B: I (leave) at 7 o'clock to go to the airport.
A: Oh yes, I remember. You (go) on holiday.
- 2 A: Excuse me, what time (the bus/arrive)?
B: It (arrive) at 11 o'clock.
- 3 A: It's cold in here.
B: You're right. I (close) the windows.
- 4 A: Mum, my winter coat needs cleaning.
B: Okay, I (take) it to the dry cleaner's tomorrow.
- 5 A: Is Jerry coming to the theatre with us next week?
B: I don't know, but I (see) him at football practice tomorrow. I (ask) him then.

- 6 A: How is your project coming along? Is it done?
B: Not yet, but I (finish) it by the time the holidays are over.
- 7 A: Have you been waiting in this queue long?
B: Yes. By 4 o'clock, I (wait) for two hours.
- 8 A: What (plan) to do this summer?
B: I (spend) a few weeks with my cousins. I have already arranged it with them.

19

Underline the correct tense.

- 1 Next Monday, Amanda 1) **will have been starting/ is starting** work. She 2) **is going to work/will work** for a large company in the city centre. By the end of next week, she 3) **will be finishing/will have finished** her training.

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Future Forms

- 2 My parents have been married for almost thirty years. In fact, this time next month, they 1) **will be celebrating/will have been celebrating** their 30th wedding anniversary. They 2) **will have been living/will be living** in the same house for twenty-five years by next Thursday, and, by the time my father is sixty, he 3) **will work/will have been working** for the same company for forty years.

20 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future tense.

Dear Victoria,

The holidays are coming and I've made lots of plans. This time next week, I (1) ...**'ll be buying**... (buy) Christmas presents for my family and friends. I (2) (get) everything in one day, so that I can enjoy myself for the rest of the holidays.

I'm staying at home with my family on Christmas Day, but two days later I (3) (leave) for Austria. Becky and I (4) (spend) a week there skiing. I'm sure we (5) (have) a wonderful time.

When I come back from Austria, I (6) (probably/have) a party, because it's my birthday on January 5th. I (7) (be) nineteen! I hope you (8) (come).

Well, I must go now. I'm going to help my mother with the housework. See you soon!

Love,
Penny.

21 Study the following situations, then make sentences using the correct future tense, as in the example.

- Your sister says that she is feeling cold. The window is open. You offer to close it.
...**'ll close the window**.....
- You have been invited to a party next weekend, but you can't go. You phone your friend to tell him.
.....
- You get up in the morning and look out of the window. You see big black clouds in the sky. You tell your brother about the weather.
.....
- Your friends want you to go away with them next weekend. You have already planned to spend the weekend with your parents. Tell your friends.
.....

22

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future tense.

- My grandmother is very old. She ...**will be**... (be) ninety next month.
- I'm afraid I (fail) my exams this year.
- This time next week, they (lie) on a sandy beach.
- The team (leave) the office by 9 o'clock tomorrow.
- By 10 o'clock, Sue (drive) for twelve hours.
- Jenny (see) Paul at work, so she can give him the letter.
- The film (start) by the time they get to the cinema.
- Tom expects he (get) a pay rise soon.
- By 6 o'clock, the secretary (type) for three hours.
- I hope I (buy) my own car by the time I'm thirty.
- By next week, they (live) in this town for two years.
- I (help) you carry your shopping.
- Martin (do) the work by Sunday evening.
- Mother (go) to the supermarket tonight. She has already made her shopping list.
- The play (start) at 6 o'clock.

23

Underline the correct tense.

- When we go to Paris, we will climb/will have climbed the Eiffel Tower.
- James **will have completed/will have been completing** his studies by the end of the year.
- By the time I get home, I **will have been walking/will walk** for three hours.
- Kim **will be performing/will have been performing** in the school concert next week.
- We're too late to catch the bus. It **will go/will have gone** by now.
- 'We've run out of milk.' 'Really? I **will buy/will have been buying** some more this afternoon'.
- This time tomorrow, I **will have been leaving/will be leaving** for the airport.
- Sam **will work/will have been working** here for two years on Monday.
- I **will collect/will have collected** you from Peter's house on my way home.
- Julia **will have found/will be finding** the note I left for her by now.

24 Put the verbs into the correct future tense.

- 1 Laura and George ...*are going*... (go) on holiday next week. They've already bought the tickets.
- 2 Wash your hands. Dinner (be) ready in five minutes.
- 3 The baby keeps closing his eyes. He (fall) asleep soon.
- 4 We (not/go) to Penny's party tonight because Jack is working.
- 5 We're very late. Mum (return) home by now.
- 6 The football match (begin) in a few minutes. We'd better hurry up.
- 7 Jane will have to get up early when she (start) her new job.
- 8 I (meet) Nick at the airport at 6 o'clock this evening.

25 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 This time tomorrow, John is lying on the beach.
- 2 Peter will help you when he will have finished his dinner.
- 3 Shall you do the shopping for me, please?
- 4 Sarah will finish decorating the Christmas tree by midnight.
- 5 Where do you spend your holidays this summer?
- 6 I was turning on the heating. It's cold in here.
- 7 The film has started at half past six.
- 8 Stop that noise or I'm going to take your toy away.
- 9 Moira can type these reports as soon as she will come back from her lunch break.
- 10 Perhaps the Jacksons have visited us tonight.
- 11 By the end of the year, Mrs Evans will be teaching for thirty years.
- 12 Jennifer will move to her new flat on Saturday. She has already arranged it.

26 Answer the following questions about yourself.

- 1 What are you doing at the weekend?
- 2 How long will you have been studying English by the end of this term?
- 3 How much money will you have saved by the summer?
- 4 What will you be doing this time next week?
- 5 What do you think life will be like in the future?
- 6 Where are you going next summer?
- 7 What will you have done by the end of today?
- 8 How many meals will you have eaten by the end of today?

Prepositions

ask about sth	borrow sth from sb
ask sb for sth	explain sth to sb
engaged to sb	interested in sth
but engaged in sth	invite sb to a place
married to sb	laugh at sb/sth
brilliant/good/bad at sth	listen to sb/sth
but weak in	look at sb/sth

27 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 I'm not interested ...*in*... sports.
- 2 Did you ask Katie Joe's new address?
- 3 Stuart borrowed a suit Andrew for the wedding.
- 4 I wish I was brilliant English.
- 5 How can I explain this mess my parents?
- 6 She wanted to invite Adam her house for dinner, but she didn't know what to cook.
- 7 The boys laughed their teacher when he tripped.
- 8 You should listen your parents' advice.
- 9 We all looked the sky as it started to rain.
- 10 Tom is married Nicole.
- 11 James is good Maths, but weak History.
- 12 He asked her husband's health.
- 13 Mary is engaged conversation. It would be rude to interrupt.

Phrasal Verbs

carry on (with):	continue
carry out:	do, complete sth
hold back:	contain one's emotions
hold on:	wait
hold up:	1) delay 2) rob a place

28 Fill in the correct particle.

- 1 Could you hold ...*on*... a moment, please? There is someone at the door.
- 2 Martin couldn't hold his tears. He was so upset.
- 3 The doctors carried tests on the patient.
- 4 Carry the exercise until I come back.
- 5 The robbers held a bank and escaped with lots of money.
- 6 We were held because there had been a car accident in the city centre.