

Read the paragraph carefully.

Jack worked in an office in a small town. One day his boss said to him, Jack, I went to Manchester, to an office there, to see Mr Brown. Here is the address. Jack went to Manchester by train. He left the station, and thought, The office isn't far from the station. I will find it easily. But after an hour he was still looking for it, so he stopped and asked an old lady. She said, Go straight along this street, turn to the left at the end, and it is the second building on the right. Jack went and found it. A few days later he went to the same city, but again he didn't find the office, so he asked someone the way. It was the same lady! She was very surprised and said Are you still looking for that place?

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

- 1-Jack worked in an office in a large town.
- 2-Jack s boss wanted him to go to Manchester.
- 3-Jack didn't have the address of the office in Manchester.
- 4-Jack didn't find the office easily.
- 5-Jack went to Manchester again a few months later.
- 6-He asked the same old lady the way again.

Q/Answer these questions.

- 1-What did Jack s boss want him to do?
- 2-How did Jack go to Manchester?
- 3-What did he think as he left the station?
- 4-What happened then?
- 5-What did he go a few days later?
- 6-What did the lady say to Jack?
- 7-What happened to him again?
- 8-Whom did he ask the way?

Other uses of will and shall

1-Will as a prediction is an auxiliary verb that simply shows future time. It has no real meaning.

Ex. Tomorrow will be cold and windy.

2-Will is also a modal auxiliary verb, and so it can express a variety of meanings . The meaning often depends on the meaning of the main verb.

ex. I will help carry those bags.(=offer)

ex. Will you help me?(=willingness)

ex. Will you open the window?(=request)

ex. My car will not start.(=refusal)

ex. I will remember you for ever.(=promise)

ex. The phone s ringing. It will be for me.(=prediction about the present)

3-Shall is found mainly in questions . It is used with I and we.

Ex. Where shall I put your tea? (I am asking for instructions.)

ex. What shall we do tonight? (I am asking for a decision.)

ex. Shall I cook supper tonight? (I am offering to help.)

ex. Shall we eat out tonight?(I am making a suggestion.)

Present Continuous for arrangements

1-The Present Continuous is used to express personal arrangements and fixed plans, especially when the time and place have been decided. A present tense is used, because there is some reality in the present. The event is planned or decided, and we can see it coming. The event is usually in the near future.

Ex. I am having lunch with Brian tomorrow.

Ex. What time are you meeting him?

Ex. Where are you having lunch?

Ex. What are you doing tonight?

2-The Present Continuous for future is often used with verbs of movement and activity.

Ex. Are you coming to the conference?

Ex. I am meeting the director tomorrow.

Ex. I am just taking the kids for a walk.

Ex. We are playing tennis this afternoon.

3-The Present Continuous is used to refer to arrangements between people. It isn't used to refer to events that people can not control.

Ex. It is going to rain this afternoon. Not, *It is raining this afternoon.

Ex. The sun rises at 5:30 tomorrow. Not ,* The sun is rising.

Notes

1-Sometimes there is little or no difference between the Present Continuous and going to refer to the future.

Ex. We are seeing Hamlet at the theatre tonight.

Ex. We are going to see Hamlet at the theatre tonight.

2- When there is a difference, the Present Continuous emphasize an arrangement with some reality in the present; going to expresses a person's intentions.

Ex. I am seeing my old school friends tonight.

Ex. I am going to ask her to help me. Not, I am asking her to help me.

Ex. What are you doing this weekend?

Ex. What are you going to do about the broken toilet?

Present Simple for timetables

1-The Present Simple refers to a future event that is seen as unalterable, because it is based on a timetable or calendar.

Ex. My flight leaves at 10:00.

Ex. Term starts on 4 April.

Ex. What time does the film start?

Ex. It is my birthday tomorrow.

2-It is used in subordinate clauses introduced by conjunctions such as (if, when, before, as soon as, unless, etc).

Ex. We will have a picnic if the weather stays fine.

Ex. When I get home, I will cook the dinner.

Ex. I will leave as soon as it stops raining.

Future Continuous

1-The Future Continuous expresses an activity that will be in progress before and after a time in the future.

Ex. Don't phone at 8:00. We will be having supper.

Ex. This time tomorrow I will be flying to New York.

2-The Future Continuous is used to refer to a future event that will happen in the natural course of events. This use is uncoloured by ideas such as intention, decision, arrangement, or willingness. As time goes by, this event will occur.

Ex. Don't worry about our guests. They will be arriving any minute now.

Ex. We will be going to right back to the football after the break.(said on television)

Future Perfect

The Future Perfect refers to an action that will be completed before a definite time in the future. It isn't a very common verb form.

Ex. I will have done all my work by this evening.