



**UNIT  
3**

## FUTURE TIME REFERENCE

### 1. Read the following story

There lived a wise old man in Pukul, Dehradun. The villagers looked up to him and approached him for all their problems.

Three naughty boys Amar, Naveen and Praveen wanted to test the old man's wisdom.

One fine morning they caught a butterfly while playing in the garden. Amar had the butterfly in his hand. He said, "We will go to the old man and ask him if the butterfly is dead or alive. If the old man says, 'the butterfly is dead', I will open my hands and release the butterfly. It will fly away."

"If he says it is alive?" asked Naveen looking at Amar with a smirk.

"I will crush the butterfly and show him the dead insect," said Amar.

The three of them set forth with their wonderful plan.

Amar went to the old man and said, "Sir, the villagers say you can predict the future. Now tell us whether the butterfly I am holding in between my hand is dead or alive?"

The old man looked at the three boys with a serene smile and said, "It is in your hand."

#### 1.1 Read these sentences from the story.

1. We will go to the old man.
2. I will open my hands.
3. It will fly away.
4. I will crush the butterfly.

The modal **will** is used to talk about a temporary event in progress at some point in future.

Will is used to denote \_\_\_\_\_ time.

#### Did you know?

There are different constructions in English which can be used to refer to future time.

**1. Use of the simple present tense.**

- a. The IPL begins on 20th April.
- b. If the newly introduced vaccine works, AIDS can be cured.

**2. Use of shall/will**

**Will/shall** is used to make a prediction about future events, in advertisements, posters etc.

- e.g.
- a. You will win the 1st prize.
  - b. The solar car will be on the roads soon.
  - c. You shall lead a happy life.

**3. Use of going to**

**Going to** is often used to refer to future events in two cases

(a) If there is a present indication of a future event.

e.g. India is going to emerge as a Super Power in 2020.

(b) to express intention

e.g. Smitha is going to marry Akshay.

**4. Use of present continuous tense (be + verb + ing)**

Present continuous tense is used to refer to future events that have been already planned.

- e.g.
- a. I'm meeting the Project Manger this evening.
  - b. I'm sorry I can't meet you tomorrow. I'm visiting my friend.

**5. Use of be + about to + infinitive.**

- e.g. The train is about to leave.

**6. Use of be + to + verb**

- e.g. Obama is to visit India in October.

**2. Look at sentences in Column A. Match them with the appropriate explanation in Column B.**

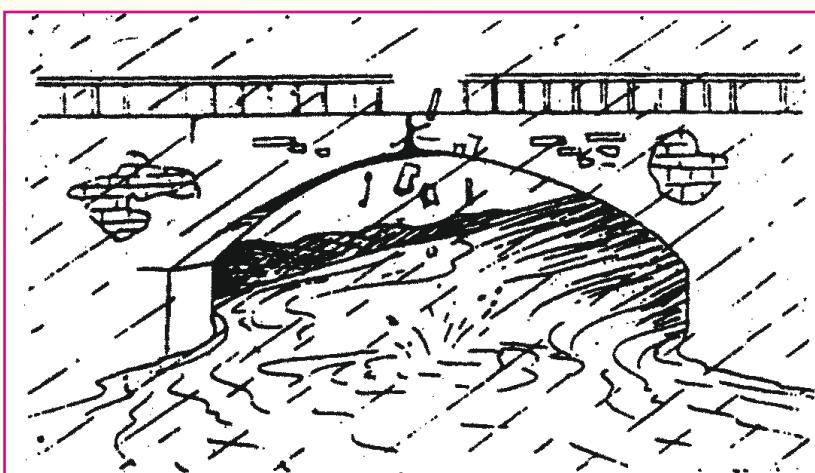
A

1. Next Friday is the 29th of May.
2. I'll have left by the time you get here.
3. I'm visiting my uncle on Sunday.
4. I'll send the photographs as soon as I can.
5. The lesson is about to start..... hurry!
6. The population of our country will increase manifold in the next ten years.

B

- a. emphasizing that something will happen very soon
- b. making a promise
- c. predicting that something will be true at a given time in the future
- d. stating something which is a certainty
- e. reporting a decision made earlier
- f. making a prediction about future events.

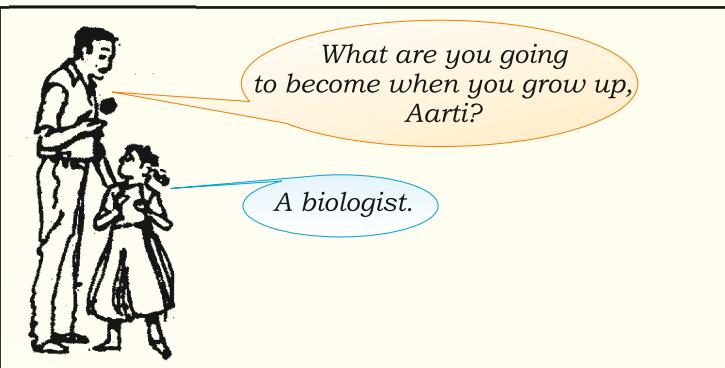
**3. Look at the following pictures/diagrams. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate sentence/phrase, using suitable future time reference. The first one has been done for you as an example.**



The bridge is going to collapse.

or

The bridge is about to collapse.

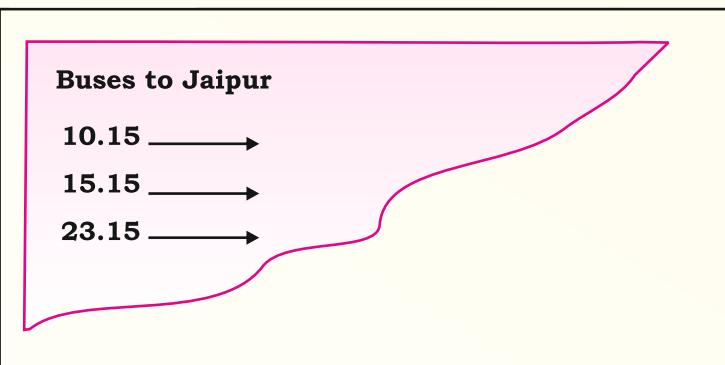


Aarti is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



The only bus in the afternoon

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Mon.	go to doctor	9 am
Tues.	visit Hari	1 pm
Wed.	see tutor	5 pm

He \_\_\_\_\_

Monday. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

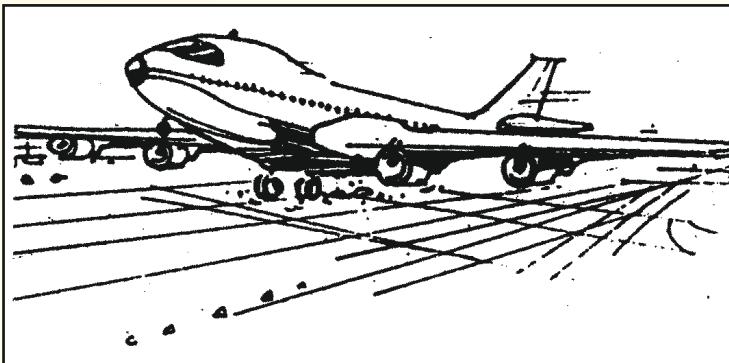


Kanika promises she \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



The airplane \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



Doctor to a patient

Don't worry \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. Simple Present and Present Continuous

Mr. Madan is going on a tour next week. Look at his itinerary.

Mr. Madan		Tour of North India and Nepal	
Mon	7th	Mumbai 0630 Peace Conference	Delhi 0830
Tues	8th	Delhi 0730 Cultural Centre	Agra 1030
Wed	9th	Agra 0930 Local School Head Teacher	Varanasi 1330
Thurs	10th	Varanasi 0800 Discuss Trade Unions	Patna 1830
Fri	11th	Patna 1400 Himalayan Project	Kathmandu 1700
Sat	12th	Kathmandu 1100	Delhi 1400

Describe Mr. Madan's schedule for the next week. Use verbs from the table given below.

Time of arrival and departure

arrive  
depart (from)  
get to  
leave  
fly (to)  
go by

(Use simple present)

On Monday, 7th,  
he leaves Mumbai  
at 06:30.

Other arrangements

speak (about)  
meet  
visit  
attend  
return  
have

(use present continuous)

He is speaking at  
the Delhi Peace  
Conference.

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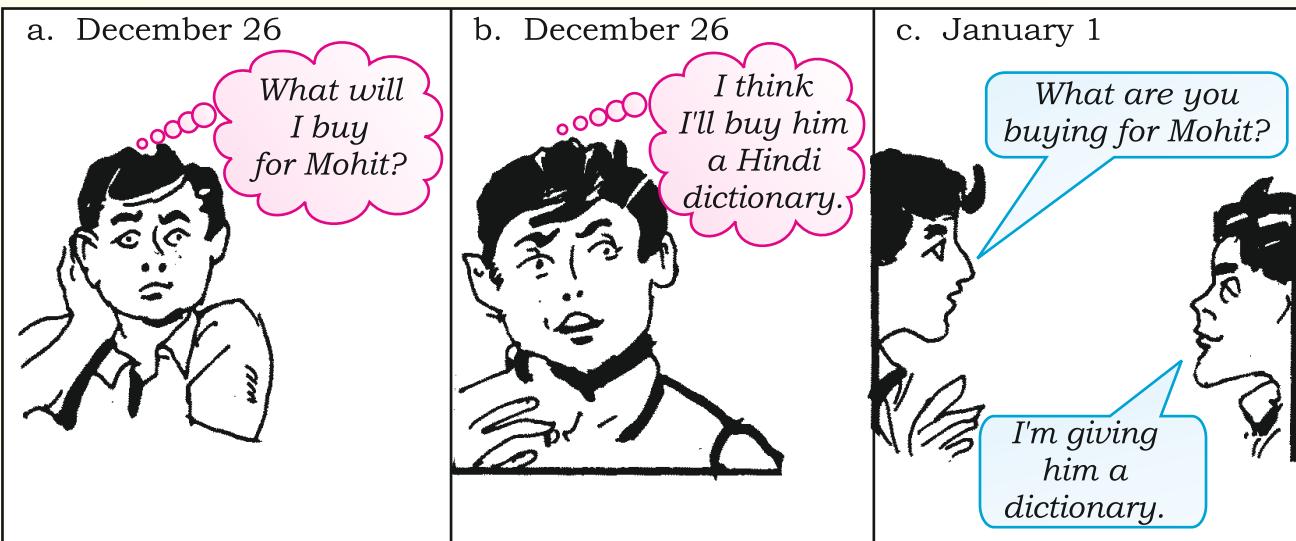
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**5. Will and Shall**

Look at this cartoon which shows the difference in the use of *present continuous tense* and *will* to express the future.

It's Mohit's birthday on January 2nd.

**6. Work in pairs. You and your partner have been made the students in-charge of your school. What will you change?**

Discuss and then write about the decisions you would make.

Use the various verb forms available for future time reference.

e.g. Now that we are the students in-charge of the school, we shall...

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### 7. Be the Master of Ceremonies!

The Honey Bee Creative Club of your school is organising an annual cultural programme. You are the compere for the programme. Complete the following details by filling the blanks with suitable modals and phrases. This will help you when you address a large audience.

Good evening, respected Principal, teachers and my dear friends. Welcome to the Honey Bee Creative Club Cultural Programme. The guest \_\_\_\_\_ arrived. Many \_\_\_\_\_ presented this evening.

We \_\_\_\_\_ the programme with an invocation.

The dancers are \_\_\_\_\_ entertain you by performing the bhangra. The school choir \_\_\_\_\_ a song on National Integration. The programme \_\_\_\_\_ with a formal vote of thanks by the Principal.

### 8. Future Perfect and Future Continuous

**Look at the following sentences**

In 20 years' time, I shall have written a novel,

(action complete in the future)

In 20 years' time, I shall be living in my own house.

(action happening in the future)

**Match the words from the different columns to make reasonable predictions.  
Then write them down in the space below. One has been done as an example.**

In	10	years	the ice caps	will	have sent a person to the moon.
	50		women		have become one country.
	100	time	Europe		have reached 10 billion.
	1000		India		have become the world's richest country.
	etc		the world's population		have obtained equal rights with men.
			China	will not (won't)	have discovered a cure for AIDS.
			scientists		be living on the ocean floor.
			humans		be doing all house-work.
					→ have melted.

e.g. In 50 years' time the ice caps will have melted.

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## INTEGRATED GRAMMAR PRACTICE 3

1. Look at the notes given below. Use the information to complete the paragraph by choosing a suitable word or phrase for each space. Do not add any new information. The first one has been done for you as an example.

### Galapagos Islands

Visitors to these Pacific Islands - leave - unstamp - mail them - return home - picture post-cards - show up - since 1960s - self perpetuating post office probably set up - to get news from their family, friends - tradition persisted - post office - establish - 1950s - barrel - replace - many times - weather worn plaques remain.

Tradition has it that visitors to these Pacific Islands (a) leave unstamped, addressed postcards and letters in a barrel at Post Office Bay, to await pick up by other tourists who affix postage and (b) \_\_\_\_\_ when they return home. Picture post-cards (c) \_\_\_\_\_ in the barrel since the late 1960s, when tourists began visiting the Galapagos Islands. The self-perpetuating post office (d) \_\_\_\_\_ by the whalers in the late 1790s as a way to get news to and from friends and family. The tradition continued even after a post office (e) \_\_\_\_\_ on the island of Floreana in the 1950s. The barrel (f) \_\_\_\_\_ many times, but weather worn plaques, on which sailors long ago and from far away carved their names, remain.

- |                         |                           |                       |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) (i) leaving stamped | (ii) leaves unstamped     | (iii) leave unstamped | (iv) left unstamped       |
| (b) (i) mail them       | (ii) mails them           | (iii) mailed this     | (iv) mailing these        |
| (c) (i) show up         | (ii) shown up             | (iii) are show up     | (iv) have shown up        |
| (d) (i) is setting up   | (ii) was set up           | (iii) is set up       | (iv) has been set up      |
| (e) (i) is established  | (ii) is being established | (iii) was established | (iv) has been established |
| (f) (i) replacing       | (ii) has been replaced    | (iii) is replaced     | (iv) was replaced         |

2. Rearrange the following words/phrases to frame meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example.

Put into/ as the/ at low/ baby can/ he is / as soon / water/ toddler/ tide

As soon as the baby can toddle he is put into water at low tide.

- (a) water / the baby / in the/ there / plays/ sits and  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (a) \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) long enough / the mother / him/ does not / to worry / there / leave him  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) older / at low tide / as / wade about / allowed to / he is / he grows  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) look out / water / keep a / into deep / sharp / does not stray / so that he/ his  
elders  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (d) \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) permitted to / from which / judgment / he may / make small mistakes / he is /  
learn to make better  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (e) \_\_\_\_\_
- (f) are given / to swim / small canoes / the children / they / own / are able/ of  
their / when  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (f) \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Study the following sentences. Select one underlined word which is incorrect. Write the incorrect word in the box below, as shown in the example.**

e.g. Sarawak is a beautiful place which lies almost on an Equator and is rich in natural resources.

an

- a) It has an Equatorial climate that mean it is hot with heavy rains almost every afternoon.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) Heavy clouds prevent the sun from heating the ground too intense.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) In an interior of Sarawak, there are huge reserves of hardwood timber.  
\_\_\_\_\_

(d) Sarawak is also an oil product.

(e) Great efforts are been made to conserve these resources.

- 4. Ganesh comes to visit Vikram and finds the house locked. He leaves a note. It is raining, the note gets wet and some words are washed off. Complete the note by filling in the missing words by choosing the correct option from the ones given below.**

Dear Ram

I am so sorry to have missed you. I came to Udaipur on (a) \_\_\_\_\_ business trip and I have been here (b) \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks now. Your neighbours told me (c) \_\_\_\_\_ sad news that your father (d) \_\_\_\_\_ been hospitalized. I wish I (e)\_\_\_\_\_ see him but unfortunately I (f) \_\_\_\_\_ leaving for Madras today on (g) \_\_\_\_\_ 4 o'clock plane. Please send your father my best wishes. Anyway, I (h) \_\_\_\_\_ be in Udaipur again on 3rd and 4th June and I (i) \_\_\_\_\_ certainly find time to call on you again, even though it (j) \_\_\_\_\_ going to be a hectic schedule.

Yours affectionately

Ganesh

(a)	(i) X	(ii) the	(iii) a	(iv) an
(b)	(i) since	(ii) from	(iii) for	(iv) in
(c)	(i) the	(ii) X	(iii) an	(iv) a
(d)	(i) is	(ii) being	(iii) has	(iv) have
(e)	(i) could	(ii) have	(iii) can	(iv) having
(f)	(i) am	(ii) been	(iii) is	(iv) being
(g)	(i) a	(ii) by	(iii) the	(iv) an
(h)	(i) am	(ii) will	(iii) are	(iv) being
(i)	(i) shall	(ii) will	(iii) ought to	(iv) must
(j)	(i) would	(ii) will	(iii) shall	(iv) is