

2º ENGLISH

Future

07

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OBJECTIVES

Learn the structures and uses for the Future Simple tense.

Know the structures and uses for the Future “Be going to”.

Learn agreement expressions.

Know disagreement expressions.

Express all kind of situations in the future properly.



/ 1. Introduction and practical context

In this seventh unit, we will learn how to express situations in the future using the Future Simple and the Future Be Going To tenses. We will also learn different ways of expressing agreement and disagreement in everyday situations and work context.

Listen to the following audio, which includes a case study that will be solved along this lesson.



Fig. 1. At the hotel



Audio intro. “Matthew’s holidays”
<https://bit.ly/2ZpRtcn>





/ 2. Future simple

In English, the Future Simple tense has several forms, according to the type of sentence in which it is used, that is, affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.

Future Simple Affirmative

Subject	Verb	Objects
I	'll/ will play 'll/ will buy	football some apples
You		
He		
She		
It		
We		
They		

Future Simple Negative

Subject	Verb	Objects
I	won't/ will not play won't/ will not buy	football some apples
You		
He		
She		
It		
We		
They		

Future Simple Interrogative

Auxiliary verb	Subject	Main verb	Objects
Will	I	play buy	football? some apples?
	You		
	He		
	She		
	It		
	We		
	They		

**Uses:**

- With things which are not certain (with **I think/I hope/I expect/Probably/Maybe**): They'll probably come later today.
- Predictions for the future: By 2050, global warming will cause many environmental problems.
- Requests: Will you carry these bags for me, please?
- Promises: She will always take care of him.
- Offers: I'll give you a pen if you don't have one.
- To express a decision made at the moment of speaking: The doorbell is ringing! - Don't worry, I'll open the door!

/ 3. Future “be going to”

In English, the Future “Be going to” tense has several forms, according to the type of sentence in which it is used, that is, affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.

Future Going To Affirmative

Subject	Verb	Objects
I	am going to play	football
You	are going to play	
He	is going to play	
She	is going to play	
It	is going to play	
We	are going to play	
They	are going to play	

Future Going To Negative

Subject	Verb	Objects
I	am not/ 'm not going to play	football
You	are not/ aren't going to play	
He	is not/ isn't going to play	
She	is not/ isn't going to play	
It	is not/ isn't going to play	
We	are not/ aren't going to play	
They	are not/ aren't going to play	



Future Going To Interrogative

Auxiliary verb	Subject	Main verb	Objects
Am	I	going to play	football?
Are	You		
Is	He		
Is	She		
Is	It		
Are	We		
Are	They		

Uses:

- Predictions about the future based on present evidence: Look at those grey clouds up in the sky! It's going to rain a lot.
- Future plans and intentions: When I grow up, I'm going to be a famous doctor! / Mr. Shaw says he's going to call you back tomorrow.

/ 4. Case study 1: "Have you got any plans for today?"

Situation: A group of people are chatting about their plans for the day.

Question: All of them are using a tense to express actions in the near future, that is, future plans and intentions. We have studied in this unit that we use the future BE GOING TO for these situations. Let's imagine that one person plans to do some shopping. Write the affirmative sentence that this person would say for that plan.



Fig 2. Shopping bags

Solution: The affirmative sentence would be I'm going to do some shopping.



Video 1. "Plans for the future"

<https://bit.ly/2MIEi3y>



/ 5. Expressing agreement

When we need to express agreement, we can use expressions like these:

- Absolutely
- Exactly
- Definitely



- Indeed
- I agree with you
- I [completely] agree that...
- I think you're right
- I see what you mean
- I see your point
- I couldn't agree more
- You have a point there
- You took the words right out of my mouth
- I go along with your idea/your view
- I'm in complete agreement
- I tend to agree
- I share your opinion /your view
- I appreciate your point of view
- I entirely/wholeheartedly agree
- We reached a unanimous agreement on...



Fig 3. Expressing agreement



Audio 1. "Weekly debate on TV"
<https://bit.ly/2MAoBvn>



/ 6. Expressing disagreement

When we need to express disagreement, we can use expressions like these:

- I disagree with you
- I'm afraid I don't agree with you
- I [totally] disagree that...
- You may be right, but...
- I think you're partly right, but...
- I'm not sure about that



- I see your point, but...
- Your point is well taken, but...
- I'm afraid that's not always the case...
- I tend to disagree
- I agree partly / up to a point
- We can come to / reach a compromise
- We can settle our dispute / our differences
- I disagree fundamentally / totally / strongly
- They enter into an argument over...
- Differences arise / exist between...
- I had a head-on clash with... [disagreement where two people confront each other directly]
- I had a heated argument about...
- I had a fundamental disagreement over...
- We have to agree to differ [agree to have different opinions]



Audio 1. "Cats"

<https://bit.ly/2GP31PV>



/ 7. Case study 2: "Your future is written in the stars"

Situation: A famous fortune teller is telling the weekly horoscopes on TV.

Question: She makes predictions for all zodiac signs. Imagine that when she is making the prediction for Taurus, the prediction is winning the lottery this week. We have studied in this unit that we use the Future Simple for these situations. What affirmative sentence would the fortune teller say when making the weekly prediction for Taurus?

Solution: The affirmative sentence would be You will win the lottery this week.

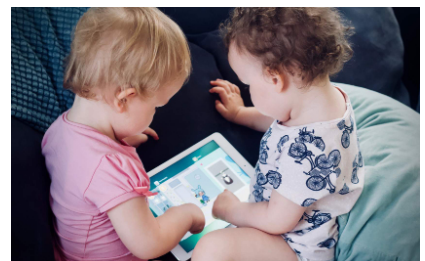


Fig. 4. Read the future.



Video 1. "Future simple"

<https://bit.ly/2YPTUof>





/ 8. Reading

Read the text and answer the questions. Source (adapted from: <https://www.inc.com/kat-boogaard/6-key-tips-to-respectfully-disagree-with-someone.html>)

6 Smart Ways to Disagree With Someone Respectfully

We all have our own thoughts, opinions, and values – which means disagreements can be pretty common, especially in the workplace. However, there's a big difference between just disagreeing and disagreeing respectfully. The first will likely cause hurt feelings and only add fuel to an already tense fire. But, the second? That approach can lead to new ideas and a much more productive discussion.

Unfortunately, it's all too easy to get so wrapped up in your own beliefs that all common courtesy goes straight out the window. So, as a friendly reminder, here are some key tips for disagreeing with someone -- respectfully, of course.

1. **Focus on Facts:** A strong argument is one that uses facts over opinion. But, that can be difficult to remember when you're in the middle of a disagreement. However, a respectful -- not to mention compelling -- disagreement is one that prioritizes logic over your emotions about the situation.
2. **Don't Get Personal:** That means you shouldn't put down the other person or attack his or her ideas and beliefs. That's not at all helpful or productive. Instead, focus on illustrating why you feel the way you do.
3. **Recognize the Good:** Yes, you're disagreeing with this person. But, rarely is a suggestion so bad that you can't find a single nugget of wisdom hidden in there somewhere. Before launching right in with your argument, it's best if you can preface it with something that you like about that person's original suggestion -- and then use that as a launching point for your own idea.
4. **Remember to Listen:** There's a trap that's all too easy to fall into when you find yourself in the middle of a disagreement: Rather than actively listening, you're just sitting there waiting for your chance to respond. Unfortunately, conversations where you're completely tuning the other person out are never productive.

Questions

- a. When disagreeing with someone, you must contest absolutely everything they say to make a stronger case. TRUE / FALSE
- b. Active listening is essential when in the midst of a disagreement. TRUE / FALSE

/ 9. Summary and unit's case study resolution

Throughout this unit, we have learnt, remembered and reinforced the following concepts:

- Learning the structures and uses for the Future Simple tense: we have studied the structures for affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences in Future Simple tense, and its uses.
- Knowing the structures and uses for the Future "Be going to": we have studied the structures for affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences in Future "Be Going To" tense, and its uses.
- Learning agreement expressions: we have learnt the most important expressions for this case, which is quite useful in everyday situations and business context.



- Knowing disagreement expressions: we have learnt the most important expressions for this case, which is quite useful in everyday situations and business context.
- In the practical cases of this unit, we have learnt to express all kind of situations in the future properly.

Case study resolution

At the beginning of this unit, we had proposed the case study of Matthew, the teenager from Bristol, who was telling his friend about his plans for the summer holidays. He was very excited about going to Majorca with his family and enjoying the beach there. The answer to this question can be the following expression (using Future Going To in an affirmative sentence): I'm going to go to the beach in Majorca.



Fig 5. Mojacar

/ 10. Bibliography

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