

GRAMMAR

Future tenses and infinitive of purpose in review

LEVEL

Beginner (A2)

NUMBER

EN_A2_2083G

LANGUAGE

English

Learning outcomes

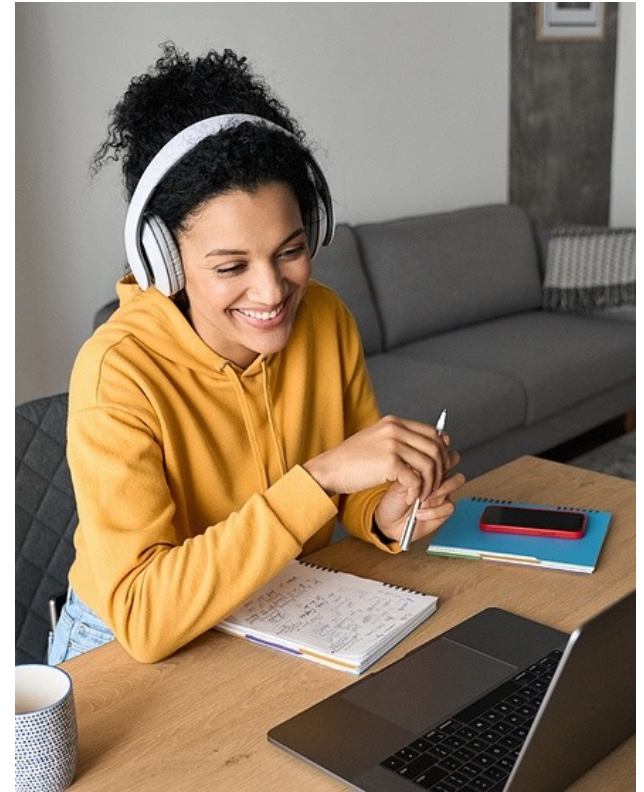
- I can talk about the future using 'will', 'be going to' or the present continuous.
- I can form simple sentences using 'in order to' and 'so that'.



Warm-up

**What are you
going to do after
class today?**

**Share your answer with the
rest of the class!**





Will

- We use **will** in two main ways:
 - To make a simple prediction about the future.
 - To make an offer or a promise.

simple predictions

I think it will rain tomorrow.

I think she'll come later.

I hope I will visit Canada next year.

offers and promises

I'll help you later.

I'll call you a taxi.

I'll carry that for you.



Going to

- We also use **be going to** in two main ways:
 - To make predictions based on present evidence.
 - For plans or intentions.

predictions

It is going to rain. Look at those clouds.

They're going to lose without their best player.

He's going to be a great teacher. He's so calm.

plans or intentions

I'm going to cook a special dinner tonight.

We're going to stay with my mother in the summer.

I'm going to stay here until I finish my homework.



- Use **to be looking forward to** when you are excited about something in the future. It is followed by either **verb + ing** or a **specific event**.
- When asking questions, the subject and the verb **to be** are switched.

I am

looking forward to

visiting my friend.

Are you

looking forward to

the holidays?

He is

looking forward to

summer.

We are

looking forward to

seeing the concert

Is she

looking forward to

starting her new job?



Complete the conversation

Fill in the blanks with **will**, **be going to**, or **be looking forward to**. Sometimes, there is more than one option.



Tom told me you are _____ graduate from university next month. Are you excited?

Oh yes, I am really _____ it. But I'm a bit scared, too. I don't know if I _____ find a good job.



Don't worry so much! You are a good student. I am sure that you _____ find something!

Thanks! For now, I am just _____ the last day of university. Then we can celebrate!





Match the parts of the sentences

1 He...

2 We are so excited because we...

3 Are you...

4 They won't...

5 I am looking forward...

6 I am busy right now, but...

7 I am...

a going to the museum with us?

b to my summer holiday.

c be very happy about that.

d is going to move to a new flat.

e going to try something different.

f are going to be married next summer.

g I will help you later when I have more time.



Discuss

In breakout rooms or together as a class ***tell your classmates something...***

1 ...you are going to do tomorrow.

2 ...you hope you will do next year.

3 ...you are looking forward to.



Review of the infinitive of purpose

1. **Read** the sentences.
2. Then **review** the information in the blue box below.

She **went to buy** some food.
I **took** a photo **to send** to my mum.
He **came to say** goodbye.

- The **infinitive of purpose** gives the reason for the main verb.
- This can be expressed with **verb + to-infinitive**.





In order to

- We can use the phrase ***in order to*** in the same way as the infinitive of purpose.
- The negative of ***in order to*** is ***in order not to***.

We left early...

in order to avoid the traffic.

I would like to meet new people...

in order to make more friends.

I spoke quietly...

in order not to wake the children.

She worked very hard...

in order to pass the exam.

We have to concentrate when driving...

in order not to have an accident.

So that

1. **Read** the sentences.
2. Then **review** the information in the blue box below.

I bought her a car **so that** she could drive to work.

I went by train **so that** I didn't have to drive.

- We can also use **so that** to express purpose.
- **So that** is less formal than **in order to**.
- **So that** must be followed by a **clause**, and it often used with **modal verbs**.





Multiple choice

Choose the answer that correctly completes the sentence.

1 I spoke quietly _____ wake the children.

a. in order to

b. in order not to

2 She worked very hard _____ pass the exam.

a. so that

b. in order to

3 She set her alarm to 6 a.m. _____ she could arrive at the airport in time.

a. so that

b. in order

4 He stayed home _____ he could finish his work.

a. in order to

b. so that

5 He bought all the ingredients at the supermarket _____ cook the meal.

a. so that

b. in order to



Discuss

Answer the question below.

**Think of an event you
are looking forward
to.**

What are you going to do?





Practise using the phrases below

Write 3 short sentences using some of the phrases below.

I am planning
to...

...in order to...

I am studying
English in
order to...

I am not
looking
forward to...

I am looking
forward to...

...so that...



End of the lesson

Idiom

a chip on one's shoulder

Meaning: to be negative or angry because you believe you've been treated unfairly

Example: He has a chip on his shoulder for not being invited to the party.



Additional practice



Are the sentences below correct or incorrect?



		correct	incorrect
1	I am going to study medicine.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	I am looking forward to go to the park.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	He is going to the party with us.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	We are packing our suitcases in order to get ready for our trip.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	We look forward to see you tomorrow.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Why do we do these things?

Use *to*, *in order to* or *so that* to explain **why** we do the things below.

go to the
shops

work hard

clean our
house

drink tea or
coffee





Discuss

Answer the questions below.

What is something you are looking forward to?



What is something that you are not looking forward to?



Answer key

P.7: going to; looking forward to; will; will; looking forward to

P.8: 1.) d 2.) f 3.) a 4.) c 5.) b 6.) g 7.) e

P.13: 1.) b 2.) b 3.) a 4.) b 5.) b

P.19: 1.) correct 2.) incorrect 3.) correct 4.) correct 5.) incorrect



Summary

Reviewing *will*

- To make a simple **prediction** about the future, e.g. *I think it will rain tomorrow.*
- To **make an offer** or a **promise**, e.g. *I'll help you!*

Reviewing *be going to*

- To make **predictions based on present evidence**, e.g. *Look at those clouds! It is going to rain.*
- For **plans** or intentions, e.g. *I am going to bake a cake tomorrow.*

Reviewing *be looking forward to*

- Use ***to be looking forward to*** when you are **excited** about something in the future.
- It is followed by either **verb + ing** or a **specific event**. e.g. *I'm looking forward to **visiting** my friend.*
- For questions, invert the subject and the verb ***to be***, e.g. ***Are you** looking forward to your holiday?*

Reviewing the infinitive of purpose

- The **infinitive of purpose** is a **verb + to-infinitive**. It gives a **reason**: e.g. *He came **to** say goodbye.*
- The negative of ***in order to*** is ***in order not to***, e.g. *We left early in order **not** to be late.*
- ***So that*** also gives a reason. It is used with **clauses**: *I bought her a car **so that** she could drive to work.*



Vocabulary

to carry

to lose

player

calm

to celebrate

