

B2 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 1 Lesson 3

In this practice you will learn

B2 ENGLISH CHAPTER 1 Lesson 3 <i>Grammar: The future (Unit 9-14)</i>		<i>Your Score</i>
❖ Unit 9: <i>will</i> and <i>be going to</i>		/
❖ Unit 10: Present simple and present continuous for the future		/
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Will and be going to

- A** We can use either **will** or **be going to** to talk about something that is planned, or something that we think is likely to happen in the future:
- ☐ We **will** study climate change in a later part of the course. (or We **are going to** study ...)
 - ☐ Where **will** you stay in Berlin? (or Where **are you going to** stay ...?)
 - ☐ The south of the city **won't** be affected by the power cuts. (or ... **isn't going to be** affected ...)
- We often prefer **be going to** in informal contexts (see also D).

Reminder → B1–B5

- B** We use **will** rather than **be going to** to make a prediction based on our opinion or experience:
- ☐ Why not come over at the weekend? The children **will** enjoy seeing you again.
 - ☐ 'Shall I ask Lamar?' 'No, she **won't** want to be disturbed.'
- We use **be going to** rather than **will** when we make a prediction based on some present evidence:
- ☐ The sky's gone really dark. There's **going to** be a storm.
 - ☐ 'What's the matter with her?' 'It looks like she's **going to** faint.'

- C** To predict the future we often use **will** with **I bet** (informal), **I expect**, **I hope**, **I imagine**, **I reckon** (informal), **I think**, **I wonder** and **I'm sure**, and in questions with **think** and **reckon**:
- ☐ *I imagine* the stadium **will** be full for the match on Saturday.
 - ☐ That cheese smells awful. *I bet* nobody **will** eat it.
 - ☐ When *do you think* you'll finish work?
 - ☐ *Do you reckon* he'll say yes?

Be going to can also be used with these phrases, particularly in informal contexts.

- D** We use **will** when we make a decision at the moment of speaking and **be going to** for decisions about the future that have already been made. Compare:
- ☐ I'll pick him up at eight. (an offer; making an arrangement now) *and*
 - ☐ I'm **going to** collect the children at eight. (this was previously arranged)
 - ☐ 'Pineapples are on special offer this week.' 'In that case, I'll buy two.' *and*
 - ☐ When I've saved up enough money, I'm **going to** buy a smartphone.

However, in a formal style, we use **will** rather than **be going to** to talk about future events that have been previously arranged in some detail. Compare:

- ☐ **Are you going to** talk at the meeting tonight? *and*
- ☐ The meeting **will** begin at 9 am. Refreshments **will** be available from 8:30 onwards.

- E** We can use **will** or **be going to** with little difference in meaning in the main clause of an **if-sentence** when we say that something (often something negative) is conditional on something else:
- ☐ You'll / You're **going to** knock that glass over if you're not careful.

When the future event does not depend on the action described in the **if-clause**, we use **be going to**, not **will**. This kind of sentence is mainly found in spoken English. Compare:

- ☐ I'm **going to** open a bottle of lemonade, if you want some. (= I'm going to open a bottle of lemonade. Do you want some?) *and*
- ☐ I'll open a bottle of lemonade if you want some. (= If you say you want some, I'll open it.)

However, we use **will**, not **be going to**, when the main clause refers to offers, requests, promises, etc. and ability:

- ☐ If Erik phones, I'll let you know. (= an offer; '...', I'm going to let you know' suggests 'I intend to let you know when Erik phones')
- ☐ If you look to your left, you'll see the lake. (= you'll be able to see; '... you're going to see ...' suggests 'I know this is what you can see when you look to your left')

and when one thing is the logical consequence of another:

- ☐ If you don't switch on the monitor first, the computer **won't** come on.

9.1 Correct or improve the sentences where necessary by changing the italicised **will** ('ll) forms to **be going to** forms. **A-D**

- 1 Have you seen Nadia recently? She ~~'ll have~~ another baby. 's *going to have*
- 2 The method is quite simple, and I'm sure it *will be* familiar to most of you already.
- 3 A: I can't come over during the day.
B: *I'll see* you tomorrow evening, then.
- 4 Are these new skis yours? *Will you take up* skiing?
- 5 Wherever you go in Brazil, you *ll find* the people very friendly.
- 6 Jamie says he *ll be* a politician when he grows up – and he's only five years old!
- 7 It's getting very humid – we *ll have* a thunderstorm.
- 8 I hear you *ll sell* your car. How much do you want for it?
- 9 You can't play football in the garden. *I'll cut* the grass.
- 10 A: What's the matter with Paula?
B: She says she *ll be sick*.
A: She *ll feel* better with some fresh air.
- 11 A: I've been offered a new job in Munich, so *I'll leave* Camco.
B: When *will you tell* your boss?
A: I'm not sure. Perhaps *I'll try* to see him later today.
- 12 A: Did I tell you *I'll have* dinner with Karl on Thursday?
B: But we *ll see* a film with Hamid on Thursday. You've known about it for weeks.
A: Sorry. In that case, *I'll sort out* a different day with Karl.
- 13 A: Did you get the theatre tickets?
B: No. I forgot all about them. *I'll book* them tomorrow.
- 14 A: We've got small, medium and large. What size do you want?
B: *I'm going to have* a large one, please.
- 15 A: Shall I give Ian another ring?
B: Yes, I expect he *ll be* home by now.
- 16 A: What are those bricks for?
B: *I'll build* a wall at the side of the garden.

9.2 Complete the sentences with **will** ('ll) or **be going to** and an appropriate verb. If both **will** and **be going to** are possible, write them both. **E**

- 1 If you want me to, I *'ll explain* how the equipment works.
- 2 If you want to help us, we these trees at the bottom of the garden.
- 3 You your back if you try to lift that box.
- 4 If I give you the money you me some oranges when you're out?
- 5 If you press the red button, the machine
- 6 I Laura this weekend, if you'd like to come too.
- 7 He's been told that if he's late once more he
- 8 If you listen carefully, you an owl in the trees over there.



Present simple and present continuous for the future

A Present simple

Reminder → B6 & B7

We can often use either the present simple or **will** to talk about future events that are part of some timetabled or programmed arrangement or routine. However, we prefer the present simple for fixed, unchangeable events. Compare:

- ☐ **Does** the sale **finish** on Thursday or Friday? (or **Will** the sale **finish** ...?) and
- ☐ The sun **rises** at 5:16 tomorrow. (*more likely than* The sun will rise ...)

We avoid the present simple when we talk about less formal or less routine arrangements, or predictions. Instead we use **will**, **be going to**, or the present continuous:

- ☐ **Are** you **staying** in to watch TV tonight, or **are** you **coming** dancing? (*not* Do you stay to watch TV tonight, or do you come...)
- ☐ It's only a problem in Britain now, but it **will affect** the rest of Europe soon. (*not* ... but it affects the rest of Europe soon.)

B

We use the present simple, not **will**, to refer to the future –

- ☆ in time clauses with conjunctions such as **after**, **as soon as**, **before**, **by the time**, **when**, **while**, **until**:
 - ☐ *When* you **see** Ben, tell him he still owes me some money. (*not* When you will see Ben ...)
 - ☐ I should be finished *by the time* you **get** back. (*not* ... by the time you will get back.)
- ☆ in conditional clauses with **if**, **in case**, **provided**, and **unless**:
 - ☐ *Provided* the right software **is** available, I should be able to solve the problem.
 - ☐ I'll bring some sandwiches *in case* we **don't find** anywhere decent to eat.
- ☆ when we talk about possible future events with **suppose**, **supposing**, and **what if** at the beginning of a sentence. Note that the past simple can be used with a similar meaning:
 - ☐ *Suppose* we **miss** the bus – how will we get home? (or *Suppose* we **missed** ...)
 - ☐ *What if* the train's late? Where shall I meet you then? (or *What if* the train **was** late?)

C

Present continuous

We can often use either the present continuous or **be going to** with a similar meaning to talk about planned future events. The present continuous indicates that we have a firm intention or have made a definite decision to do something, although this may not already be arranged:

- ☐ **Are** you **seeing** the doctor again next week? (or **Are** you **going to see** ...?)
- ☐ I'm **not asking** Tom to the party. (or I'm **not going to ask** ...)

However, we don't use the present continuous for the future –

- ☆ when we make or report predictions about activities or events over which we have no control (we can't arrange these):
 - ☐ I think it's **going to rain** soon.
 - ☐ Scientists say that the satellite **won't cause** any damage when it falls to Earth.
- ☆ when we talk about permanent future situations:
 - ☐ People **are going to live** / **will live** longer in the future.
 - ☐ Her new house **is going to have** / **will have** three floors.

D

Many people avoid **be going to** + **go** / **come** and use the present continuous forms of **go** and **come** instead:

- ☐ I'm **going** to town on Saturday. (*rather than* I'm going to go to town ...)
- ☐ **Are** you **coming** home for lunch? (*rather than* Are you going to come ...?)

- 10.1** If possible, use the present simple of a verb from the box to complete each sentence. If not, use **will + infinitive**. **A-C**

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

- We our exam results on the 20th August.
- Alex our cats while we're away next week.
- I think I'll take an umbrella in case it
- There is a reading list to accompany my lecture, which I at the end.
- The new drug on sale in the USA next year.
- The concert at 7:30, not 7:15 as it says in the programme.
- Provided it raining, we'll go for a walk this afternoon.
- What if I my plans and decide to stay longer? Will I need to renew my visa?
- We Mariam when she leaves, but she says she'll keep in touch.
- Unless my parents me some money, I won't be able to go on holiday this year.
- Tonight France Germany in a match important for both teams.
- It is unlikely that the government the court's decision.
- Supposing I to upload a video to YouTube? How do I do that?
- 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 & Unit 9**

- It's not a deep cut, but it a scar.
a will leave b is going to leave c is leaving
- Did you know I a new car next week?
a will buy b am going to buy c am buying
- A: I'm not sure how I'll get to the concert. B: We can take you. We you up at eight.
a will pick b are going to pick c are picking
- I'm sorry I can't come for dinner. I to York tonight.
a will drive b am going to drive c am driving
- The high-speed rail link the journey time between the cities significantly.
a will cut b is going to cut c is cutting
- I have to go now. I you back later today.
a will call b am going to call c am calling
- 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
- Unless help arrives within the next few days, thousands
a will starve b are going to starve c are starving

- 10.3** Complete these dialogues with either present simple for the future or present continuous for the future using the verbs in brackets. If neither of these is correct, use **will** or **be going to**.

Units 9 & 10

- A: Simon Bianchi (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.
- 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 look on their website, you (4) (see) a lot of information about it.

Future continuous and future perfect (continuous)

A Future continuous: I will be doing

Reminder → B8

We can use the future continuous to talk about:

(i) something that is predicted to start before a particular point of future time, and that may continue after this point (often the result of a previous decision or arrangement):

- ☐ When it goes into orbit, the spacecraft **will be carrying** 30 kilos of plutonium.
- ☐ Anna **will be helping** us to organise the party.

(ii) 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 Lin **will be giving** the same talk in room 103 at ten next Thursday.
- ☐ **Will you be driving** to work, 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 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)

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

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:

- ☐ *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 (e.g. *By the time you get home* ..., *Next year* ...).

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 Joe'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 Vicky Hesketh **will have been asking** herself whether speed cameras are a good idea after she was fined £100 last week for driving at 33 mph in a 30 mph zone.

- 11.1** Complete both sentences in each pair with one verb from the box. 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

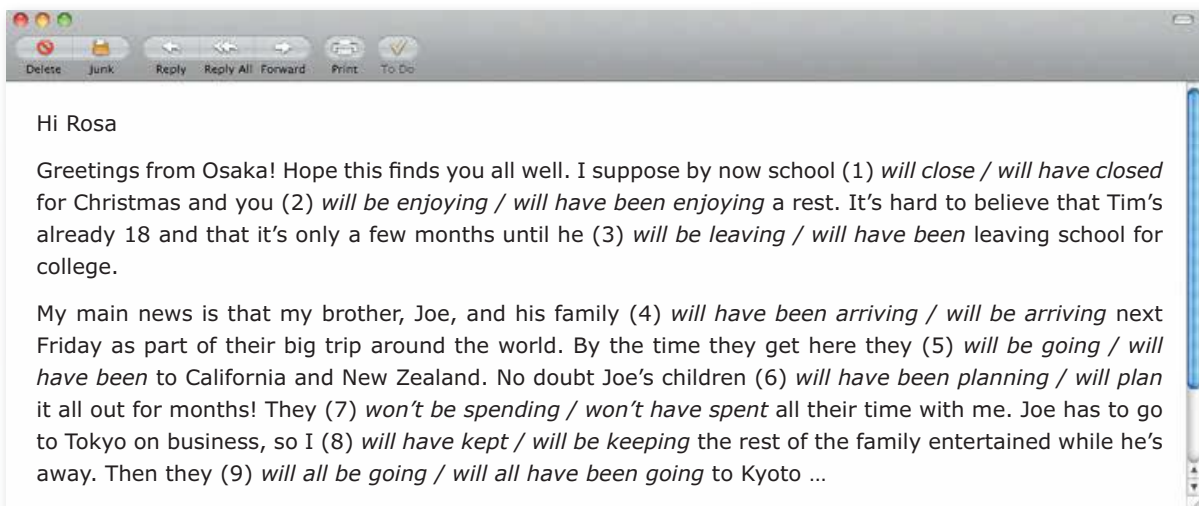
- 1 a We in an hour or so, so make sure your suitcase is packed.
b Without more cheap housing, families the village and find homes in town.
- 2 a you late at the office again? I want to know when to cook.
b A: We need to get this order sent out before Monday.
B: Well, I over the weekend if that will help.
- 3 a I my car until next week, so you can borrow it if you like.
b My grandad a computer. He says he's very happy with his old typewriter.
- 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 two schools to a single campus at the beginning of September.

- 11.2** Make sentences with a beginning from (i), a verb from (ii) (either in the future perfect or future perfect continuous), and an ending from (iii). **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 As delegates who arrived early ...	discover	... there have been some late changes to the conference programme.
	read	

- 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 an email from Emily, an English teacher in Japan, to her friend Rosa. Underline the correct option. **A & D**



Hi Rosa

Greetings from Osaka! 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, Joe, 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 Joe'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. Joe has to go to Tokyo 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 Kyoto ...

Be to + infinitive; be about 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 also 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.

Note 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 1997.

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

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

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

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

- ☐ We're **about to eat**. Do you want to join us?
- ☐ Appearing on TV might make her famous, but it's **not about to make** her rich.
- ☐ A: Why don't you switch it off and turn it back on again?
B: Yes, I **was about to try** that when you came in.
(*not Yes, I was to try ...*) (referring to the future from the past)



12.1 Complete these news extracts using the verbs in brackets. Use **be to + infinitive** if possible and **will + infinitive** if not. Use active or passive forms as necessary. **A**

- Jon Stobbard has written his first new play for 15 years. Its first performance (stage) at the New Victoria Theatre.
- The new safety system (stop) trains automatically if they pass a danger signal.
- Stafford Boys' School (merge) with the nearby Bicton Girls' School to form a new co-educational establishment.
- There are fears that sea levels (rise) catastrophically in the next 50 years.
- The old design and technology programme (replace) with a new computer science course.

Now use the verbs in the box to do the same in 6 to 10.

become create increase receive retire succeed

- Managing Director Lars Lindberg, 59, this summer a year early. He by Christina Fontana, who joined the company last year.
- As the temperatures fall with the onset of winter, the refugee crisis more severe.
- Production line staff at the Heathcote garden furniture factory in Northam a pay rise following a big new order from Italy.
- Seventy new posts at the factory following a major investment by the parent company in the United States.
- 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**

- You need to work much harder if you *have* / *are to have* any chance of passing the exam.
- My sister *is to start* / *is about to start* a PhD in Physics.
- Mrs Patel is likely to become the Foreign Minister if the party *wins* / *is to win* power at the next election.
- If you *enjoy* / *are to enjoy* romantic comedies, then this is a film you must see.
- A: Can you type this letter for me?
B: Sorry, I'm *just to go* / *'m just about to go* home. It'll have to wait until tomorrow.
- If Beckman *recovers* / *is to recover* from a foot injury, it seems certain that he will play in Saturday's match against Spain.
- If the university *keeps* / *is to keep* its international reputation, it must first invest in better facilities for students.
- Jonas Fischer has denied that he *is to resign* / *is about to resign* as marketing manager.
- It started snowing an hour ago, and from the look of those clouds things *are to get* / *are about to get* a lot worse.
- 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.
- ☐ Exhausted, mentally and physically, she **was on the point of** collapse.

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.

Note that we use **due to + noun** to give the reason for something, not to talk about the future (e.g. **Due to fog**, all flights from the airport have been cancelled).

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

- ☐ We **guarantee to refund** your money if you are dissatisfied with the computer.

The **present simple + to-infinitive** or **present continuous + to-infinitive** can be used with the verbs marked * to talk about intentions:

- ☐ I **aim to get** to Bangkok by the end of June. (or I'm **aiming to get** ...; I **was aiming to get** ... is also possible, but more tentative)

Also: **aim***, **agree**, **expect***, **hope***, **intend***, **mean**, **plan***, **promise**, **propose***, **resolve**, **undertake**, **want***

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.

C When the phrases and verbs in **A** and **B** are used with past tense forms, they are usually concerned with future events seen from the past (see also Unit 14):

- ☐ It was his 64th birthday in 2006 and he **was due to retire** the following year.
- ☐ Nathan **had resolved to become** fluent in Spanish before he left university.
- ☐ The new management **had been looking to create** 20 new jobs.

D 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'm just going to buy a newspaper. I **shan't** be long. (*more commonly* I **won't** ...)

In current English we don't usually use **shall / shan't** with other subjects 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 news extracts, using the phrases in **A**.

verge – become	sure – face	brink – go	set – launch
set – make	sure – provide	bound – raise	due – return
point – sign	point – move	verge – quit	due – undergo

- 1/2 The decision of Cornico to relocate its international headquarters to Switzerland is bound to raise questions about the government's new profits tax. It seems that other major financial firms are also on the point of moving their headquarters out of London.
- 3/4 NASA's latest Mars probe is to Earth later today. A spokesperson for NASA said that the probe would be bringing back rock samples that are exciting new information about the planet.
- 5/6 The Countryside Conservation Society is a new million-Euro scheme for the protection of endangered plant species. It is estimated that over 200 species are extinct in the country.
- 7/8 Sources at the United Nations have said that the governments of North and South Alicia are an agreement to end their long-running border dispute. However, any agreement is resistance from rebel forces in South Alicia, who have said they will fight on.
- 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 the verb pairs from the box. Use either the present simple or present continuous for the first verb. If both tenses are possible, write them both. **B & C**

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

- My computer is now five years old, and I 'm looking to replace it with a faster one.
- In the first half of the course we'll study microbiology, and in the second half I with genetic engineering.
- We haven't completed the work yet, but we it later this week.
- I haven't done much work at college so far, but I harder from now on.
- Every New Year he eating biscuits, but by February he has started again.
- We can't provide the spare parts ourselves, but we a supplier who can.
- 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 options. **D**

- I have passed your letter on to the manager who *shall / will* reply shortly.
- Sorry, but I *shan't / won't* be able to give you a lift after all.
- I think your parents *shall / will* be very happy with your decision.
- Only people over the age of 18 *shall / will* be eligible to vote in the referendum.
- You *shan't / won't* want to eat your dinner tonight after all that chocolate.

The future seen from the past

A

There are a number of ways of talking about an activity or event that was in the future at a particular point in the past. In order to express this idea, we can use the past tenses of the verb forms we would normally use to talk about the future. These forms are often used in reporting (see Units 32–36).



Compare the following sentences:

<i>The future from now ...</i>	<i>The future from the past ...</i>
☐ I haven't got much money, so I think I'll stay at home this summer.	☐ Eleni decided that she would stay at home for the summer.
☐ I'm not going to say anything about the exams today, because I don't have time.	☐ I wasn't going to say anything about the exams, but the students asked me to.
☐ I'm having a meeting with my tutor tomorrow to discuss my work.	☐ I couldn't go to the match because I was having a meeting with my tutor.
☐ Will you be going alone, or is Louise going with you?	☐ At the time, I thought I would be going alone, but then Jan said he wanted to come.
☐ The exam will have finished by three o'clock, so I'll see you then.	☐ The exam was so easy that most people would have finished after 30 minutes.
☐ There is to be a meeting of ministers this evening.	☐ It was announced that there was to be a meeting of ministers that evening.
☐ When the school closes, all the children are to be moved to one nearby.	☐ Mrs Novak heard that she was to be moved to a post in a nearby school.
☐ As the bell is about to go for the end of the lesson, pack your books away.	☐ The bell was about to go when all the children started to pack their books away.

If the future seen from the past is still in the future for the speaker, then either form is possible:

- ☐ It was announced this morning that there **is / was to be** a statement this evening.

In some cases we don't know whether the activity or event happened or not. Compare:

- ☐ I didn't phone to give him the news because we **were seeing** each other later. He was very upset when I told him. (= we saw each other) *and*
- ☐ We **were seeing** each other later that day, but I had to phone and cancel. (= we didn't see each other)

B

To talk about an activity or event that was in the future at a particular point in the past, we can use **was / were to + infinitive** (for things that actually happened) and **was / were to have + past participle** (for things that were expected, but didn't happen):

- ☐ At the time she was probably the best actor in the theatre company, but in fact some of her colleagues **were to become** much better known.
- ☐ The boat, which **was to have taken** them to the island, failed to arrive.
- ☐ He **was to find out** years later that the car he had bought was stolen.

Note, however, that in less formal contexts it is more natural to use **be supposed to**:

- ☐ I **was supposed to help**, but I was ill. (*more natural than* I was to have helped ...)

14.1 Write ✓ if the italicised parts are correct. If they are wrong, correct them. **A**

- 1 I'm *going to do* the washing, but we'd run out of washing powder.
- 2 The concert tonight *would be* over by about 9:30. We could eat after that.
- 3 When we *were passing* Ivan's house, we thought we'd drop in and see him.
- 4 A: Where shall I hang my coat? B: Sorry, I thought Ella *will have shown* you. Over there.
- 5 The manager of Newtown United said that the team *is to be announced* at nine tomorrow.
- 6 The second half *was about to start*, so shall we go back to our seats now?
- 7 I knew that by the morning I *would be feeling* exhausted, but I just wanted to go dancing.
- 8 A: Where's Oliver? He *is supposed to be* here yesterday, and there's still no sign of him.
B: I'm *about to ask* the same question.
- 9 I didn't phone Ben this morning because I *was going to see* him when I've finished work.
- 10 DNA testing *was to be used* by police in the search for the missing Dublin schoolboy. His parents have welcomed the news.
- 11 We *are meeting* at seven in the Globe coffee bar. Can you be there, too?
- 12 We didn't expect that having a rabbit as a pet *will cause* so many problems.

In which *three* cases can we use either a past or present tense form in the italicised parts?

14.2 Choose the more appropriate option, (a) or (b), to complete these sentences. **B**

- 1 The meeting was to have taken place in the hall, ...
a but had to be cancelled at the last minute.
b and was well attended.
- 2 She was to have appeared with Heath Ledger in his last film...
a and was a tremendous success.
b but the part went to her sister.
- 3 Later, in Rome, I was to meet Professor Pearce ...
a and was very impressed by his knowledge of Italian culture.
b but he left before I got there.
- 4 The twenty police officers who were to have gone off duty at eight ...
a went to the Christmas party.
b had to remain in the police station.
- 5 It was to take 48 hours to get to Japan ...
a and we were exhausted when we arrived.
b but we managed to do it in only a day.
- 6 After the war he was to teach at London University ...
a but no money was available to employ him.
b for ten years.
- 7 The bridge was to have been completed this year ...
a but a number of accidents have led to delays.
b and is to be opened by the president next month.
- 8 The new road was to have a major impact on traffic in the busy town centre, ...
a making life much easier for commuters.
b but the crowded roads continued.
- 9 The construction of the cathedral was to have begun in 1650 ...
a and go on for over 80 years.
b but a shortage of labour delayed the start for a further 20 years.
- 10 We were to stay with Rodrigo in Lisbon ...
a many times before he moved to Madrid.
b but he moved to Madrid.