

UNDERSTANDING AND USING

English Grammar

FOURTH EDITION



Betty S. Azar
Stacy A. Hagen

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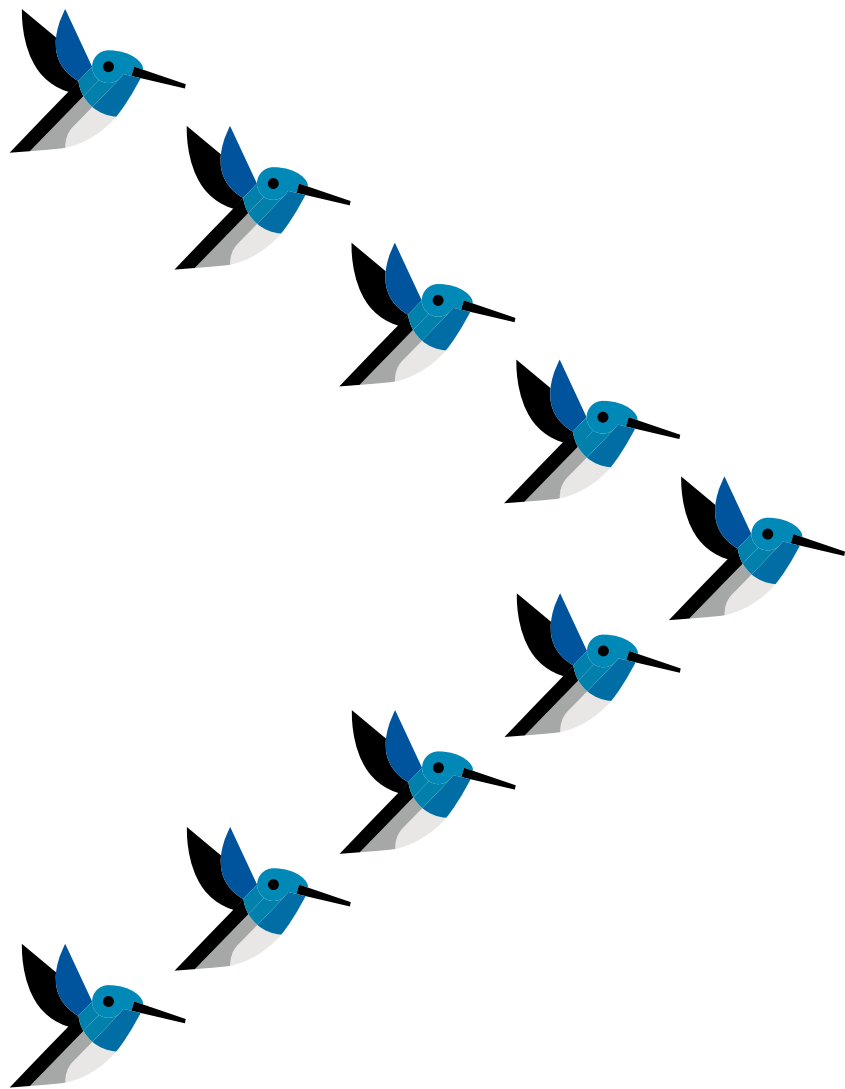
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Chapter 4

Future Time

□ Exercise 1. What do I already know? (Chapter 4)

Look at the verbs in *italics>. Do the sentences express present or future time?*

- | | | |
|--|---------|--------|
| 1. The students <i>are going to give</i> oral reports today. | present | future |
| 2. I'm <i>beginning</i> a new job next week. | present | future |
| 3. Look. It's <i>beginning</i> to rain. | present | future |
| 4. The teacher <i>will be</i> in her office after class today. | present | future |
| 5. When class <i>is</i> over, the teacher will be in her office. | present | future |
| 6. Finally, class <i>is</i> over. Let's get a cup of coffee. | present | future |
| 7. Oh no! We <i>have</i> only five minutes to make our train! | present | future |
| 8. Our train <i>leaves</i> from Track 37 in five minutes. | present | future |
| 9. The soccer team <i>is playing</i> in Barcelona next week. | present | future |
| 10. The soccer team <i>is playing</i> well today. They're winning. | present | future |



□ Exercise 2. Warm-up. (Chart 4-1)

Correct the errors.

1. Marie will cooks some chicken and rice for dinner tonight.
2. Where you will be tomorrow morning?
3. I no will ride the bus to work tomorrow.
4. Marco will probably to call us this evening.
5. I going to look for a new apartment.

4-1 Simple Future: *Will* and *Be Going To*

	<p>(a) Jack will finish his work tomorrow.</p> <p>(b) Jack is going to finish his work tomorrow.</p>	<p>Will and be going to express future time and often have essentially the same meaning. Examples (a) and (b) have the same meaning. See Chart 4-2 for differences in meaning between the two forms.</p>
<p>Will</p>		
<p>(c) Anna will come tomorrow around 5:00.</p> <p><i>INCORRECT:</i> Anna wills come.</p> <p><i>INCORRECT:</i> Anna will comes.</p> <p><i>INCORRECT:</i> Anna will to come.</p>	<p>Will typically expresses predictions about the future, as in (c).</p> <p>Will does not take a final -s.</p> <p>Will is followed immediately by the simple form of a verb.</p>	
<p>(d) Alex will not be here tomorrow. Peter won't be here either.</p>	<p>NEGATIVE: will + not = won't</p>	
<p>(e) Will you be here tomorrow? How will you get here?</p>	<p>QUESTION: will + subject + main verb</p> <p>In (e): The speaker is asking for information about a future event.*</p>	
<p>(f) <i>Spoken or written:</i> I'll be there.</p> <p>(g) <i>Spoken:</i> Tom'll be there too. <i>Written:</i> Tom will be there too.</p> <p>(h) <i>Spoken or very informal writing:</i> Nobody'll notice. That'll be fun. There'll be a test tomorrow.</p>	<p>CONTRACTIONS WITH PRONOUNS AND NOUNS:</p> <p>Will is often contracted with pronouns in both speaking and informal writing: <i>I'll, you'll, she'll, he'll, it'll, we'll, they'll.</i></p> <p>Will is also often contracted with nouns in speaking but usually not in writing, as in (g).</p> <p>In very informal writing, will may be contracted with other kinds of pronouns and <i>there</i>, as in (h).</p>	
<p>Be Going To</p>		
<p>(i) Anna is going to come tomorrow around 5:00.</p> <p>(j) <i>Informally spoken:</i> Anna 's gonna come tomorrow around 5:00.</p> <p>(k) Tom isn't going to come.</p> <p>(l) Are you going to come?</p>	<p>Be going to also commonly expresses predictions about the future. In informal speech, <i>going to</i> is often pronounced "gonna."</p> <p>NEGATIVE: be + not + going to, as in (k)</p> <p>QUESTION: be + subject + going to, as in (l)</p>	

***Will** can also be used in questions to make polite requests: **Will you open the door for me, please?** See Chart 9-3, p. 159.

Exercise 3. Listening. (Chart 4-1)



CD 1
Track 27

If you hear a form of **will**, choose *yes*. If not, choose *no*.

Example: I'll have time to see you tomorrow.

yes no
yes no

I have time to see you tomorrow.

- | | | | |
|--------|----|--------|----|
| 1. yes | no | 5. yes | no |
| 2. yes | no | 6. yes | no |
| 3. yes | no | 7. yes | no |
| 4. yes | no | 8. yes | no |

□ **Exercise 4. Pronunciation.** (Chart 4-1)

Practice pronouncing contractions with *will*.

1. Bob will be here soon.
→ *Bob'll be here soon.*
2. I'll come. He'll come. You'll come.
3. She'll help us. They'll help us too.
4. I'm sure we'll do well on the test.
5. It'll probably rain tomorrow.
6. The weather will be hot in August.
7. Mary will come tomorrow.
8. Bill will be here too.
9. The children will be home at 3:00.
10. Who will be at the meeting?
11. Where will you be around five?
12. How long will Tom be here?
13. Nobody will recognize you in that wig.
14. That will be interesting.
15. What will you do?

□ **Exercise 5. Listening.** (Chart 4-1)



CD 1
Track 28

Complete the sentences with the words you hear. Write the non-contracted forms of the verbs you hear.

1. _____ to turn in all your assignments by tomorrow.
2. _____ for the final exam on Monday.
3. The _____ 50 questions.
4. _____ 50 questions on the exam.
5. _____ the whole hour to complete the test.
6. It's a long exam. Sorry, but _____ early.
7. _____ a lot of work. Study hard!
8. The _____ available in my office the next day.

□ **Exercise 6. Listening.** (Chart 4-1)



CD 1
Track 29

Listen to the sentences. Circle whether you hear "going to" or "gonna."

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. going to | gonna | 3. going to | gonna |
| 2. going to | gonna | 4. going to | gonna |

□ **Exercise 7. Let's talk: small groups.** (Chart 4-1)

Choose a leader for your group. Practice using *be going to*. Follow these steps:

- (1) Every person in the group, including the leader, will hand the leader a slip of paper on which is written the name of an occupation or any kind of work adults do. *Examples:* movie star, teacher, plumber, peace activist, artist, stay-at-home dad, civil engineer, architect, politician.
- (2) The leader will redistribute the slips of paper to the group.
- (3) Each member of the group will then explain what he/she is going to be or do according to what is written on the slip of paper. *Example:* "I'm going to be a famous movie star."
- (4) The group will ask the speaker questions about his/her future career. *Example:* "What kind of movies are you going to be in? Where will you live?" Etc.

□ **Exercise 8. Warm-up.** (Chart 4-2)

Read the sentences and answer the questions.

- a. It's going to rain tomorrow.
 - b. I'm going to paint the house next week.
 - c. Here. I'll help you carry that box. It looks heavy.
 - d. It will be cloudy this weekend.
1. Which sentence expresses a prior plan? _____
 2. Which sentences are predictions? _____ and _____
 3. Which sentence expresses willingness? _____

4-2 Will vs. Be Going To

Prediction

- (a) According to the weather report, it **will be** cloudy tomorrow.
- (b) According to the weather report, it **is going to be** cloudy tomorrow.

Will and **be going to** mean the same when they make *predictions* about the future (*prediction* = a statement about something the speaker thinks will be true or will occur in the future).

Examples (a) and (b) have the same meaning.

Prior Plan

- (c) —Why did you buy this paint?
—I **'m going to paint** my bedroom tomorrow.

Be going to (but not **will**) is used to express a *prior plan* (i.e., a plan made before the moment of speaking).*

In (c): The speaker already has a plan to paint his/her bedroom.

Willingness

- (d) —The phone's ringing.
—I **'ll get** it.
- (e) —How old is Aunt Agnes?
—I don't know. She **won't tell** me.
- (f) The car **won't start**. Maybe the battery is dead.

Will (but not **be going to**) is used to express *willingness*. In this case, **will** expresses a decision the speaker makes at the moment of speaking.

In (d): The speaker decides to answer the phone at the immediate present moment; she/he does not have a prior plan.

Will not / won't can express *refusal*, as in (e) with a person or in (f) with an inanimate object.

*COMPARE:

Situation 1: A: *Are you busy this evening?*

B: *Yes. I'm going to meet Jack at the library at seven. We're going to study together.*

In Situation 1, only **be going to** is possible. The speaker has a prior plan, so he uses **be going to**.

Situation 2: A: *Are you busy this evening?*

B: *Well, I really haven't made any plans. I'll eat (OR I'm going to eat) dinner, of course. And then I'll probably watch (OR I'm probably going to watch) TV for a little while.*

In Situation 2, either **will** or **be going to** is possible. Speaker B has not planned his evening. He is "predicting" his evening (rather than stating any prior plans), so he may use either **will** or **be going to**.

□ **Exercise 9. Looking at grammar.** (Chart 4-2)

Discuss the *italicized* verbs in these short conversations. Decide if the speakers are expressing

- (a) predictions,
- (b) decisions they are making at the moment of speaking (willingness), or
- (c) plans they made before the moment of speaking.

1. A: Are you busy Saturday night? I've got front-row seats for the baseball game.
B: Oh, I wish I could, but I can't. I'm *going to be* at my niece's wedding on Saturday.
2. A: Masako's such a creative artist. And she's so patient with children.
B: She'll *be* very successful as an elementary art teacher.
3. A: We're *going to go* out to dinner in a few minutes. Do you want to join us?
B: Sure. Give me just a minute. I'll *grab* my coat.
4. A: I heard Sue and David are engaged for the third time!
B: They *won't ever get married*. They fight too much.
5. A: How do you spell "accustomed"?
B: I'm not sure. I'll *look* it up for you.
6. A: That's great news about your new job.
B: Well, actually, I've changed my mind about it. I'm *not going to take* it after all. I've decided to stay with my old job.

□ **Exercise 10. Looking at grammar.** (Chart 4-2)

Decide if each *italicized* verb expresses a prediction, a prior plan, or willingness.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Dinner's almost ready. I'll <i>set</i> the table. | prediction | plan | willingness |
| 2. Ivan has some vacation time. He <i>is going to take</i> next week off. | prediction | plan | willingness |
| 3. Heidi <i>will love</i> her birthday present. It's just what she wants. | prediction | plan | willingness |
| 4. I don't like my job. I'm <i>going to quit</i> when I get back from vacation. | prediction | plan | willingness |
| 5. That's okay. Don't worry about the spilled coffee. I'll <i>clean</i> it up. | prediction | plan | willingness |
| 6. Someday, there <i>are going to be</i> computers in every classroom in the world. | prediction | plan | willingness |
| 7. The light bulb is burned out. I'll <i>get</i> a new one from the supply room. | prediction | plan | willingness |
| 8. I'm <i>going to</i> the bookstore. Do you want to go with me? | prediction | plan | willingness |

□ **Exercise 11. Looking at grammar.** (Chart 4-2)

Complete the sentences with **be going to** if you think the speaker is expressing a prior plan. If you think she/he has no prior plan, use **will**. Use **won't** if the speaker is expressing refusal.

1. A: This letter is in French, and I don't speak French. Can you help me?

B: Sure. I (*translate*) will translate it for you.

2. A: Do you want to go shopping with me? I (*go*) am going to go to the shopping mall downtown.

B: Sure. What time do you want to leave?

A: How about 1:00?

B: Great! See you then.



3. A: Who wants to erase the board?

Are there any volunteers?

B: I (*do*) _____ it!

C: I (*do*) _____ it!

4. A: Why does he have an eraser in his hand?

B: He (*erase*) _____
the board.



5. A: How about getting together for dinner tonight?

B: Sounds good. Where?

A: How about Alice's Restaurant or the Gateway Café? You decide.

B: Alice's Restaurant. I (*meet*) _____ you there around six.

A: Great. I (*see*) _____ you then.

B: It's a date.

6. A: Do you have plans for dinner?

B: Yes. I (*meet**) _____ a co-worker for dinner at Alice's Restaurant. Want to join us?

7. A: Why is that little boy crying?

B: I don't know. He (*tell, not*) _____ me. I wonder where his parents are.

8. A: What's wrong?

B: The door (*open, not*) _____.

A: Well, of course not. It's locked.

 **Exercise 12. Listening.** (Chart 4-2)



Listen to the sentences and choose the expected response (a. or b.).

1. a. I'm going to work at a summer resort in the mountains.
b. I'll work at a summer resort in the mountains.
2. a. Sure. I'm going to drop it off on my way to work.
b. Sure. I'll drop it off on my way to work.
3. a. I'm going to attend my cousin's funeral.
b. I'll attend my cousin's funeral.
4. a. Here, give it to me. I'm going to fix it for you.
b. Here, give it to me. I'll fix it for you.
5. a. I'm going to sweep the front steps.
b. I'll sweep the front steps.

 **Exercise 13. Warm-up.** (Chart 4-3)

Complete the sentences with your own words. All the sentences talk about future time. What do you notice about the verbs in blue?

1. After I **leave** this class, I'm going to _____.
2. As soon as I **get** home tonight, I'll _____.
3. When I **finish** my English studies, I'm going to _____.

*When **be going to** expresses a prior plan, it is often also possible to use the present progressive with no change in meaning. See Chart 4-2, p. 63. There is no difference in meaning between these sentences:

*I **am going to meet** Larry at Alice's Restaurant at six.*

*I **am meeting** Larry at Alice's Restaurant at six.*

4-3 Expressing the Future in Time Clauses

<p>(a) Bob will come soon. <i>When Bob comes</i>, we will see him.</p> <p>(b) Linda is going to leave soon. <i>Before she leaves</i>, she is going to finish her work.</p> <p>(c) I will get home at 5:30. <i>After I get home</i>, I will eat dinner.</p> <p>(d) The taxi will arrive soon. <i>As soon as it arrives</i>, we'll be able to leave for the airport.</p> <p>(e) They are going to come soon. I'll wait here <i>until they come</i>.</p>	<p>In (a): When Bob comes is a time clause.* when + subject + verb = a time clause When the meaning of the time clause is future, the SIMPLE PRESENT tense is used. <i>Will</i> or <i>be going to</i> is not used in the time clause.</p> <p>A time clause begins with such words as <i>when, before, after, as soon as, until, and while</i> and includes a subject and a verb. The time clause can come either at the beginning of the sentence or in the second part of the sentence: <i>When he comes</i>, we'll see him. OR We'll see him <i>when he comes</i>.</p> <p>Notice: A comma is used when the time clause comes first in a sentence.</p>
<p>(f) <i>While I am traveling in Europe next year</i>, I'm going to save money by staying in youth hostels.</p>	<p>Sometimes the PRESENT PROGRESSIVE is used in a time clause to express an activity that will be in progress in the future, as in (f).</p>
<p>(g) I will go to bed <i>after I finish my work</i>.</p> <p>(h) I will go to bed <i>after I have finished my work</i>.</p>	<p>Occasionally, the PRESENT PERFECT is used in a time clause, as in (h). Examples (g) and (h) have the same meaning. The present perfect in the time clause emphasizes the completion of one act before a second act occurs in the future.</p>

*A *time clause* is an adverb clause. See Charts 17-1 (p. 365) and 17-2 (p. 368) for more information.

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

Draw brackets around the time clause in each sentence and underline its verb. Identify and discuss the use of verb tenses.

- We'll be here [when you arrive tomorrow.]
- After the rain stops, I'm going to sweep the front porch.
- I'm going to start making dinner before my wife gets home from work today.
- I'm going to wait right here until Sonya comes.
- As soon as the war is over, there will be new elections.
- Right now the tide is low, but when the tide comes in, the ship will leave the harbor.
- While I'm driving to work tomorrow, I'm going to listen to my Greek language CD.

□ Exercise 15. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-3)

Use **will/be going to** or the simple present. (In this exercise, both **will** and **be going to** are possible when a future verb is necessary, with little or no difference in meaning.)

- Pete is going to leave in half an hour. He (*finish*) will finish / is going to finish all of his work before he (*leave*) leaves.

2. I'm going to eat lunch at 12:30. After I (*eat*) _____, I (*take, probably*) _____ a nap.
3. I'll get home around six. When I (*get*) _____ home, I (*give*) _____ Sharon a call.
4. I'm going to watch a TV program at nine, but before I (*watch*) _____ the program, I (*call*) _____ my parents.
5. Bakir will come soon. I (*wait*) _____ here until he (*come*) _____.
6. I'm sure it will stop raining soon. As soon as the rain (*stop*) _____, I (*walk*) _____ to the store to get some film.
7. I'm a junior in college this year. After I (*graduate*) _____ with a B.A. next year, I (*intend*) _____ to enter graduate school and work for an M.A. Perhaps I (*go*) _____ on for a Ph.D. after I (*get*) _____ my master's degree.
8. I (*listen*) _____ to an English language course while I (*sleep*) _____ tonight. Do you think it will help me learn English faster?



□ **Exercise 16. Let's talk: interview.** (Chart 4-3)

Make questions using the given words. Ask two students each question. Share some of their answers with the class. Use **be going to** for the future verb.

1. What \ you \ do \ after \ you \ wake up \ tomorrow?
2. What \ you \ do \ as soon as \ class \ end \ today?
3. Before \ you \ go \ to bed \ tonight \ what \ you \ do?
4. What \ you \ do \ when \ you \ have \ free time \ this weekend?
5. When \ you \ finish \ school \ what \ you \ do?

□ **Exercise 17. Warm-up.** (Chart 4-4)

Decide if each sentence has a present or future meaning. What do you notice about the verb tense in each sentence?

- | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. I'm meeting a friend for dinner tonight. | present meaning | future meaning |
| 2. We're taking a flight at midnight. | present meaning | future meaning |
| 3. Class starts in ten minutes. | present meaning | future meaning |

4-4 Using the Present Progressive and the Simple Present to Express Future Time

Present Progressive	
<p>(a) My wife has an appointment with a doctor. She is seeing Dr. North <i>next Tuesday</i>.</p> <p>(b) Sam has already made his plans. He is leaving <i>at noon tomorrow</i>.</p> <p>(c) — What are you going to do this afternoon? — <i>After lunch</i>, I am meeting a friend of mine. We are going shopping. Would you like to come along?</p>	<p>The PRESENT PROGRESSIVE may be used to <i>express future time when the idea of the sentence concerns a planned event or definite intention</i>.</p> <p>COMPARE: A verb such as <i>rain</i> is not used in the present progressive to indicate future time because <i>rain</i> is not a planned event.</p> <p>A future meaning for the present progressive tense is indicated either by future time words in the sentence or by the context.</p>
Simple Present	
<p>(d) The museum opens <i>at 10:00 tomorrow morning</i>.</p> <p>(e) Classes begin <i>next week</i>.</p> <p>(f) John's plane arrives <i>at 6:05 P.M. next Monday</i>.</p>	<p>The SIMPLE PRESENT can also be used to <i>express future time in a sentence concerning events that are on a definite schedule or timetable</i>. These sentences usually contain future time words. Only a few verbs are used in this way: e.g., <i>open, close, begin, end, start, finish, arrive, leave, come, return</i>.</p>

□ Exercise 18. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-4)

Decide the meaning of each *italicized* verb. Write **in the future**, **now**, or **habitually**.

- I *am taking* four courses next semester. in the future
- I *am taking* four courses this semester. now
- Students usually *take* four courses every semester. habitually
- I'll mail this letter at the corner when I *take* Susan home. _____
- My brother's birthday is next week. I *am giving* him a sweater. _____
- Shhh. The broadcaster *is giving* the latest news about the crisis overseas. I want to hear what she's saying. _____
- When I *graduate*, I'm going to return home. _____
- When students *graduate*, they receive diplomas. _____
- I'm tired. I *am going* to bed early tonight. _____
- When I *am* in New York, I'm going to visit the Museum of Modern Art. _____
- When I *am* home alone in the evening, I like to read or watch television. _____

12. A: Are you busy?
 B: Not really.
 A: What *are you doing*? A: _____
 B: I'm *writing* a letter to my folks. B: _____
 A: When you *finish* your letter, do you want to play a game of chess? A: _____
13. A: What *are you doing* after work today? A: _____
 B: I'm *playing* tennis with Brown at the health club. B: _____
 And you? A: _____
 A: I'm *meeting* Smith for a round of golf. A: _____



□ **Exercise 19. Looking at grammar.** (Chart 4-4)

Complete each sentence with any present progressive verb.

- A: How about going across the street for a cup of coffee?
 B: I can't. I am meeting Jennifer at the library at 5:00.
- A: Why are you in such a hurry?
 B: I have to be at the airport in an hour. I _____ the four o'clock plane to New York. I have an important meeting there tomorrow.
- A: I see you're smoking. I thought you stopped last month.
 B: I did. I don't know why I started again. I _____ tomorrow, and this time I mean it.

4. A: Your cough sounds terrible! You should see a doctor.

B: I know. It just won't go away. I _____
Dr. Murray later this afternoon.

5. A: Where are you and your family going for your vacation this summer?

B: Ontario, Canada.

A: Are you planning to fly?

B: No, we _____ so we can take our time and enjoy the scenery.

A: That sounds wonderful.



□ **Exercise 20. Let's write.** (Chart 4-4)

Pretend that you are going to take your ideal vacation next week. All of your plans are made, and your itinerary is in front of you. Write your travel plans. Use present tenses where appropriate.

Example: This coming Saturday, I am beginning my "vacation of a lifetime." The first place I'm going to is Bali. My plane leaves at six-thirty Saturday morning. I arrive in Bali late that afternoon. I'm staying at the Nusa Dua Beach Hotel. I leave Bali on the fifteenth and travel to the Philippines. While I'm there, I'm staying with some friends. Etc.

□ **Exercise 21. Warm-up.** (Chart 4-5)

Notice the verbs in blue. What do they have in common?

1. Right now, I'm **sitting** in class.
2. Yesterday at this time, I **was sitting** in class.
3. Tomorrow at this time, I **will be sitting** in class.

4-5 Future Progressive

A diagram consisting of a horizontal line and a vertical line intersecting at the center. On the horizontal line, there are two 'X' marks, one to the left and one to the right of the vertical line. A dashed arc connects the two 'X' marks, curving downwards. A solid arrow points downwards from the center of this arc.	(a) I will begin to study at seven. You will come at eight. I will be studying when you come.	The future progressive expresses an activity that <i>will be in progress at a time in the future</i> .
	(b) Don't call me at nine because I won't be home. I am going to be studying at the library.	The progressive form of <i>be going to</i> : be going to + be + -ing , as in (b)
	(c) Don't worry. She will be coming soon. (d) Don't worry. She will come soon.	Sometimes there is little or no difference between the future progressive and the simple future, especially when the future event will occur at an indefinite time in the future, as in (c) and (d).

□ **Exercise 22. Looking at grammar.** (Chart 4-5)

Complete the sentences. Use the future progressive form of the given verbs.

1. *finish, sleep, study*

Please don't call our house after 9:00 tonight. The baby is going to be sleeping
OR will be sleeping. My husband _____
for a test. I _____ a project for work.

2. *talk, do, see*

Dr. Roberts is the town's only medical doctor and works long hours. Tomorrow she has an especially busy schedule. From early in the morning until lunch, she _____
_____ patients at her clinic. After lunch, she _____
research at the hospital. In the evening, she _____ to
medical students about rural health care.

□ **Exercise 23. Looking at grammar.** (Chart 4-5)

Complete the sentences. Use the future progressive or the simple present form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Tomorrow I'm going to leave for home. When I (*arrive*) _____ at the airport, my whole family (*wait*) _____ for me.

2. When I (*get*) _____ up tomorrow morning, the sun (*shine*) _____, the birds (*sing*) _____, and my roommate (*lie, still*) _____ in bed fast asleep.

3. A: When do you leave for Florida?

B: Tomorrow. Just think! Two days from now
I (*enjoy*) _____
my vacation in the sun.

A: Sounds great! I (*think*) _____
_____ about you.

4. A: Are you going to be in town next Saturday?

B: No. I (*visit, in Chicago**) _____
_____ my aunt.

5. A: Where are you going to be this evening?

B: I (*work, at the library*) _____
on my research paper.



*Expressions of place can often be used between the helping verb and the main verb in progressive tenses. See Chart 2-10, p. 34.

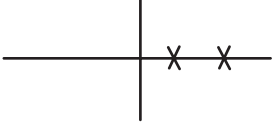
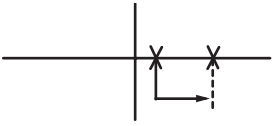
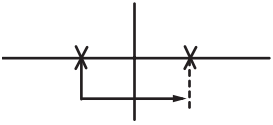
□ **Exercise 24. Warm-up.** (Chart 4-6)

Notice the verbs in blue. What do they have in common?

1. Eric isn't here. He **has left**.
2. Eric wasn't there. He **had left** by the time we got there.
3. Eric won't be there. He **will have left** by the time we get there.

4-6 Future Perfect and Future Perfect Progressive

NOTE: These two tenses are rarely used compared to the other verb tenses.

<p>Future Perfect</p> 	<p>(a) I will graduate in June. I will see you in July. By the time I see you, I will have graduated.</p>	<p>The FUTURE PERFECT expresses an activity that will be <i>completed before another time or event in the future</i>.</p>
<p>Future Perfect Progressive</p> 	<p>(b) I will go to bed at 10:00 P.M. Ed will get home at midnight. At midnight I will be sleeping. I will have been sleeping for two hours by the time Ed gets home.</p>	<p>The FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE emphasizes the <i>duration</i> of an activity that will be <i>in progress before another time or event in the future</i>.</p>
	<p>(c) When Professor Jones retires next month, he will have taught OR will have been teaching for 45 years.</p>	<p>Sometimes the future perfect and the future perfect progressive have the same meaning, as in (c). Also, notice that the activity expressed by either of these two tenses may begin in the past.</p>

□ **Exercise 25. Looking at grammar.** (Chapter 3; Charts 4-5 and 4-6)

Complete the sentences. Use any appropriate tense of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Ann and Andy got married on June 1st.
Today is June 15th. They (*be*) _____
married for two weeks.
By June 8th, they (*be*) _____
married for one week.
By June 29th, they (*be*) _____
married for four weeks.
2. This traffic is terrible. We're going to be late. By the time we
(*get*) _____ to the airport, Yuri's plane (*arrive, already**)
_____, and he'll be wondering where we are.

June						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

*With the future perfect, **already** has two possible midsentence positions: *I will **already** have finished.*
*I will have **already** finished.*

3. The traffic was very heavy. By the time we (*get*) _____ to the airport, Yuri's plane (*arrive, already*) _____.
4. This morning I came to class at 9:00. Right now it is 10:00, and I am still in class. I (*sit*) _____ at this desk for an hour. By 9:30, I (*sit*) _____ here for half an hour. By 11:00, I (*sit*) _____ here for two hours.
5. Classes start at 9:00 every day. It's 9:30 and the school bus is late. When the bus gets to school, classes (*begin*) _____. The teachers (*teach*) _____ since 9:00.
6. I'm getting tired of sitting in the car. Do you realize that by the time we arrive in Phoenix, we (*drive*) _____ for twenty straight hours?
7. Go ahead and leave on your vacation. Don't worry about this work. By the time you (*get*) _____ back, we (*take*) _____ care of everything.
8. I don't understand how those marathon runners do it! The race began more than an hour ago. By the time they reach the finish line, they (*run*) _____ steadily for more than two hours. I don't think I can run more than two minutes!
9. We have been married for a long time. By our next anniversary, we (*be*) _____ married for 43 years.

□ **Exercise 26. Let's talk or write.** (Chapter 4)

These sentences describe typical events in a day in the life of a man named Bill. The sentences are in the past, but all of these things will happen in Bill's life tomorrow. Change all of the sentences to the future.

1. When Bill got up yesterday morning, the sun was shining. And tomorrow?
→ *When Bill gets up tomorrow morning, the sun will be shining.*
2. He shaved and showered, and then made a light breakfast. And tomorrow?
3. After he ate breakfast yesterday, he got ready to go to work. And tomorrow?
4. By the time he got to work yesterday, he had drunk three cups of coffee. And tomorrow?
5. Between 8:00 and 9:00, Bill answered his email and planned his day. And tomorrow?
6. By 10:00 yesterday, he had called new clients. And tomorrow?
7. At 11:00 yesterday, he was attending a staff meeting. And tomorrow?
8. He went to lunch at noon and had a sandwich and a bowl of soup. And tomorrow?



9. After he finished eating, he took a short walk in the park before he returned to the office. And tomorrow?
10. He worked at his desk until he went to another meeting in the middle of the afternoon. And tomorrow?
11. By the time he left the office, he had attended three meetings. And tomorrow?
12. When Bill got home, his children were playing in the yard. And tomorrow?
13. They had been playing since 3:00 in the afternoon. And tomorrow?
14. As soon as he finished dinner, he took the children for a walk to a nearby playground. And tomorrow?
15. Afterward, the whole family sat in the living room and discussed their day. And tomorrow?
16. They watched television for a while, and then he and his wife put the kids to bed. And tomorrow?
17. By the time Bill went to bed yesterday, he had had a full day and was ready for sleep. And tomorrow?



□ **Exercise 27. Let's talk or write.** (Chapter 4)

What do you think the world will be like in a hundred years? What changes will have occurred between then and now? Use your imagination and make some predictions. NOTE: You may wish to make comparisons among the past, the present, and the future.

Example: A hundred years ago, the automobile hadn't been invented. Today it is one of the most common means of transportation and has greatly changed the way people lead their lives. By the year _____, the automobile will have become obsolete. A hundred years from now, people will use small, jet-propelled, wingless flying machines in place of cars.

Possible topics:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. types of transportation | 9. space exploration; contact with beings from outer space |
| 2. energy sources | 10. weapon technology |
| 3. population growth | 11. role of computers in daily life |
| 4. food sources | 12. long-term solutions to today's political crises |
| 5. extinction of animal species | 13. international language |
| 6. architecture | 14. international world government |
| 7. clothing styles | |
| 8. exploration of the oceans or of the earth's interior | |