

UNIT 3

FUTURE TIME REFERENCE

1. Read the following story

There lived a wise old man in Purkul, Dehradun. The villagers looked up to him and approached him for all their problems.

Three naughty boys Amar, Naveen and Praveen wanted to test the old man's wisdom.

One fine morning they caught a butterfly while playing in the garden. Amar had the butterfly in his hand. He said, "We will go to the old man and ask him if the butterfly is dead or alive. If the old man says, 'the butterfly is dead', I will open my hands and release the butterfly. It will fly away."

"If he says it is alive?" asked Naveen looking at Amar with a smirk.

"I will crush the butterfly and show him the dead insect," said Amar.

The three of them set forth with their wonderful plan.

Amar went to the old man and said, "Sir, the villagers say you can predict the future. Now tell us if the butterfly in my hand is dead or alive?"

The old man looked at the three boys with a serene smile and said, "It is in your hands."

1.1 Read these sentences from the story.

1. We will go to the old man.
2. I will open my hands.
3. It will fly away.
4. I will crush the butterfly.

The modal **will** is used to talk about a temporary event in progress at some point in future.

Will is used to denote _____ time.

Did you know?

There are different constructions in English which can be used to refer to future time.

1. Use of the simple present tense.

- a. The IPL begins on 20th April.
- b. If the newly introduced vaccine works, AIDS can be cured.

2. Use of shall/will

Will/shall is used to make a prediction about future events, in advertisements, posters etc.

- e.g.
- a. You will win the 1st prize.
 - b. The Nano car will be on the roads soon.
 - c. You shall lead a happy life.

3. Use of going to

Going to is normally used to refer to future events in two cases

- (a) If there is a present indication of the future event.

e.g. India is going to emerge as a Super Power in 2020.

- (b) to express intention

e.g. Smitha is going to marry Akshay.

4. Use of present continuous tense (be + verb + ing)

Present continuous tense is used to refer to future events that have been already planned.

- e.g.
- a. I'm meeting the Project Manger this evening.
 - b. I'm sorry I can't meet you tomorrow. I'm visiting my friend.

5. Use of be + about to + infinitive.

e.g. The train is about to leave.

6. Use of be + to + v

e.g. Obama is to visit India in October.



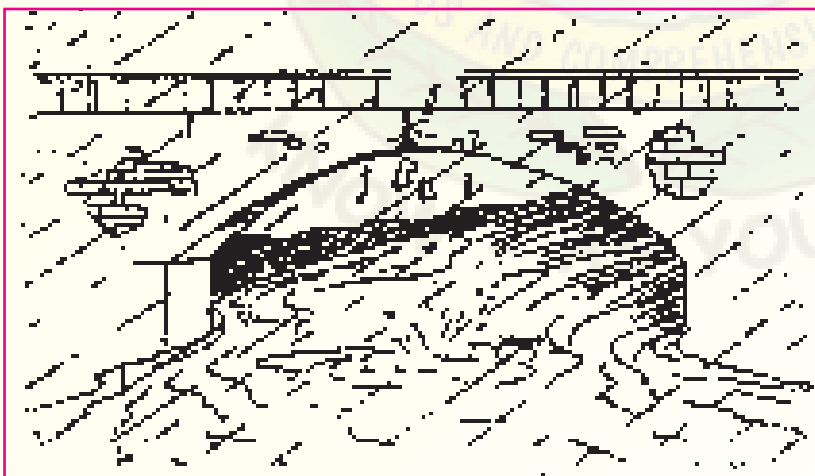
2. Look at sentences in Column A. Match them with the appropriate explanation in Column B.

A

B

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Next Friday is the 29th of May. | a. emphasizing that something will happen very soon |
| 2. I'll have left by the time you get here. | b. making a promise |
| 3. I'm visiting my uncle on Sunday. | c. predicting that something will be true at a given time in the future |
| 4. I'll send the photographs as soon as I can. | d. stating something which is a certainty |
| 5. The lesson is about to start..... hurry! | e. reporting a decision made earlier |
| 6. The population of our country will increase in the next ten years. | f. making a prediction about future events. |

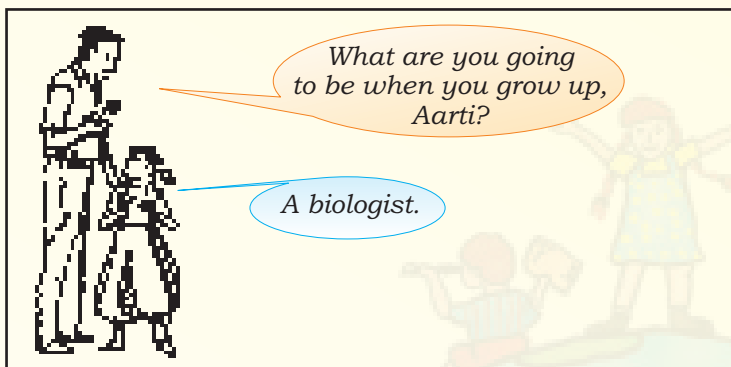
3. Look at the following pictures/diagrams. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate sentence/phrase, using suitable future time reference. The first one has been done for you as an example.



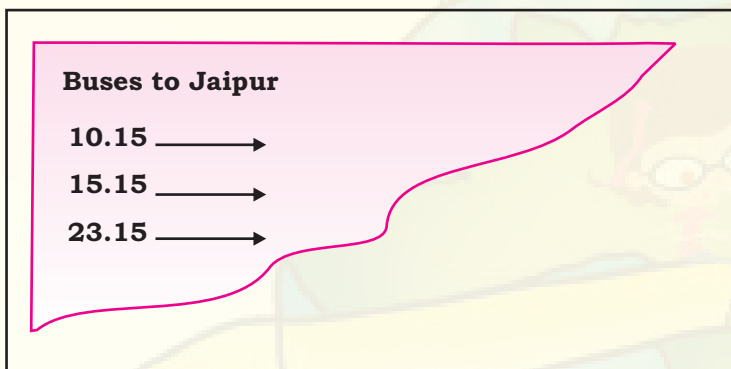
The bridge is going to collapse.

or

The bridge is about to collapse.



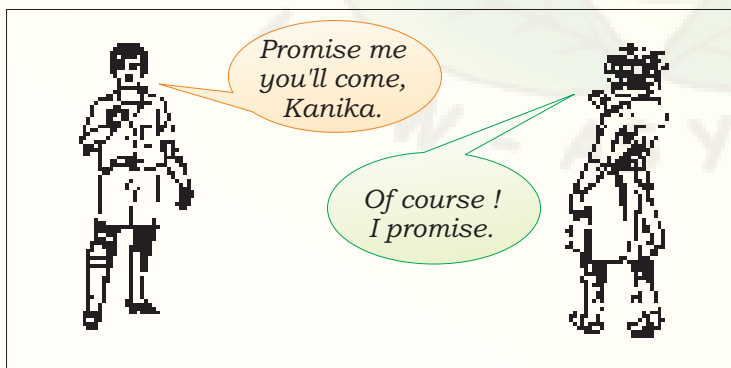
Aarti is _____



The only bus in the afternoon

Mon.	go to doctor	9 am
Tues.	visit Hari	1 pm
Wed.	see tutor	5 pm

He _____
 Monday. _____



Karnika promises she _____



The airplane _____



Doctor, will I
get well soon?

Doctor to a patient

Don't worry _____

4. Simple Present and Present Continuous

Mr. Madan is going on tour next week. Look at his itinerary.

Mr. Madan		Tour of North India and Nepal	
Mon	7th	Mumbai 0630 Peace Conference	Delhi 0830
Tues	8th	Delhi 0730 Cultural Centre	Agra 1030
Wed	9th	Agra 0930 Local School Head Teacher	Varanasi 1330
Thurs	10th	Varanasi 0800 Discuss Trade Unions	Patna 1830
Fri	11th	Patna 1400 Himalayan Project	Kathmandu 1700
Sat	12th	Kathmandu 1100	Delhi 1400

Describe Mr. Madan's schedule for next week. Use verbs from the table below.

Time of arrival and departure

arrive

depart (from)

get to

(Use simple present)

leave

fly (to)

go by

On Monday 7th
he leaves Mumbai
at 0630.

Other arrangements

speak (about)

meet

visit

(use present continuous)

attend

return

have

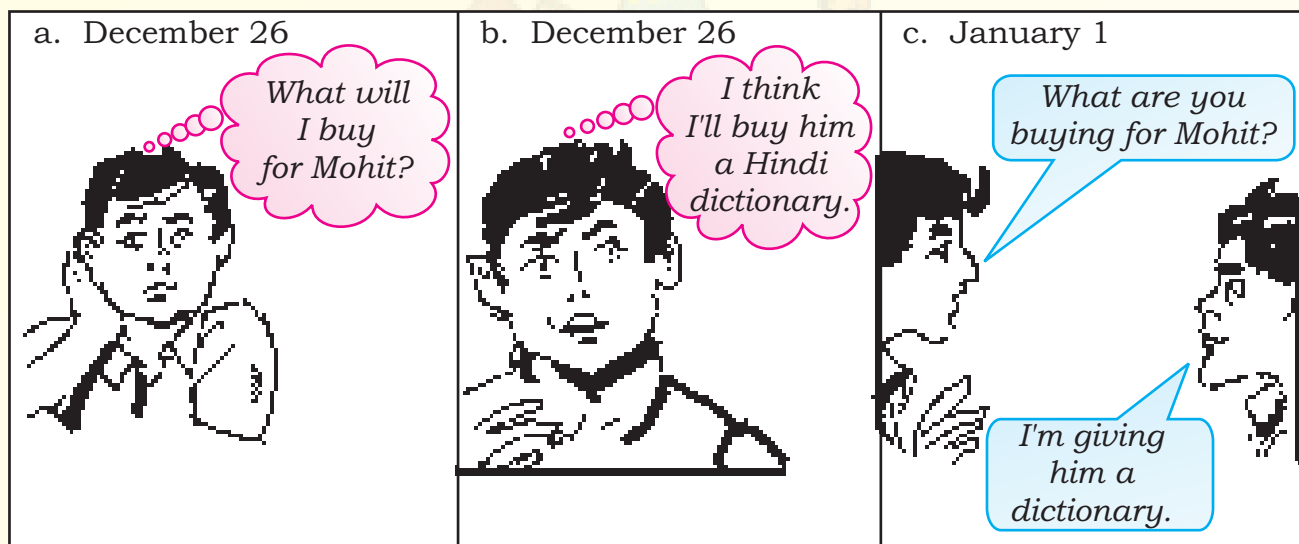
He is speaking at
the Delhi Peace
Conference.



5. Will and Shall

Look at this cartoon which shows the difference in the use of *present continuous* and *will* to express the future.

It's Mike's birthday on January 2nd.



6. Work in pairs. You and your partner are made in charge of your school. What will you change?

Discuss and then write about the decisions you would make.

Use the various verb forms available for future time reference.

e.g. Now we are in charge of the school, we shall...

7. Be the Master of Ceremonies!

The Honey Bee Creative Club of your school is organising an annual cultural programme. You are the compere for the programme. Complete the following details by filling in with suitable modals and phrases. This will help you when you address a large audience.

Good evening, respected principal teachers and my dear friends. Welcome to the Honey Bee Creative Club Cultural programme. The guest _____ arrive. Many _____ presented this evening.

We _____ the programme with an invocation.

The dancers are _____ entertain you by performing the bhangra. The school choir _____ a song on National Integrative. The programme _____ with a formal vote of thanks by the principal.

8. Future Perfect and Future Continuous

Look at the following sentences

In 20 years' time I shall have written a novel,
(action complete in the future)

In 20 years' time I shall be living in my own house.
(action happening in the future)



Match words from the different columns to make reasonable predictions. Then write them down in the space below. One has been done as an example.

In	10 50 100 1000 etc	years time	the ice caps women Europe India the world's population China scientists humans	will will not (won't)	have sent a person to the moon. have become one country. have reached 10 billion. have become the world's richest country. have obtained equal rights with men. have discovered a cure for AIDS. be living on the ocean floor. be doing all house-work. → have melted.
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e.g. In 50 years' time the ice caps will have melted.

INTEGRATIVE GRAMMAR PRACTICE 3

1. Look at the notes below. Then use the information to complete the paragraph by choosing a suitable word or phrase in each space. Do not add any new information. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Galapagos Islands

Visitors to these Pacific Islands - leave - unstamp - mail them - return home - picture post-cards - show up - since 1960s - self-perpetuating post office - probably set up - to get news from their family, friends - tradition persisted - post office - establish - 1950s - barrel - replace - many times - weather worn plaques remain.

Tradition has it that visitors to these Pacific Islands (a) leave unstamped, addressed postcards and letters in a barrel at Post Office Bay, to await pick up by other tourists who affix postage and (b) _____ when they return home. Picture post-cards (c) _____ in the barrel since the late 1960s, when tourists began visiting the Galapagos Islands. The self-perpetuating post office (d) _____ by whalers in the late 1790s as a way to get news to and from friends and family. The tradition persisted even after a post office (e) _____ on the island of Floreana in the 1950s. The barrel (f) _____ many times, but weather worn plaques, where sailors long ago and from far away carved their names, remain.

- (a) (i) leaving stamped (ii) leaves unstamped (iii) leave unstamped (iv) left unstamped
 (b) (i) mail them (ii) mails them (iii) mailed this (iv) mailing these
 (c) (i) show up (ii) shown up (iii) are show up (iv) have shown up
 (d) (i) is setting up (ii) was set up (iii) is set up (iv) has been set up
 (e) (i) is established (ii) is being established (iii) was established (iv) has been established
 (f) (i) replacing (ii) has been replaced (iii) is replaced (iv) was replaced

2. Rearrange the following to form meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example. Write the answers against the correct numbers.

Put into/ as the/ at low/ baby can/ he is / as soon / water/ toddle/ tide

As soon as the baby can toddle he is put into water at low tide.



- (a) water / the baby / in the / there / plays / sits and
 (a) _____
- (b) long enough / the mother / him / does not / to worry / there / leave him
 (b) _____
- (c) older / at low tide / as / wade about / allowed to / he is / he grows
 (c) _____
- (d) look out / water / keep a / into deep / sharp / does not stray / so that he / his elders
 (d) _____
- (e) permitted to / from which / judgment / he may / make small mistakes / he is / learn to make better
 (e) _____
- (f) are given / to swim / small canoes / the children / they / own / are able / of their / when
 (f) _____

3. Study the following sentences. Select one underlined word which is incorrect. Write the incorrect word in the box below, as shown in the example.

e.g. Sarawak is a beautiful place which lies almost on an Equator and is rich in natural resources.

an

- a) It has an Equatorial climate that mean it is hot with heavy rains almost every afternoon.

- (b) Heavy clouds prevent the sun from heating the ground too intense.

- (c) In an interior of Sarawak, there are huge reserves of hardwood timber.

- (d) Sarawak is also an oil product.

- (e) Great efforts are been made to conserve these resources.

- 4. Ganesh comes to visit Vikram and finds the house locked. He leaves a note. It is raining, the note gets wet and some words are washed off. Complete the note by filling in the missing words by choosing the correct option given below.**

Dear Ram

I am so sorry to have missed you. I came to Udaipur on (a) _____ business trip and I have been here (b) _____ two weeks now. Your neighbours told me (c) _____ sad news that your father (d) _____ been hospitalized. I wish I (e) _____ see him but unfortunately I (f) _____ leaving for Madras today on (g) _____ 4 o'clock plane. Please send your father my best wishes. Anyway, I (h) _____ be in Udaipur again on 3rd and 4th June and I (i) _____ certainly find time to call on you again, even though it (j) _____ going to be a hectic schedule.

Yours affectionately

Ganesh

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| (a) | (i) X | (ii) the | (iii) a | (iv) an |
| (b) | (i) since | (ii) from | (iii) for | (iv) in |
| (c) | (i) the | (ii) X | (iii) an | (iv) a |
| (d) | (i) is | (ii) being | (iii) has | (iv) have |
| (e) | (i) could | (ii) have | (iii) can | (iv) having |
| (f) | (i) am | (ii) been | (iii) is | (iv) being |
| (g) | (i) a | (ii) by | (iii) the | (iv) an |
| (h) | (i) am | (ii) will | (iii) are | (iv) being |
| (i) | (i) shall | (ii) will | (iii) ought to | (iv) must |
| (j) | (i) would | (ii) will | (iii) shall | (iv) is |

