

- 10.1 Use the present simple of one of these verbs to complete the sentences if possible. If not, use will + infinitive. (A-C)

accept	change	get	give out	go	lend	look after
miss	play	rain	read	start	stop	want

- 1 We _____ our exam results on the 20th August.
- 2 Jack _____ our cats while we're away next week.
- 3 I think I'll take an umbrella in case it _____.
- 4 There is a reading list to accompany my lecture, which I _____ at the end.
- 5 The new drug _____ on sale in the USA next year.
- 6 The concert _____ at 7.30, not 7.15 as it says in the programme.
- 7 Provided it _____ raining, we'll go for a walk this afternoon.
- 8 What if I _____ my plans and decide to stay in Taiwan longer? Will I need to renew my visa?
- 9 We _____ Sue when she leaves, but she says she'll keep in touch.
- 10 Unless my parents _____ me some money, I won't be able to go on holiday this year.
- 11 Tonight France _____ Germany in a match important for both teams.
- 12 It is unlikely that the government _____ the court's decision.
- 13 Supposing I _____ to transfer a file from one computer to another? How do I do that?
- 14 By the time you _____ this letter, I should be in New Zealand.

- 10.2 Cross out any answers that are wrong or very unlikely. If two answers are possible, consider the difference in meaning, if any, between them. (C, D and Unit 9)

- 1 It's not a deep cut, but it _____ a scar.
(a) will leave (b) is going to leave (c) is leaving
- 2 Did you know I _____ a new car next week?
(a) will buy (b) am going to buy (c) am buying
- 3 'I'm not sure how I'll get to the concert.' 'We can take you. We _____ you up at 8.00.'
(a) will pick (b) are going to pick (c) are picking
- 4 I'm sorry I can't come for dinner. I _____ to York tonight.
(a) will drive (b) am going to drive (c) am driving
- 5 The new road _____ the journey time between the cities significantly.
(a) will cut (b) is going to cut (c) is cutting
- 6 I have to go now. I _____ you back later today.
(a) will call (b) am going to call (c) am calling
- 7 Don't go out now. I _____ lunch and it'll be cold by the time you get back.
(a) will serve (b) am going to serve (c) am serving
- 8 Unless help arrives within the next few days, thousands _____.
(a) will starve (b) are going to starve (c) are starving

- 10.3 Complete these texts with either present simple for the future or present continuous for the future with the verbs given. If neither of these is correct, use will or be going to. (Units 9 & 10)

- 1 A: Alan Johnson (1) _____ (*join*) us for dinner. You know, the novelist.
B: Yes, I've read some of his books.
A: I'm sure you (2) _____ (*like*) him. His latest book (3) _____ (*come*) out at the end of this week. If you want, I'm sure he (4) _____ (*give*) you a signed copy.
- 2 A: Have you heard that BWM (1) _____ (*sack*) 300 workers?
B: That's bad news. Supposing they (2) _____ (*close*) completely – that would be awful.
A: But I've heard that they (3) _____ (*build*) a new factory in Ireland. If you read today's local newspaper, you (4) _____ (*see*) a long article on it.

Unit 11

Future continuous and future perfect (continuous)

Future continuous: I will be doing

A We can use the future continuous to talk about something that is predicted to start before a particular point of future time, and that may continue after this point. Often it is the result of a previous decision or arrangement:

- ☐ This time next year this part of the garden **will be looking** beautiful.
- ☐ She **will be taking up** her place at university in October.
- ☐ When it goes into orbit, the spacecraft **will be carrying** 30 kilos of plutonium.

We can also use the future continuous to talk about a future activity that is part of the normal course of events or that is one of a repeated or regular series of events:

- ☐ Dr Jones **will be giving** the same talk in room 103 at 10.00 next Thursday.
- ☐ **Will you be driving** to Glasgow, as usual?

We can often use either the future continuous or the present continuous when we talk about arranged activities or events in the future (see also Unit 10). Compare:

- ☐ We **will be leaving** for Istanbul at 7.00 in the evening. (timetabled; *or ...are leaving...*) *and*
- ☐ When the race starts later this afternoon the drivers **will be hoping** for drier weather than last year. (*not ...are hoping...*; not reporting the details of a programme or timetable)

B The future continuous is sometimes used to indicate that a future activity is pre-arranged. Using **will** can indicate willingness, intention, invitation, etc. Compare:

- ☐ Ann **will be helping** us to organise the party. (suggests a previous arrangement) *and*
- ☐ Ann'll **help** us organise the party. (suggests she is willing to help)

When we don't want to indicate willingness, intention, invitation, etc., we prefer to use the future continuous instead of **will**. For example, if guests have stayed longer than you wanted, and you don't know when they are leaving, you might ask:

- ☐ **Will you be staying** with us again tonight? (asking about their plans) *rather than*
- ☐ **Will you stay** with us again tonight? (they might think this is an invitation)

Future perfect and future perfect continuous: I will have done and I will have been doing

C We use the future perfect to say that something will be ended, completed, or achieved by a particular point in the future:

- ☐ *By the time you get home* I **will have cleaned** the house from top to bottom.
- ☐ I'm sure his awful behaviour **will soon have been forgotten**. (= passive form)

We use the future perfect continuous to emphasise the duration of an activity in progress at a particular point in the future:

- ☐ *On Saturday*, we **will have been living** in this house for a year.
- ☐ *Next year* I **will have been working** in the company for 30 years.

With both the future perfect and future perfect continuous we usually mention the future time (*By the time you get home...*, *On Saturday...*, etc.).

D The future continuous, future perfect and future perfect continuous can also be used to say what we believe or imagine is happening around now:

- ☐ We could ask to borrow Jim's car. He **won't be using** it today – he went to work by bike.
- ☐ Most people **will have forgotten** the fire by now.
- ☐ Tennis fans **will have been queuing** at Wimbledon all day to buy tickets.

We can use the future perfect continuous to say what we think was happening at a point in the past:

- ☐ Motorist Alan Hesketh **will have been asking** himself whether speed cameras are a good idea after he was fined £100 last week for driving at 33 mph in a 30 mph zone.

- 11.1 Choose a verb that can complete both sentences in the pair. Use the future continuous (will/won't be + -ing) in one sentence and will/won't + infinitive in the other. (A & B)

give leave move use work

- 1 a I'm sorry that the train is delayed, ladies and gentlemen, but we the station as soon as the driver arrives.
b Without more cheap housing, families the village and find homes in town.
- 2 a you late at the office again? I want to know when to cook.
b 'We need to get this order sent out before Monday.' 'Well, I over the weekend if that will help.'
- 3 a I my car until next week, so you can borrow it if you like.
b My father a computer. He says he's very happy with his old typewriter for letters and doesn't want to change now.
- 4 a Is your suitcase very heavy? I you a hand with it if you like.
b Dr Sankey evidence at the trial of James Morgan next week.
- 5 a He's parked his car across our drive and says he it. Shall I call the police?
b The company's headquarters closes in June, when most of the staff to its new building in Madrid.

- 11.2 Use a beginning from (i), an ending from (iii), and a verb from (ii) to make sentences, as in 1. Use either the future perfect or the future perfect continuous. (C & D)

(i)	(ii)	(iii)
1 The weather forecast says that the rain...		...the objective we set ourselves when we took over.
2 If the company is making a profit by the end of the year then we...	act	...by the morning and tomorrow will be dry.
3 In two years' time Morneau...	achieve	...for 50 years, and shows no sign of retiring from the theatre.
4 I am confident that I...	clear	...the report before the end of the week.
5 This book on Proust is really difficult. On Saturday I...	finish	...it for a month, and I'm still only half way.
6 Whether I've finished the report or not, by 9 o'clock I...	discover	...for 12 hours without a break and I'm going home.
7 As delegates who arrived early...	read	...there have been some late changes to the conference programme.
	work	

- 1 The weather forecast says that the rain will have cleared by the morning and tomorrow will be dry.

- 11.3 Here is part of a letter from Jane to her friend Rosa, a teacher in England. Underline the correct alternative. (A-D)

Darwin, 20th December

Dear Rosa

Hope this finds you all well. I suppose by now school (1) will close/ will have closed for Christmas and you (2) will be enjoying/ will have been enjoying a rest. It's hard to believe that Tim's already 18 and that it's only a few months until he (3) will be leaving/ will have been leaving school for college.

My main news is that my brother John and his family (4) will have been arriving/ will be arriving next Friday as part of their big trip around the world. By the time they get here they (5) will be going/ will have been to California and New Zealand. No doubt John's children (6) will have been planning/ will plan it all out for months! They (7) won't be spending/ won't have spent all their time with me. John has to go to Perth on business, so I (8) will have kept/ will be keeping the rest of the family entertained while he's away. Then they (9) will all be going/ will all have been going to Sydney ...

Be to + infinitive

A Be to + infinitive is commonly used in news reports to talk about events that are likely to happen in the near future:

- ☐ Police officers **are to visit** every home in the area.
- ☐ The main Rome to Naples railway line **is to be reopened** today. (passive form)

It is used to talk about formal or official arrangements, formal instructions, and to give orders:

- ☐ You **are not to leave** the school without my permission.
- ☐ The European Parliament **is to introduce** a new law on safety at work.
- ☐ Children **are not to be left** unsupervised in the museum. (passive form)

Passive forms are often used to make orders and instructions more impersonal.

Notice that we only use **be to + infinitive** to talk about future events that can be controlled by people. Compare:

- ☐ In the next few years, thousands of speed cameras **are to appear** on major roads.
(or ...**will appear**...) and
- ☐ Scientists say they can't predict when or where the disease **will appear** again. (not ...the disease is to appear again; the appearance of the disease can't be controlled)
- ☐ The President **is to return** to Brazil later today. (or ...**will return**...) and
- ☐ The comet **will return** to our solar system in around 500 years. (not The comet is to return...; the movement of the comet can't be controlled)

However, when **be to + infinitive** refers to the future from the past (see Unit 14B), we often use it to describe what happened to someone, whether they were able to influence events or not:

- ☐ Matthew Flinders sailed past Tasmania in 1770, but it **was to be** a further 30 years before he landed there.
- ☐ Clare Atkins **was to write** two more books about her experiences in Africa before her death in 1967.

B We often use **be to + infinitive** in *if*-clauses to say that something must happen first (in the main clause) before something else can happen (in the *if*-clause):

- ☐ *If the human race is to survive*, we must look at environmental problems now.
- ☐ The law needs to be revised *if justice is to be done*. (passive form)

Compare the use of **be to + infinitive** and the present simple for the future in *if*-clauses:

- ☐ If Jones **is to win** gold at the next Olympics, he needs to work on his fitness. and
- ☐ If Jones **wins** gold at the next Olympics, he has said that he will retire from athletics.

Notice how the order of cause and effects in *if*-sentences is reversed with these two tenses:

- ☐ If Jones **is to win** gold... (= effect), he needs to work... (= cause) and
- ☐ If Jones **wins** gold... (= cause), he has said that he will retire... (= effect)

C We can use **be about to + infinitive** to say that something will (not) happen in the very near future:

- ☐ I'm **about to start** work on my second novel.
- ☐ Appearing on TV might make her famous, but it's **not about to make** her rich.

Notice that while **be to + infinitive** is mainly used in news reports and formal contexts, we often use **be about to + infinitive** in conversation:

- ☐ We're **just about to eat**. Do you want to join us?
- ☐ I **was about to go** to bed when my brother turned up.

12.1 Complete these newspaper extracts using the verbs given. Use *be to + infinitive* if possible and *will + infinitive* if not. Use active or passive forms as necessary. (A)

- 1 John Stobbard has written his first new play for 15 years. Its first performance _____ (stage) at the New Victoria Theatre.
- 2 The new safety system _____ (stop) trains automatically if they pass a danger signal.
- 3 Stafford Boys' School _____ (merge) with the nearby Stoke Girls' School to form a new co-educational establishment.
- 4 There are fears that sea levels _____ (rise) catastrophically in the next 50 years.

Now use these verbs to do the same in 5 to 9.

become create increase receive replace retire

- 5 Managing director Robin Oakland, 59, _____ this summer a year early. He _____ by Chris Clarke, who joined the company last year.
- 6 As the temperatures fall with the onset of winter, the refugee crisis _____ more severe.
- 7 Production line staff at the Heathcote garden furniture factory in Northam _____ a pay rise following a big new order from Italy.
- 8 Seventy new posts _____ at the factory following a major investment by the parent company in the United States.
- 9 The recent rapid rise in house prices in the south east _____ the demand for higher salaries among lower-paid workers.

12.2 Underline the correct answers. In some cases both alternatives are possible. (B & C)

- 1 You need to work much harder if you *have/ are to have* any chance of passing the exam.
- 2 My sister *is to start/ is about to start* a PhD in Physics.
- 3 Mrs Patel is likely to become the Foreign Minister if the party *wins/ is to win* power at the next election.
- 4 If you *enjoy/ are to enjoy* romantic comedies, then this is a film you must see.
- 5 'Can you type this letter for me?' 'Sorry, I'm *just to go/ 'm just about to go* home. It'll have to wait until tomorrow.'
- 6 If Beckman *recovers/ is to recover* from a foot injury, it seems certain that he will play in Saturday's match against Spain.
- 7 If the university *keeps/ is to keep* its international reputation, it must first invest in better facilities for students.
- 8 Jim Brandon has denied that he *is to resign/ is about to resign* as marketing manager.
- 9 If the railway system *is improved/ is to be improved*, the government should invest substantial amounts of money now.



Other ways of talking about the future

A

Some phrases are commonly used to refer to actions or events in the future with a meaning similar to **be about to + infinitive** (see Unit 12C). We can use **be on the verge of.../brink of.../point of...** (+ -ing or noun) to say that something will happen soon:

- ☐ People are **on the verge of** starvation as the drought continues.
- ☐ Scientists are **on the brink of** making major advances in the fight against AIDS.
- ☐ I looked for my car everywhere in the car park but couldn't find it. I **was on the point of** phoning the police, when I remembered that I'd walked to work that morning.

Be on the brink of usually refers to something important, exciting, or very bad.

We use **be due to (+ infinitive)** to say that something is expected to happen at a particular time, **be sure/bound to (+ infinitive)** to say that something is likely or certain to happen, and **be set to (+ infinitive)** to say that something is ready to happen.

- ☐ The company's chief executive is **due to** retire next year, but following today's announcement of further losses she is **sure to** be asked to leave sooner.
- ☐ 'Will there be somewhere to get a coffee at the station?' 'Oh, yes, there's **bound to** be.'
- ☐ Her new film is **set to** be a great success.

Notice that we use **due to + noun** to give the reason for something, not to talk about the future (e.g. **Due to** illness, Pavarotti is unable to perform tonight).

Note that past tense forms of **be** can be used with these phrases to talk about future events seen from the past:

- ☐ It was his 64th birthday in 1987 and he **was due to** retire the following year.

B

We use some verbs with a **to-infinitive** to talk about intentions:

- ☐ Do you **mean to work** any harder in your second year at college?
- ☐ We **guarantee to refund** your money if you are dissatisfied with the computer.

Other verbs like this include **agree, aim, expect, hope, intend, plan, promise, propose, resolve, undertake, and want**. The present continuous + **to-infinitive** or present simple + **to-infinitive** can be used with **aim, expect, hope, intend, plan, propose, and want** to talk about intentions:

- ☐ I'm **aiming to get** to Bangkok by the end of June. (or I **aim to get**...)

Some people, particularly in speech and in journalism, use **be looking + to-infinitive** to mean planning a course of action:

- ☐ We're **looking to create** 3,000 jobs in the city over the next year.

When these verbs are used with past tense forms, they are concerned with future events seen from the past (see also Unit 14):

- ☐ Jack **had resolved to become** fluent in Spanish before his 30th birthday.
- ☐ She **was expecting to inherit** her father's fortune when he died.
- ☐ The new management **had been looking to create** 20 new jobs.

C

Some people use **shall** (and **shan't**) instead of **will** (and **won't**) in statements about the future with **I** and **we**. However, it is more common to use **will** (particularly its contracted form **'ll**) and **won't**:

- ☐ He was a good friend and we **shall** miss him greatly. (*more commonly ...we'll miss...*)
- ☐ I definitely intend to visit Canada, but I **shan't** go for the next five years. (*more commonly ...I won't...*)

In current English we don't usually use **shall/shan't** with other subjects (it, she, they, etc.) to talk about the future, although this is found in formal rules and in older literary styles:

- ☐ The match referee **shall** be the sole judge of fair play.
- ☐ All people of the world **shall** live together as brothers.

13.1 Expand the notes to complete the sentences, using the phrases in A.

due – announce verge – become bound – forget brink – go set – make
point – phone ~~sure – prove~~ set – rise brink – sign point – turn back
verge – quit due – undergo

- 1 The government's tax increases are sure to prove unpopular, especially among low-paid workers.
- 2 The snow was getting heavier, and I was _____ when I saw lights from a house across the fields.
- 3 I have always wanted to own a sports car, and now my dream is _____ a reality.
- 4 The Finance Minister is _____ his economic plans for the year to the public later today.
- 5 The number of new jobs in London is increasing and is _____ even more dramatically in the next few years.
- 6 We were _____ a multi-million dollar contract with the oil company when it was taken over by its main rival.
- 7/8 Can you bring some paper plates when you come to the party tonight? I was _____ Kate to ask her to bring some, but you know how unreliable she is. She's _____ them.
- 9/10 Tennis star Sancho Gomez is _____ a second operation on his injured shoulder. He was _____ tennis earlier this year after a first operation was unsuccessful.
- 11/12 EU agriculture ministers are _____ an important announcement on increasing support to farmers when they meet in Brussels on Monday. 'Many farmers are _____ out of business,' said the Italian representative, 'and the matter must be decided very soon.'

13.2 Complete the sentences with these verb pairs. Use either the present simple or present continuous for the first verb. If both tenses are possible, write them both. (B)

aim – to study expect – to finish ~~look – to replace~~ intend – to move
propose – to deal resolve – to give up guarantee – to find

- 1 My computer is now 5 years old, and I 'm looking to replace it with a faster one.
- 2 In the first half of the course we'll study microbiology, and in the second half I _____ with genetic engineering.
- 3 We haven't completed the work yet, but we _____ it later this week.
- 4 I haven't done much work at college so far, but I _____ harder during the rest of the course.
- 5 Every New Year he _____ smoking, but by February he has started again.
- 6 We can't provide the spare parts ourselves, but we _____ a supplier who can.
- 7 At the moment I commute for over three hours a day, but I _____ closer to my work in the next few months.

13.3 Underline the possible answers. (C)

- 1 I have passed your letter on to the head of department who *shall/ will* reply as soon as possible.
- 2 Sorry, but I *shan't/ won't* be able to give you a lift after all.
- 3 I think your parents *shall/ will* be very happy with your decision.
- 4 Only people over the age of 18 on 31st December *shall/ will* be eligible to vote in the referendum.
- 5 You *shan't/ won't* want to eat your dinner tonight after all that chocolate.