

GRAMMAR

G1 FUTURE CONTINUOUS, GOING TO, PRESENT CONTINUOUS

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Form the future continuous with *will/won't + be + -ing* form of the verb.

I **will be working** from home tomorrow, so I **won't be meeting** any clients.

Use the future continuous to talk about a temporary action in progress at a particular time in the future.

They'll **be opening** the new hospital next Tuesday.

I **won't be working** on Wednesday. It's my day off.

We can also use the future continuous to ask tentative questions about people's plans, especially if we want them to do something.

Will you be coming to the party? (I want you to come.)

Will you be using your car this evening? (I'd like to borrow it.)

We can also use this form to give reasons for refusing something.

I'm afraid I can't come to the party – I'll **be working**.

GOING TO

Use *going to* to talk about intentions (things you plan to do).

I'm **going to get** a new computer. (I want to get one, but I haven't ordered it yet.)

We're **going to work** much harder next term. (We want to do this, but we may not.)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Use the present continuous for fixed arrangements (things that have already been planned and organised).

I'm **getting** a new computer tomorrow. (I've already ordered it.)

Jane's **working** at the supermarket next week. (It's organised.)

We normally use a time reference (or the speakers know what time is being referred to) with the present continuous for fixed arrangements.

I'm starting my degree course **this September**.

G2 FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE, FUTURE SIMPLE

FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE

Form the future perfect simple with *will/won't + have + past participle*.

He **will have arrived** home by the time you phone.

We **won't have done** the work in time for the meeting.

Use the future perfect to talk about an action you expect to be completed by a time in the future.

By this time next year I **will have finished** all my exams. (My exams will finish before this time next year.)

We usually use a time expression (*soon, by then, by + date, in + date*).

Don't worry – we'll have finished the project **by then**.

They will have completed the stadium **in time for the Olympics**.

FUTURE SIMPLE

We use the future simple (*will + infinitive*) to make predictions about the future.

They **will** lose the next election.

Use adverbs of certainty (*probably, possibly, definitely, certainly*) to make the predictions more or less certain. In affirmative sentences, the adverbs come after *will*, before the main verb.

The old hospital will **probably** close down in the next few years.

He'll **definitely** call you if he's interested in coming.

In negative sentences, the adverbs come before *will not*.

I **probably** won't come to the lecture tomorrow.

KEY LANGUAGE

KL DISCUSSING IMPLICATIONS

We need to look at the implications of doing it.

If we support him too strongly, the press may get hold of the story.

It could be really bad for our reputation.

But it's a risky option.

One consequence could be she'll start negotiating with us.

It has a serious disadvantage.

That could be a big problem for us.

It would have a huge impact on our profits.

It would also result in other patients coming forward with complaints.

VOCABULARY

V1 MEDICAL TERMS

Alzheimer's, anaesthetist, antibiotic, arthritis, cancer, chest infection, diabetes, heart disease, injection, midwife, morphine, patient, painkiller, pharmacist, physiotherapy, psychiatrist, radiologist, surgeon, transplant

V2 ADJECTIVES

authoritative, calm, efficient, knowledgeable, objective, open-minded, patient, reassuring, sensitive, sociable, sympathetic

V3 ILLNESS AND MEDICINE

complication, contract (v), diagnosis, fever, infection, parasite, symptom, vaccine

V4 DEPENDENT PREPOSITIONS

agree with, apply for, care for, complain about, deal with, focus on, protect from, recover from, rely on, specialise in, succeed in, suffer from, worry about

