



# ANGLAIS

Class: 3rd grade

Lesson: **The Future**

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**1. Complete the text by writing the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.**

*Treasure Island* is one of the best known and most loved children's adventure stories. It (1)

was (be) first published in 1883 but remains popular to this day. People

thought that the story was solely the work of Stevenson's imagination, but recent research

(2) has uncovered (uncover) the true origin of this thrilling tale of

hidden treasure and bloodthirsty pirates.

← general truth

[recent research]

↓  
the present



Treasure Island's author Robert Louis Stevenson, (3) was (be) a Scotsman born in Edinburgh in 1850. Although he (4) had lived/had been living (live) abroad for many years, in 1881 he returned to the land of his birth for a holiday. With him (5) was/were (be) his American wife Fanny, whom he (6) had met (meet) five years earlier in France, and his stepchildren from Fanny's first marriage. The location of their holiday was Braemar in the rugged Scottish Highlands.

perfect tense

The family soon settled into a relaxing routine. Each morning Stevenson would get up early and take them out for long walks over the hills. They (7) had enjoyed (enjoy) this

the past context

continuity (1) had been enjoying result completion



← the perfect tense

for several days when the weather suddenly took a turn for the worse. Trapped indoors by the heavy rain, Robert's twelve-year-old stepson, Lloyd, became increasingly bored and restless. Desperate to keep the boy amused, Robert (8) got out (get out) some drawing paper and asked the boy to do some painting.

takes a lot of effort

After he (9) had been painting (paint) for several hours, the boy (10) returned (return) to his stepfather with a beautiful colored map of a tropical island. Robert noticed that his stepson (11) had drawn (draw) a large cross in the middle of the island. had been drawing

"What's that?" he asked. "That's the buried treasure," said the boy. The thirty-one-year-old



the passive

author suddenly had a flash of inspiration. He (12) had recently been asked

(recently/ask) to contribute stories to a children's magazine published by his friend W.E.

Henley and he (13) began (begin) to see the germ of an adventure story

in the boy's picture. While the rain (14) was beating down (beat down) on the roof of

his rented holiday cottage, the author (15) sat down (sit down) by the

fire to write a story. He would make the hero a twelve-year-old boy, just like his own

stepson. But who would be the villain of the piece?



For the last four years, Henley (16) ~~had published~~ (publish) Robert's stories in his magazine, and the two had become good friends. But there was something unusual about

Henley; as a young man one of his legs (17) ~~had been amputated~~ (amputate) = cut and he walked around with the aid of an artificial wooden leg. Robert (18) ~~had always wanted~~ (always/want) to include such a character in a story and thus Long John Silver, the pirate with a wooden leg, was born.

A doctor  
had amputated  
his legs



## The Future

It's my birthday soon.  
I'll be twenty  
next Friday.

will



Oh, really?  
are you going  
to have a  
party?

going to



Will	Be going to
<b>Immediate decisions:</b> future actions decided at the moment of speaking. <b>e.g.:</b> <i>I will have pizza.</i>	<b>Prior plans:</b> future plans decided before the moment of speaking. <b>e.g.:</b> <i>I am going to visit my grandmother <u>next week</u>.</i>
<b>Predictions without evidence:</b> predictions based on personal opinion or experiences. <b>e.g.:</b> <i>I think they <b>will</b> win the game.</i>	<b>Predictions with evidence:</b> predictions based on present evidence. <b>e.g.:</b> <i>Look at those <u>black clouds</u>. It is <u>going to</u> rain.</i>
<b>A future fact:</b> <b>e.g.:</b> <i>The sun <b>will</b> rise tomorrow.</i>	<b>Something that is about to happen:</b> <b>e.g.:</b> <i>watch out! The vase <b>is going to</b> fall!</i>

planned action + arrangement

a guess

proof

an absolute truth





- Both '**will**' and '**going to**' can be used to express future predictions without having any real difference in meaning:

*I think it **will** be hot tomorrow. = I think it **is going to** be hot tomorrow.*

*⇒ prediction (we don't know if it is based on evidence or not)*



- '**Will**' can also be used to express:

- **an offer:** *If you're having car troubles, I **will** give you a ride to work tomorrow.*
- **A promise:** *I promise I **will** be there on time.*
- **A threat:** *If you don't do what I say, I **will** call your father.*

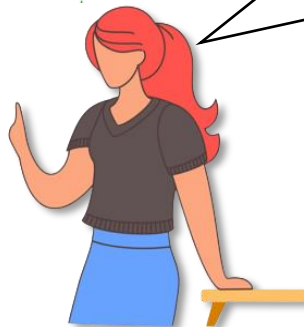
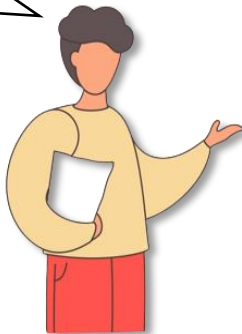


The present continuous

Are you doing anything this evening?

2 future event

Yes, I'm going to a basketball match.



## The present continuous for arrangements

- We use the present continuous for the future to express what someone has arranged to do.
- It has the same meaning as *going to*:
  - We're **having** a party next week. ✓
  - We're **going to** have a party next week. ✓





## The present simple for a timetable

- We use the simple present for the future to talk about something scheduled.

→ in a timetable

e.g.: we **have** a live session next Tuesday.

The train leaves at 8:30.



## Adverbs of time used with the future:

- Tomorrow
- Soon
- Next 

week

month

year
- later
- 2 weeks later
- Then
- in 2 days

- The day after tomorrow
- In 2050
- The following day
- In the future



Decide which type of future is more suitable by choosing among  
**WILL – TO BE GOING TO – PRESENT CONTINUOUS – PRESENT  
 SIMPLE.**

Then, at the end of each sentence, write down why you have chosen  
 that form of future.

1. 'What are your plans for this summer?' 'We ~~are going to spend~~ <sup>I'm spending</sup> (to spend) two weeks in Ireland.' Planned action
2. 'Oh no!! Look at Georgina's niece!! She ~~is going to fall off~~ (to fall off) her bike.' Something about to happen



3. 'I think Ruth won't pass / isn't going to pass (not to pass) her German exam.' Prediction
4. 'Those bags look heavy! I will carry (to carry) one for you.' an offer
5. 'Now, don't forget to phone us!' 'Don't worry, I 'll call (to call) mum every day.' a promise
6. 'Hundreds of people are going to die / will die (to die) of hunger next year in places such as South Africa and India.' Prediction





7. 'Did you remember to book seats at the pizzeria?' 'Oh no!! I forgot!!! I

will telephone (to telephone) for them now.'

immediate decision

8. 'My aunt has decided to go on a diet and she is going to start / is starting (to start) next Monday.' Planned action

9. 'Shall we take the night bus that leaves (to leave) at 5:45 am to get to the airport?' scheduled event

10. 'I've come out without money!!' 'Don't worry! I 'll lend (to lend) some.' Promise / offer



The decision is made

11. 'I've bought some blue velvet because I 'm going to make / 'm making (to make) some curtains for the drawing room.' Planned action

12. 'How do I get from here to the Colosseum?' 'I don't know, but I will ask (to ask) a policeman.' immediate decision / offer

13. 'Why did you buy so many eggs?' Are you going to make (to make) an enormous omelet? Are you making Planned action

14. 'I see that you don't understand English, so I will explain (to explain) it in French.' immediate decision / offer

15. 'You look frozen! I will bring (to bring) the warmest jumper I have in my wardrobe!' immediate decision / offer

The eggs are already bought



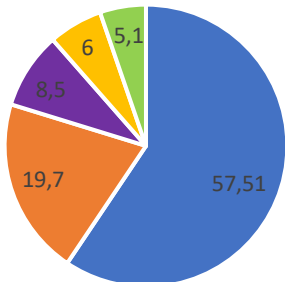


## Summary table of all the English tenses

Tense	Past	Present	Future
Simple	✓	✓	✓
Continuous	✓	✓	✗
Perfect	✓	✓	✗
Perfect Continuous	✓	✓	✗



## Most Frequently Used Tenses



■ Simple Present ■ Simple Past ■ Simple Future ■ Present Perfect ■ Present Progressive











