

## Grammar and pronunciation: The future



38  
CD2

- 11**
- 1 Listen to this person talking about New Year and her plans.
  - 2 Listen again and write down what she says. What tense does she use? Underline once where the tense is used to describe the future, and twice where it is used to describe the present.
  - 3 When referring to the future, the present continuous describes a fixed arrangement, something that has been organised with another person, or a company or organisation. Study these examples:

*We're flying to France next week.* (We have arranged it with the airline – we have bought our tickets.)

*I'm meeting my friend John for lunch today.* (I have arranged it with John – we have decided on a place and time.)

*My mum's starting her new job on Monday.* (She's arranged it with her new boss – she's been offered the job and told when to start.)

What preparations may the speaker in Track 38 have made for her trip?



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- 12**
- 1 Listen to the example sentences above being spoken.



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- 2 Listen to the contractions and practise pronouncing them.

Contraction	Pronunciation
I'm	/aɪm/
it's	/s/ after /f/, /k/, /p/, /t/, /θ/
he's/she's	/z/ after other sounds
you're	/jɔː/ or (weak form) /jə/
they're	/ðeə/
we're	/wɪə/

- 13**
- 1 You can also use *be going to* infinitive to talk about future plans. In many cases, both the present continuous and *be going to* can be used. However, there are times when one tense is more appropriate. *Be going to* emphasises a previous decision or intention. Study these examples:

*I'm going to take a long lunch break today.*

*I think my boss is going to sack me – he's called me in to see him urgently.*

*We're going to move house next year.*

Note that *be going to go* is usually abbreviated to *be going*, e.g. *We're going to go to Japan.*