

Unit four– SECOND STAGE –THE fifth LECTURE

Read the paragraph carefully.

Bruce was an Australian and worked for a newspaper in Sunday. Then he thought, I want to see Europe, I will go to England and work for a newspaper there for a few years. He flew to London and soon got work, because he was good at his job. He lived in a small, but comfortable house near London, and he had a small garden. He enjoyed working in it on Saturdays and Sundays. He had nice neighbours on both sides and they often worked in their gardens on Saturdays and Sundays too, and then they talked and joked together. One day he was digging a hole in his garden to plant a bush when one of these neighbours came to the fence between the two gardens and looked at Bruce s work. He laughed and said, Are you making a swimming-pool? Oh, no, answered Bruce, I am going home.

Q/Which of these sentences are true and which are false?

- 1-Bruce worked for a newspaper.
- 2-Bruce was good at his job.
- 3-Bruce worked in his garden on Saturdays and Sundays.
- 4-Bruce didn't like his neighbours.
- 5-His neighbour thought, Bruce is making a swimming-pool.
- 6-Bruce wanted to go back to Australia.

Q/Answer these questions.

- 1-What was Bruce?
- 2-Why did he go to England?
- 3-Where did he live?
- 4-What were his neighbours like?
- 5-What did they often do on Saturdays and Sundays?
- 6-What was he doing in his garden one day?
- 7-What did one of his neighbours say to Bruce?
- 8-And what did Bruce answer?

The Future Forms

The difference between them isn't about near or distant future, or about certainty. The speaker chooses a future form depending on how the speaker sees the future events. Is it a plan, a decision, an intention, an offer, a prediction, or an arrangement?

Will/going to and the Present Continuous

<p>I He They</p>	<p>will will not</p>	<p>help you. watch TV tonight.</p>
<p>I am /I am not She is /She isn't We are We aren't</p> <p>-----</p> <p>I am/I am not He is /He isn't You are You aren't</p> <p>-----</p> <p>What time</p>	<p>going to</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Will you are you going to</p>	<p>catching the 10 o clock flight</p> <p>arrive?</p> <p>are you meeting the manager?</p>

subject +will + main verb+ CS.(Affirmative)

subject +will+ not +main verb +CS.(negative)

Will +subject +main verb +CS.(question)(short answer)

Wh-Q +will +subject +main verb +CS?(question)(long answer)

(where what when who whom whose which why how)

subject +be(am ,is, are)+going to +main verb +CS.(Affirmative)

Subject +be +not +going to +main verb+CS.(negative)

Be +subject +going to +main verb +CS.(question)(short answer)

Wh-Q +be +subject + going to +main verb+CS?(question) (long answer)

Present Continuous

Subject+ be(am, is, are)+ -ing +CS.(Affirmative)

Subject+ be(am, is, are)+ not+-ing+ CS.(negative)

Be+ subject+-ing+CS?(question)(short answer)

Wh-Q+ be +subject +-ing +CS?(question)(long answer)

ex. He will help you.

Ex. They will not watch TV tonight.

Ex. She is going to read to the exam next day.

Ex. I will see you later.

Ex. We are going to see a film tonight. Do you want to come?

Ex. I am seeing the doctor tomorrow evening.

Ex. He is catching the 10 o'clock flight.

Ex. What will you arrive?

Ex. What are you going to arrive?

Ex. What are you meeting the manager?

Going to

Going to is used to express a future plan, decision, or intention made before the comment of speaking.

Ex. When I grow up, I am going to be a doctor.

Ex. Jane and Peter are going to get married next month.

Ex. We are going to paint this room blue.

Facts and predictions(will and going to)

Will

The most common use of will is as an auxiliary verb to show future time. It expresses a future fact or prediction. It is called the pure future or the future simple.

Ex. We will be away for two weeks.

Ex. Those flowers will not grow under the tree. It is too dark.

Ex. Our friendship will last forever.

Ex. You will be sick if you eat all those sweets!

Will for a prediction can be based more on an opinion than a fact.

Ex. I don't think Laura will do very well in her exam. She doesn't do any work.

Ex. I am convinced that inflation will fall to three per cent next year.

Going to

Going to can also express a prediction, especially when it is based on a present fact. There is evidence now that something is certain to happen.

Ex. She is going to have a baby.(we can see she is pregnant)

ex. Our team is going to win the match.(it is four-nil, and there are only five minutes left to play)

ex. It isn't going to rain today.(look at that beautiful blue sky.)

Choose the correct completion.