

Lesson Seven

GRAMMAR

Future Tenses—*Will* and *Be Going To*
Comparison of Tenses

CONTEXT

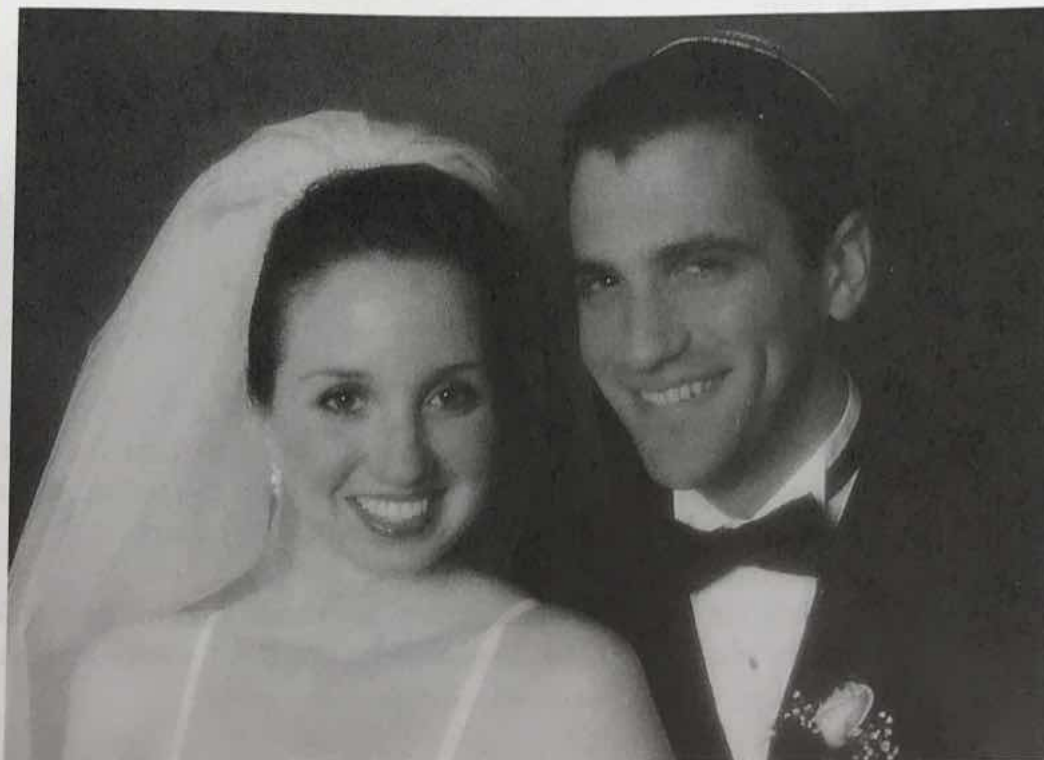
Registering for Wedding Gifts
Jason and Katie—Starting a Married Life

LESSON FOCUS

We have two ways of talking about the future. We can either use *will* or *be going to* plus a base form to talk about the future.

We *will study* the future tense.

The teacher *is going to explain* the grammar.



Before You Read

1. When you go to a wedding, what kind of gift do you buy?
2. Do you ever give money as a gift?



Read the following conversation. Pay special attention to future tense verbs.



Registering for Gifts

- A. I have an invitation to my cousin's wedding.
B. **Are you going to go?**
A. Of course. It's **going to be** in a beautiful hotel. Two hundred fifty people **will be** there.
B. What is the tradition about buying gifts in the U.S.?
A. Some people give money.
B. Money? Is that a good gift?
A. Yes. They're a young couple. They'll **need** a lot of money to start their new home. But I'm **not going to give** money. I'm **going to buy** something for their new home.
B. **What are you going to buy?**
A. I don't know yet. I'm **going to go** to the department store and check the "bridal registry."
B. What's that?
A. When a couple is planning a wedding, they often register for gifts at a store. That means they choose gifts that they want to receive. When I go to the store, I'll **look** at the list and see what they want.
B. Is this an American custom?
A. Yes. I think it's a good idea. This way, my cousin and his new wife **will get** exactly what they need. They **won't have** five toasters and six food processors.

Did you know...?

In the U.S., the average wedding for 250 guests costs \$15,000.

B. I'm really shocked. In my country, we give the gifts that we want to give. The newlyweds¹ appreciate the gift even if they receive five of the same thing.

A. Well, our customs are different.

B. Are your cousin and his bride going to open the gifts at the wedding?

A. Probably not. They'll open them at home. Then they're going to send thank-you cards to the guests a few weeks later.

B. Aren't they going to thank the guests at the wedding?

A. They will if they can. But many guests will leave before the bride and groom have a chance to thank them.

B. I'll never understand American customs.

A. Of course, you will. Maybe you won't like them, but I'm sure you'll understand them.

7.1

Future with *Will*

Subject	<i>Will</i>	<i>(Not)</i>	Verb	Complement
I	will		buy	a gift.
I	will	not	give	money.
There	will		be	250 people at the wedding.

LANGUAGE NOTES

1. We use *will* with all persons to form the future tense. *Will* doesn't have an -s form.

I *will* leave.

She *will* leave.

2. We can make a contraction with the subject pronoun and *will*.

I will = I'll

It will = It'll

You will = You'll

We will = We'll

He will = He'll

They will = They'll

She will = She'll

3. Put *not* after *will* to form the negative. The contraction for *will not* is *won't*.

They *won't* open the gifts at the wedding.

4. You can put a frequency word between *will* and the main verb.

She will *never* understand American customs.

¹ *Newlyweds* are the bride and groom soon after they get married.

EXERCISE 1 Fill in the blanks with an appropriate verb in the future tense. Use *will*.

EXAMPLE: The wedding will be in a church.

1. Two hundred guests _____ at the wedding.
2. Some people _____ money as a gift.
3. Other people _____ a present at a store.
4. Some people _____ the list in the store to see what the bride and groom want.
5. The newlyweds _____ their presents at home.

7.2 Future with *Be Going To*

Subject	Be	(Not)	Going To + Verb	Complement
I	am		going to send	a gift.
We	are	not	going to take	a gift to the wedding.
There	are		going to be	musicians at the wedding.

LANGUAGE NOTES

1. In informal speech, *going to* before another verb often sounds like "gonna." We don't write "gonna." Listen to your teacher's pronunciation of *going to* in the following sentences:
He's going to buy dishes.
They're going to get married in a month.
NOTE: We often use the preposition *in* with the future to mean *after*.
2. We often shorten *going to go* to *going*.
He is going to go to the wedding. = He is going to the wedding.
3. We don't pronounce "gonna" before a noun.
He's going to the wedding. (Pronounce: going to)

EXERCISE 2 Fill in the blanks with an appropriate verb in the future tense. Use *be going to*.

EXAMPLE: They are going to thank the guests at the wedding.

1. The newlyweds _____ thank-you cards to all the guests.
2. They _____ the gifts at home.

3. I _____ something useful for their new home.
4. After the wedding in the church, the guests _____ to a restaurant for dinner.
5. There _____ a lot of people at the wedding.

7.3 Will and Be Going To—Uses

Use	Will	Be Going To
Prediction	The newlyweds will be very happy together.	The newlyweds are going to be very happy together.
Fact	Some people will give money.	Some people are going to give money.
Plan		They are going to get married on March 6. I am going to buy a gift.
Promise	I will always love you.	
Offer to help	A. This gift box is heavy. B. I'll carry it for you.	

LANGUAGE NOTES

1. Use either *will* or *be going to* for facts about the future and for predictions.
2. When we have a plan to do something, we usually use *be going to*.
3. When we make a promise or offer to help, we usually use *will*.

EXERCISE 3 Tell if you have plans to do these things or not. Use *be going to*.

EXAMPLE: meet a friend after class
I'm (not) going to meet a friend after class.

1. get something to eat after class
2. watch TV tonight
3. eat dinner at home tonight
4. go to the library this week
5. go shopping for groceries this week
6. stay home this weekend

7. take a vacation this year
8. move (to a different apartment) this year
9. buy a car this year

EXERCISE 4 Tell if you predict that these things are going to happen or not in this class. Use *be going to*.

EXAMPLE: we/finish this lesson today
We are going to finish this lesson today.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. the teacher/give a test soon | 7. we/finish this book by the end of the semester |
| 2. the test/be hard | 8. the next test /cover the future tense |
| 3. most students/pass the test | 9. we/have a party at the end of the semester |
| 4. I/pass the test | |
| 5. the teacher/give everyone an A | |
| 6. my English/improve | |

EXERCISE 5 Fill in the blanks to complete these statements. Use *be going to*.

EXAMPLE: I don't understand the meaning of a word. I 'm going to look it up in my dictionary.

1. It's hot in here. I _____ a window.
2. It's too noisy in this house. I can't study. I _____ the library.
3. She's hungry. She _____ dinner now.
4. My mother in Poland always worries about me. I _____ to tell her that I'm fine.
5. We don't have any milk in the house. When I go out shopping, I _____ some milk.
6. She plans to be a doctor. She _____ medical school next year.
7. I'm not happy with my job. I _____ and look for another one.
8. I _____ next week. Here's my new address.
9. My parents miss me very much. They _____ next month to visit for three weeks.

10. There's a great new movie at the Garden Theater. My friends and I _____ tomorrow night. Do you want to go with us?

EXERCISE 6 Tell if you predict that these things will happen or not in the next 50 years. Use *will*. You may work with a partner or in a small group.

EXAMPLE:

people/have more free time

I think people won't have more free time. They will spend more time at their jobs and less time with their families.

1. there/another world war
2. the economy of the U.S./get worse
3. people in the U.S./have fewer children
4. Americans/live longer
5. health care/improve
6. cars/use solar energy²
7. divorce/increase
8. crime/get worse
9. people/get tired of computers
10. technology/continue to grow

EXERCISE 7 Some friends of yours are going to have a birthday soon, and you want to buy them a present or do something special for them. What will you buy or do for these people?

EXAMPLE:

Maria's birthday is in the winter.

I'll buy her a sweater. OR I'll take her skiing.

1. Bill loves to go fishing.
2. Tina loves to eat in restaurants.
3. Carl needs a new radio.
4. Jim has a new CD player.
5. Lisa loves the beach in the summer.
6. Tom loves movies.

² Solar energy comes from the sun.

EXERCISE 8 A man is proposing marriage to a woman. He is making promises. Fill in the blanks to complete these statements.

EXAMPLE: I will be a good husband to you.

1. I love you very much. I (always) _____ you.
2. I want to make you happy. I _____ everything I can to make you happy.
3. I don't have a lot of money, but I _____ and try to make money.
4. We _____ children, and I _____ a good father to them.
5. We _____ old together.
6. We _____ best friends and take care of each other.
7. You are the only woman for me. I (not) _____ at another woman.

EXERCISE 9 Offer to help in these situations using *will* + an appropriate verb.

EXAMPLE: A. I have to move next Sunday. It's so much work.

B. Don't worry. I'll help you pack.

1. A. My hands are full. I need to open the door.
B. _____
2. I need stamps, but I have no time to go to the post office.
B. I'm going to the post office. _____
3. A. I cook every night. I'm tired of cooking.
B. Take a break. _____ tonight.
4. A. I don't have experience with computers. I have to write my composition on the computer.
B. Come to my house after class. _____
5. A. I always drive when we go to the country. I'm tired.
B. No problem. _____ this time.
6. A. Let's go out to dinner tonight.

B. I can't. I don't have any money.

A. No problem. _____

7. A. I can't pay my phone bill. I'm not working now and don't have much money.

B. Don't worry. _____. You can pay me back next month.

8. A. The phone's ringing and I'm eating a sandwich. My mouth is full.

B. Finish your lunch. _____

7.4 Questions with *Be Going To* and *Will*

Compare statements and questions with *be going to*.

<i>Wh-</i> Word	<i>Be</i> (+ <i>Not</i>)	Subject	<i>Be</i>	<i>Going to</i> + Base Form	Complement	Short Answer
		They	are	going to leave	soon.	
	Are	they		going to leave	tomorrow?	No, they aren't .
When	are	they		going to leave?		
Why	aren't	they		going to leave	tomorrow?	
		Who	is	going to leave?		

Compare statements and questions with *will*:

<i>Wh-</i> Word	<i>Will/Won't</i>	Subject	<i>Will</i> + Base Form	Complement	Short Answer
		She	will eat	lunch.	
	Will	she	eat	a sandwich?	Yes, she will .
What	will	she	eat	for lunch?	
Why	won't	she	eat	a salad?	
		Who	will eat	lunch?	

EXERCISE 10 Ask another student a *yes/no* question with *are you going to* about a later time today. Then ask a *wh-* question with the words in parentheses () whenever possible.

EXAMPLE: listen to the radio (when)
 A. Are you going to listen to the radio tonight?
 B. Yes, I am.
 A. When are you going to listen to the radio?
 B. After dinner.

1. watch TV (what show)
2. listen to the radio (when)
3. read the newspaper (what newspaper)
4. eat dinner (with whom) or (who . . . with)
5. take a shower (when)
6. go shopping (why)
7. call someone (whom)
8. use a computer (why)
9. do your homework (when)

EXERCISE 11 Ask another student a *yes/no* question with *be going to* and the words given. Then ask a *wh-* question with the words in parentheses () whenever possible.

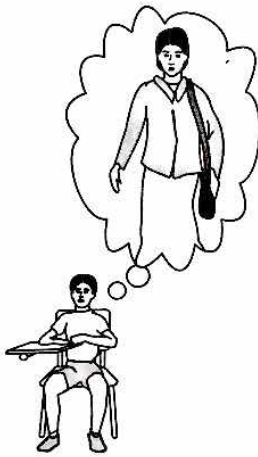
EXAMPLE: study another English course after this one (which course)
A. Are you going to study another English course after this one?
B. Yes, I am.
A. Which course are you going to study?
B. I'm going to study level 4.

1. go back to your country (when) (why)
2. study something new (what)
3. look for a job (when)
4. get an A in this course (what grade)
5. transfer to another school (why) (which school)
6. visit other American cities (which cities)
7. buy a computer (why) (what kind)

EXERCISE 12 A 13-year-old girl is thinking about her grown sister and her own future. She is asking herself these questions. Fill in the blanks to complete the questions.

EXAMPLE: My sister is married. Will _____ *I do* _____ married?

1. My sister has a wonderful husband. Will _____ a wonderful husband?
2. My sister has two children. How many children _____ ?



3. My sister is serious now that she has children. I'm not serious.
_____ serious someday?
4. My sister has a college education. College is so expensive now.
Who _____ my education?
5. My sister is a computer programmer. What _____
when I grow up?
6. I'm short now. _____ I always _____
short or _____ I _____ tall like my
sister?
7. My sister lives in Boston now. Where _____?
8. There are a lot of job opportunities in Boston now. _____
_____ a lot of job opportunities there when I grow up?

7.5

Future Tense + Time/*If* Clause³

Time or <i>If</i> Clause (Simple Present)	Main Clause (Future)
When I go to the store, If the newlyweds need dishes,	I will look at the list of gifts. I will buy dishes for them.
Main Clause (Future)	Time or <i>If</i> Clause (Simple Present)
I will go to the wedding She will thank the guests	if I get an invitation. before they leave .

LANGUAGE NOTES

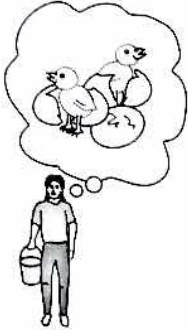
1. The sentences in the chart have two clauses. We use the future tense only in the main clause; we use the simple present tense in the time clause/*if* clause.
2. If the time or *if* clause comes first, we separate the two clauses with a comma.

³ A *clause* is a group of words that has a subject and a verb. Some sentences have more than one clause.

EXERCISE 13 This is an old fable.⁴ It's the story of a young lady. She is carrying a pail of milk to the market. As she walks there, she thinks about what she will do with the money that the milk will bring. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb to complete this story.

EXAMPLE:

When I sell this milk, I will buy some eggs.
(sell) (buy)



1. When the eggs _____, I _____ many chickens.
(hatch) (have)
2. I _____ the chickens when they _____ big.
(sell) (be)
3. When I _____ the chickens, I _____ money to buy a pretty new dress.
(sell) (have)
4. I _____ to a party when I _____ my new dress.
(go) (have)
5. All the young men _____ me when I _____ the dress.
(notice) (wear)
6. When the men _____ how pretty I am, they _____ to marry me.
(see) (want)

Suddenly the young woman drops the milk pail and all the milk spills. What lesson does this story try to teach us?

EXERCISE 14 Complete each statement.

EXAMPLES: When this class is over, I'll go home.
When this class is over, I'm going to get something to eat.

1. When this semester is over, _____
2. When this class is over, _____
3. When I get home today, _____
4. When I graduate (or finish my courses at this school), _____
5. When I return to my country/become a citizen, _____
6. When I retire, _____
7. When I speak English better, _____

⁴A *fable* is an old story. It usually teaches us a lesson, called a moral.

EXERCISE 15 Complete each statement.

EXAMPLES: If I drink too much coffee, I won't sleep tonight.

If I drink too much coffee, I'm going to feel nervous.

1. If I practice English, _____
2. If I don't study, _____
3. If I don't pay my rent, _____
4. If I pass this course, _____
5. If we have a test next week, _____
6. If the teacher is absent tomorrow, _____
7. If I find a good job, _____

EXERCISE 16 On the first day of class, a teacher is explaining the course to the students. Fill in the blanks to complete this conversation between a teacher (T) and his students (S).

T: In this course, you are going to study English grammar.
(example: study)

You (1 write) a few short compositions. Tomorrow, I
(2 give) you a list of assignments. Do you have any questions about this course?

S: Yes. How many tests (3 have)?

T: You will have 13 tests, one for each lesson in the book. If you're absent from a test, you can make it up.⁵ If you (4 not take) the test, you (5 get) an F on that test.

S: (6 tell) us about the tests ahead of time?

⁵ If you are absent on the day of a test, the teacher expects you to take it at a later time.

T: Oh, yes. I'll always tell you about a test a few days before.

S: When _____ the midterm exam?
(7 give)

T: I'm going to give you the midterm exam in April.

S: _____ very hard?
(8 be)

T: If you _____, it won't be hard.
(9 study)

S: What _____ in this course?
(10 study)

T: You'll study verb tenses, count and noncount nouns, and comparison of adjectives.

S: _____ everything in this book?
(11 finish)

T: Yes, I think we'll finish everything.

S: _____ over?
(12 be)

T: The semester will be over⁶ in June. Tomorrow I _____
you a course outline with all this information. (13 give)

EXERCISE 17 Write two questions to ask your teacher about this course.

EXAMPLES:

Will there be a test on this lesson?

When will you give us the next test?

EXERCISE 18 A young woman (A) is going to leave her country to go to the U.S. Her friend (B) is asking her questions. Fill in the blanks to complete this conversation.

A. I'm so happy! I'm going to the U.S.

B. When *are you going to leave?*
(example: leave)

A. I'm going to leave next month.

B. So soon? _____ anything before you _____?
(1 buy) (2 leave)

⁶ To be over means to be finished.

- A. Yes. I'm going to buy warm clothes for the winter. I hear the winter there is very cold.
- B. Where _____?
(3 be)
- A. I'll be in Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- B. Where _____?
(4 live)
- A. I'm not sure. When I _____ there, I _____
(5 get) (6 decide)
where to live.
- B. _____ in the U.S.?
(7 work)
- A. No, I'm not going to work. I have a scholarship. I'm going to study at the University of Michigan.
- B. What _____?
(8 study)
- A. I'm going to study to be a computer analyst.
- B. When _____ to our country?
(9 return)
- A. I _____ when I _____.
(10 return) (11 graduate)
- B. When _____?
(12 you/graduate)
- A. In four years.
- B. That's a long time! _____ me?
(13 miss)
- A. Of course, I'll miss you.
- B. _____ to me?
(14 write)
- A. Of course. I _____ to you when I _____
(15 write) (16 find)
a place to live.

EXERCISE 19 A young woman is planning to get married. Her friend is asking her questions about her plans. Fill in the blanks to complete this conversation.

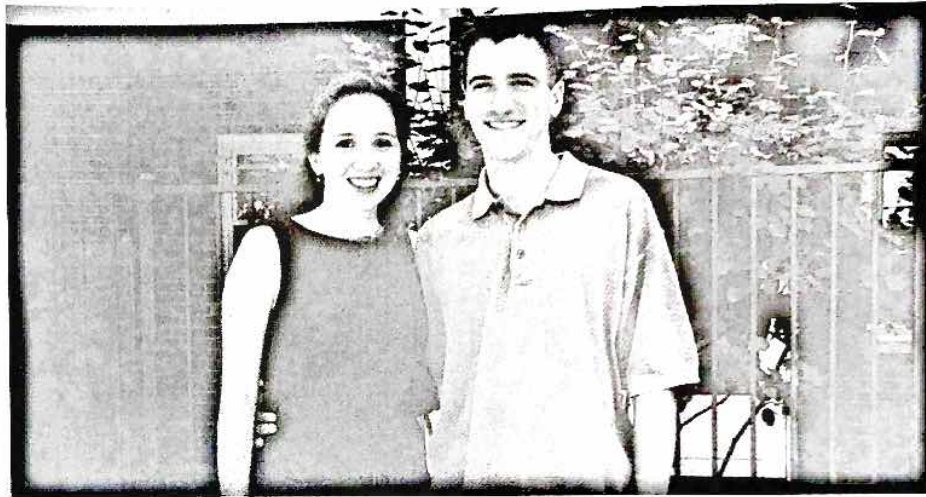
- A. I'm getting married!
- B. That's wonderful! Congratulations. Are you going to have a
(example: have)
big wedding?

- A. No, we're going to have a small wedding. We _____
(1 invite)
about 50 people.
- B. Where _____?
(2 be)
- A. It'll be at St. Peter's Church. We _____ a reception?
(3 have)
at a Korean restaurant after the wedding.
- B. _____ a wedding dress?
(4 buy)
- A. No, I _____ my sister's dress for the wedding. Then, for
(5 use)
the reception, I _____ a traditional Korean dress.
(6 wear)
- B. Where _____ after you get married?
(7 live)
- A. For a few years, we _____ with Kim's parents. When
(8 live)
Kim _____ college and _____ a job,
(9 finish) (10 get)
we _____ our own apartment.
(11 get)
- B. You're going to live with your in-laws? I can't believe it.
- A. In my country, it's common. My in-laws are very nice. I'm sure it
_____ a problem. We _____ children
(12 not/be) (13 not/have)
right away.
- B. _____ here for the wedding?
(14 come)
- A. No, my parents aren't going to come. But a month after the wedding,
we _____ a trip to Korea, and Kim can meet my
(15 take)
parents there.
- B. _____ married?
(16 get)
- A. On May 15. I hope you'll be able to attend. We _____
(17 send)
you an invitation.
- B. I _____ glad to attend.
(18 be)

⁷ A *reception* is a party.

Before You Read

1. Do you think life is hard for newlyweds? In what way?
2. In your community, do parents help their children after they get married?



Read the following article. Pay special attention to verb tenses: simple present, present continuous, and future.



Jason and Katie—Starting a Married Life

Jason and Katie are newlyweds. The wedding is over, the honeymoon was great, the gifts are opened, and their life as a married couple **is beginning**. They **are learning** that they have many responsibilities as a married couple.

Katie **works** as a nurse full time. She **doesn't work** in a hospital. She **goes** to people's homes and **helps** them there. Jason **isn't working** now. He's still **attending** college. He's in his last year. He's **studying** to be a lawyer. After classes every day, he **studies** at home or **goes** to the law library at his college. He's **going to graduate** next June. When he **graduates**, he **will have** to take a special exam for lawyers. If he **passes** it, he'll **get** a good job and **make** good money. But when he **starts** to work, he'll **have** to pay back student loans. For now, they're both **living** on Katie's salary.

Katie and Jason **are saving** money little by little. They're **planning** to buy a house some day. They **are also thinking** about having two children in the future. But they want to be financially stable before they **have** children. Their parents **offer** to help them, but they **don't want** to depend on their parents. Because Jason is so busy with his studies and Katie is so busy with her job, they rarely **go** out. Staying at home **helps** them save money.

7.6 Comparison of Tenses

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Forms	Uses of the Simple Present Tense
<p>Jason studies law.</p> <p>He doesn't study medicine.</p> <p>Does he study every day?</p> <p>Yes, he does.</p> <p>Where does he study?</p> <p>Why doesn't he study medicine?</p> <p>Who studies medicine?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With facts Law school costs a lot of money. • With customs Grown children don't like to depend on their parents. • With habits and regular activities Jason goes to the library almost every day.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Forms	Uses of the Present Continuous Tense
<p>They are saving money to buy a house.</p> <p>They aren't saving to buy a new car.</p> <p>Are they saving for a vacation?</p> <p>No, they aren't.</p> <p>How are they saving money?</p> <p>Why aren't they saving to buy a car?</p> <p>Who is saving money?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With an action in progress now, at this moment We are reviewing verb tenses now. • With a long-term action that is in progress. It may not be happening at this exact moment. They are saving money.

FUTURE

Forms— <i>Will</i>	Uses of the Future with <i>Will</i>
<p>Jason will graduate next year.</p> <p>He won't graduate this year.</p> <p>Will he graduate in January?</p> <p>No, he won't.</p> <p>When will he graduate?</p> <p>Why won't he graduate in January?</p> <p>Who will graduate in January?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With predictions I think they will be happy together. • With facts The law exam will be in March. • With plans They will buy a house. • With promises "I'll always love you, Katie," says Jason. • With an offer to help "I'll help you in the kitchen."

(continued)

Forms— <i>Be Going To</i>	Uses of the Future with <i>Be Going To</i>
<p>They are going to buy a house.</p> <p>They aren't going to buy a new car.</p> <p>Are they going to buy a house in the city?</p> <p>No, they aren't.</p> <p>Where are they going to buy a house?</p> <p>Why aren't they going to buy a house in the city?</p> <p>Who is going to buy a house?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With predictions I think they are going to have a wonderful life. • With facts They are going to receive bills for student loans. • With plans Jason is going to look for a job next year.

LANGUAGE NOTES

1. Don't use the future in *if* or time clauses.
When Jason *graduates*, he *will look* for a job.
If they have children, they *will need* a bigger house.
2. Don't use the present continuous with nonaction verbs.
They *have* a lot of responsibilities now.

EXERCISE 20 Fill in the blanks with the correct tense and form of the verb in parentheses ().

EXAMPLE: Jason is going to graduate next year.
(graduate)

1. He _____ a good job when he _____.
(have) (graduate)
2. He _____ in the library.
(often/study)
3. Jason and Katie _____ out.
(rarely/go)
4. They _____ about buying a house.
(think)
5. They _____ their money now.
(save)

EXERCISE 21 Fill in the blanks with the negative form of the underlined verb.

EXAMPLE: They are young. They aren't old.

1. They have an apartment now. They _____ a house.
2. They want children, but they _____ children right now.

3. Katie is working. Jason _____.
4. They depend on each other. They _____ on their parents.
5. Jason will graduate in June. He _____ in January.

EXERCISE 22 Read each statement. Then write a *yes/no* question with the words in parentheses (). Write a short answer.

EXAMPLE: Katie works as a nurse. (in a hospital)
Does she work in a hospital? No, she doesn't.

1. Jason is a student. (Katie)

2. They are thinking about buying a house. (about having children)

3. Jason will have a job. (a good job)

4. Jason is attending college now. (Katie)

5. They are going to have children. (five children)

EXERCISE 23 Read each statement. Then write a *wh-* question about the words in parentheses (). An answer is not necessary.

EXAMPLE: Katie works as a nurse. (Where)
Where does she work as a nurse?

1. They are saving their money. (why)

2. They don't want to depend on their parents. (why)

3. Jason will make good money. (when)

2. Future patterns with **be going to**.

AFFIRMATIVE:	He is going to buy a car.
NEGATIVE:	He isn't going to buy a Japanese car.
YES/NO QUESTION:	Is he going to buy an American car?
SHORT ANSWER:	Yes, he is .
WH- QUESTION:	When is he going to buy a car?
NEGATIVE QUESTION:	Why isn't he going to buy a Japanese car?
SUBJECT QUESTION:	Who is going to buy a car?

3. Uses of **be going to** and **will**.

Use	<i>Will</i>	<i>Be Going To</i>
Prediction	You will become rich and famous.	You are going to become rich and famous.
Fact	The sun will set at 6:32 p.m. tonight.	The sun is going to set at 6:32 p.m. tonight.
Plan		I'm going to buy a new car next month.
Promise	I will help you.	
Offer to help	A. I can't open the door. B. I'll open it for you.	

4. Review the simple present tense and the present continuous tense on pages 173–174.

EDITING ADVICE

1. Don't use *be* with a future verb.

I will ~~be~~ go.

2. You need *be* in a future sentence that has no other verb.

He will ^{be} angry.

There will ^{be} a party soon.

3. Don't combine *will* and *be going to*.

He ~~will~~ ^{is} going to leave. Or He will leave.

4. Don't use the present tense for a future action.

I'm going home now. I ~~see~~ ^{'ll} see you later.

5. Don't use the future tense after *when* or *if*.

When they will go home, they will watch TV.

6. Use a form of *be* with *going to*.

He ^{is}going to help me.

7. Use *to* after *going*.

I'm going ^{to}study on Saturday.

8. Use correct word order for questions.

Why ~~you aren't~~ ^{aren't you} going to eat lunch?

LESSON 7 TEST / REVIEW

PART 1

Find the mistakes with the underlined words and correct them. Not every sentence has a mistake. If the sentence is correct, write C.

EXAMPLES: I will ^{am} going to buy a newspaper.

If you're too tired to cook, I'll do it. C

1. When you will write your composition?
2. We will be buy a new car soon.
3. Will you going to eat dinner tonight?
4. When he will leave, he will turn off the light.
5. I going to take a vacation soon.
6. Is he going to use the computer?
7. They're going graduate soon.
8. I will happy when I will know more English.
9. I'm going on vacation. I will going to leave next Friday.
10. I'll write you a letter when I arrive.
11. There will a test soon.
12. I'll help you tomorrow.

PART 2

Fill in the blanks with *will* or a form of *be + going to*. In some cases, both answers are possible.

EXAMPLES: I believe the next president will be OR is going to be a Democrat.

You can't move your piano alone. I 'll help you do it.

1. We _____ eat in a new restaurant tomorrow. Do you want to go with us?
2. My friend is planning her wedding. She _____ invite 150 guests to her wedding.
3. I promise I _____ clean my room tomorrow.
4. If you come to work late every day, you _____ lose your job.
5. You don't know anything about computers? Come to my house. I _____ teach you.
6. The teacher _____ give a test next Friday.
7. Next week we _____ begin Lesson Eight.
8. Mother: Please call me when you arrive.
Daughter: Don't worry, Mom. I _____ call you as soon as I arrive.
9. We're planning a picnic, but I think it _____ rain tomorrow.

PART 3

Fill in the blanks with the negative form of the underlined word.

EXAMPLE: She will get married in church. She won't get married at home.

1. She is going to invite all her relatives. She _____ all her friends.
2. He will wear a new suit. He _____ old clothes.
3. I am going to buy a gift. I _____ dishes.
4. I ll help you tomorrow. I _____ you today.
5. You are going to meet my parents. You _____ my brothers.

PART 4

Read each statement. Then write a *yes/no* question about the words in parentheses (). Write a short answer.

EXAMPLE: She will write a letter. (a postcard) (no)
Will she write a postcard? No, she won't.

1. They will send a gift. (money) (no)

2. You're going to invite your friends. (relatives) (yes)

3. They are going to receive gifts. (open the gifts) (yes)

4. They will need things for their kitchen. (for their bathroom) (yes)

5. There will be a party after the wedding. (food at the party) (yes)

PART 5

Read each statement. Then write a question with the words in parentheses (). No answer is necessary.

EXAMPLE: I'm going to buy something. (What)
What are you going to buy?

1. They will use the money. (How)

2. I'm going to send a gift. (What kind of gift)

3. They will thank us. (When)

4. They're going to get married. (Where)

5. They aren't going to open the gifts at the wedding. (Why)

6. There will be a lot of people at the wedding. (How many people)

7. Some people will give money. (Who)

TEST ON COMPARISON OF TENSES

PART 1

Read the following letter. Fill in the blanks with the simple present, the present continuous, or the future tenses.

Dear Judy,

Please excuse me for not writing sooner. I rarely have (have) time to sit and

write a letter. My husband _____ on his car now, and the baby _____ (1 work) (2 sleep).

So now I _____ a few free moments. (3 have)

I _____ a student now. I _____ to Kennedy College twice a (4 be) (5 go)

week. The school _____ a few blocks from my house. I usually _____ (6 be) (7 walk)

to school, but sometimes I _____. My mother usually _____ the (8 drive) (9 watch)

baby when I'm in school. This semester I _____ English and math. Next (10 study)

semester I _____ a computer course. I _____ knowledge about (11 take) (12 think)

computers _____ me find a good job. (13 help)

When the semester _____ over, we _____ to Canada for vaca- (14 be) (15 go)

tion. We _____ my husband's sister. She _____ in Montreal. (16 visit) (17 live)

We _____ Christmas with her family this year. When we _____ to (18 spend) (19 get)

Montreal, I _____ you a postcard. (20 send)

Please write and tell me what is happening in your life.

Love,

Barbara

PART 2

Fill in the blanks with the negative form of the underlined verb.

EXAMPLE: Barbara's a student. She isn't a teacher.

1. She's writing a letter now. She _____ a composition.
2. Her mother sometimes takes care of her baby. Her father _____ care of her baby.
3. They're going to visit her husband's sister. They _____ her mother.
4. She goes to Kennedy College. She _____ to Truman College.

5. Barbara and her husband live in the U.S. They _____ in Canada.
6. Her family will go to Montreal. They _____ to Toronto.

PART 3

Read each statement. Then write a *yes/no* question with the words in parentheses (). Write a short answer, based on the letter.

EXAMPLE: Barbara's studying English. (math)
Is she studying math? Yes, she is.

1. The baby's sleeping. (her husband)

2. She sometimes drives to school. (ever/walk to school)

3. She's going to take a computer course next semester. (a math class)

4. She'll go to Canada. (Montreal)

5. She's going to send Judy a postcard. (a letter)

6. She sometimes writes letters. (write a letter/now)

7. Her sister-in-law lives in Canada. (in Toronto)

PART 4

Read each statement. Then write a *wh-* question with the words in parentheses (). Write an answer, based on the letter.

EXAMPLE: She goes to college. (Where)
 A. *Where does she go to college?*
 B. *She goes to Kennedy College.*

1. Her baby's sleeping. (What/her husband/do)
 A. _____
 B. _____

2. She's taking two courses this semester. (What courses)

A. _____

B. _____

3. Someone watches her baby. (Who)

A. _____

B. _____

4. She's going to take a course next semester. (What course)

A. _____

B. _____

5. They'll go on vacation for Christmas. (Where)

A. _____

B. _____

6. Her husband's sister lives in another city. (Where/she)

A. _____

B. _____

7. She doesn't usually drive to school. (Why)

A. _____

B. _____

EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

1. Check (✓) the activities that you plan to do soon. Find a partner. Ask your partner for information about the items he or she checked off. Report something interesting to the class about your partner's plans.

EXAMPLE:

move

When are you going to move?

Why are you going to move?

Are your friends going to help you?

Are you going to rent a truck?

Where are you going to move to?

a. get married

b. go back to my country

c. spend a lot of money

d. write a letter

- e. — buy something (a computer, a VCR, a TV, an answering machine, etc.)
 - f. — go to a party
 - g. — have a job interview
 - h. — transfer to another college
 - i. — become a citizen
 - j. — eat in a restaurant
2. Role play the following characters. Practice the future tense.
- a. Fortune teller and young woman. The woman wants to know her future.
 - b. Man proposing marriage to a woman. The man is making promises.
 - c. Teenager and parents. The teenager wants to go to a party on Saturday night.
 - d. Politician and voter. The politician wants votes.
 - e. Landlord and a person who wants to rent an apartment. (The person wants to know what the landlord will do to fix up the apartment.)
3. What are your concerns and plans for the future? Write two sentences (statements or questions) for each of the categories in the box below. Then find a partner. Discuss your concerns and plans with your partner.

Job/Career	<i>Where will I work if I lose my present job?</i>
Money	
Learning English	
Home	
Family and children	
Health	
Fun and recreation	
Other	

4. Imagine that you are going to buy a gift for someone in the following circumstances. What gift would you buy? Find a partner and compare your list of gifts to your partner's list.
- a. a friend in the hospital after surgery _____
 - b. a couple with a new baby _____
 - c. a nephew for high school graduation _____
 - d. a friend getting married for the first time _____
 - e. a friend getting married for the second time _____
 - f. a friend moving into a new apartment _____
 - g. a family that invites you to dinner at their house _____

DISCUSSION

1. In a small group or with the entire class, talk about gift giving customs in your native culture. What kind of gifts do people give for weddings? How much money do they spend? Do newlyweds open presents at the wedding? Do they send thank-you cards? What kind of gifts do people give for other occasions?
2. In your native culture, does a woman ever support a man?

OUTSIDE ACTIVITY

Use the third classroom activity on the previous page to interview an American about his or her concerns about the future. What is he or she worried about?

Internet Activity



Find a bridal or wedding registry on the Internet. What kind of gifts can a couple register for? What are the prices?