

Future 1

**plans, intentions and predictions:
present continuous; *going to*; *will***

Sport + 2 countries



complete the table below. Write no more than two words or a number

Country	Number of matches	Number of free days	Accommodation	Other plans
1	2	3	stay in a 4	do lots of walking
5	6	7	8	visit some 9

- Amanda: Hi Tim, just ringing to see if you've got the details of the hockey team's trip for next month.
- Tim: Hi Amanda. Yes, I went to the travel agency this morning. I've got the details right here in front of me.
- Amanda: Oh, great. Well, why don't you tell me all about it and I'll pass on the information to the rest of the team.
- Tim: Good, well, first of all we're flying to Scotland. We'll have to get up really early because our flight leaves at six thirty in the morning. We're playing four matches there, which I know sounds like a lot but we'll also have three days free. So, we're going to hire a bus and then drive through the mountains and we'll probably stay in some sort of mountain lodge there.
- Amanda: Sounds wonderful. I hope the weather's good.
- Tim: Me too, but it'll probably rain every day.

Amanda: Still, not to worry – I'm sure we'll enjoy it whatever the weather. Where to after that?

Tim: From there we fly to Greece. We were supposed to be playing five matches there but two have been cancelled, so it's only three now. Still, that means there's a bit of free time to do some tourist things as well, as we now have four days free altogether.

Amanda: Great. What about accommodation over there?

Tim: Well, it's more luxurious than last year's camping trip, so I think everyone will be happy with it. This time we're staying in a small hotel near the centre of Athens for a few days, and then we're going to get a boat to a couple of the islands, although we haven't decided which ones yet.

Amanda: I'm sure we'll have good weather there, anyway, so lots of time for sunbathing on the beach.

Tim: Yes, I think it'll be extremely hot there.

Amanda: You're right – we'll probably end up wishing we were back in Scotland! Well, we're certainly going to have a varied trip.

Tim: Yes. In Scotland we're probably going to do lots of walking and in Greece we're going to be lying on the beach. I imagine we'll even get a bit of a tan.

Amanda: I think it's going to be a great trip!

Tim: Ha! Just don't forget to concentrate on your game! Oh, and one more thing, don't forget that the manager is having a party just after we get back to celebrate the team's great results last season, and the best player on the tour will get a special trophy.

Amanda: Wow! Don't worry, I'll let everyone know.

complete the table below. Write no more than two words or a number

Country	Number of matches	Number of free days	Accommodation	Other plans
1	2	3	stay in a 4	do lots of walking
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2 1 Scotland 2 four/4 3 3/three 4 mountain lodge
5 Greece 6 three/3 7 four/4 8 (a) (small) hotel 9 islands

3. Read again and write

A if Tim makes this statement

B if Amanda makes this statement

C if both Tim and Amanda make this statement

- 1 We're travelling to Scotland by plane.
- 2 We'll have fun even if the weather is bad.
- 3 The team will be pleased with the accommodation in Athens.
- 4 The two countries are going to provide very different experiences.
- 5 The team manager is holding a party on our return.

3 1 A 2 B 3 A 4 C 5 A

Look at the statements in Exercise 3 and answer these questions.

- 1** Which tense is used in statements 1 and 5?
- 2** Which structure is used in statements 2 and 3 to refer to the future?
- 3** Which structure is used in statement 4 to refer to the future?
- 4** Which statements talk about a fixed arrangement?
- 5** Which statements are predictions?

4 1 present continuous 2 *will* 3 *going to* 4 sentences 1 and 5
5 sentences 2-4

2 Will

+

will + verb

We'll enjoy it.

-

will not (won't) + verb

He won't enjoy it.

?

will ... + verb?

Will they enjoy it?

We use *will*

- ◆ to make predictions, usually based on our opinions or our past experience:

*I think it'll **be** extremely hot there.*

- ◆ to talk about future events we haven't arranged yet:

*We'll probably **stay** in some sort of mountain lodge there.*

- ◆ to talk about future events or facts that are not personal:

*The best player on the tour **will get** a special trophy.*

*The prime minister **will open** the debate in parliament tomorrow.*

- ◆ to talk about something we decide to do at the time of speaking:

*Tell me all about it and I'll **pass on** the information to the rest of the team.*

We often use *will* to make offers, promises or suggestions:

*Don't worry, I'll **let** everyone know. (a promise)*

3 Going to

+	<i>am/is/are + going to + verb</i>	<i>We're going to hire a bus.</i>
-	<i>am/is/are not + going to + verb</i>	<i>He's not going to hire a bus.</i>
?	<i>am/is/are ... + going to + verb?</i>	<i>Are they going to hire a bus?</i>

Going to often means the same as the present continuous and *will*.

We use *going to*

- ◆ to talk about events in the future we have already thought about and intend to do:

We're going to hire a bus. (we intend to go, but we haven't made the arrangements yet)

We're going to get a boat to a couple of the islands.

- ◆ to make predictions when there is present evidence:

Well, we're certainly going to have a varied trip. (I am judging this from what I know about the plans)

Going to and will can follow words like *think, doubt, expect, believe, probably, certainly, definitely, be sure* to show that it is an opinion about the future:

I think it's going to be a great trip.

I'm sure we'll enjoy it whatever the weather.

It'll probably rain every day.

Present continuous

We use the present continuous to talk about plans or definite arrangements for the future:

We're staying in a small hotel. (we have made the arrangements)

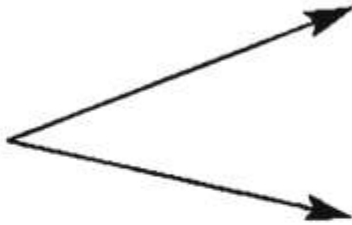
Notice that time expressions are used or understood from the context in order to show that we are talking about the future (and not the present):

The manager is having a party just after we get back. (time expression given)

We're playing four matches there. (future time expression understood)

We can often choose different future forms to talk about the same future situation. It depends on the speaker's ideas about the situation:

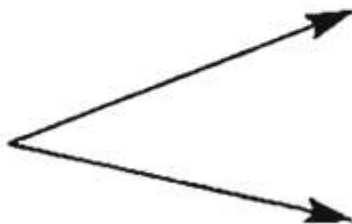
Present continuous or *going to*?



The manager is having a party when we get back. (definite arrangement)

We're going to hire a bus and then drive through the mountains. (less definite arrangement – we haven't booked the bus yet)

Going to or *will*?



I'm sure we'll enjoy it. (prediction based on my guess)

We're going to have a very varied trip! (prediction based on what I know about the weather)

Often there is very little difference between *going to* and *will* for predictions.

Grammar extra: Making predictions using words other than *will*

In formal writing we often use expressions other than *will* to predict the future (e.g. *be likely to*, *be predicted to*, *be estimated to*, *be certain to*):

The population is likely to increase to 22 million in 2011.

The average annual rainfall is predicted to be ten per cent lower than today's figures.

Dear Paul and Claire

We're having a wonderful time here in France. The weather is beautiful and we've got lots of plans for how to spend the next couple of weeks. Tomorrow 1 we're going out / we will go out on a glass-bottomed boat to look at the wonderful sea life, and then on Wednesday we think 2 we're taking / we'll take a tour of the old town. Ollie's aunt lives quite close, so 3 we're visiting / we're going to visit her too if we have time.

The hotel is lovely and lively and has lots of good night life. Tonight 4 they're holding / they'll hold an international evening, with lots of food from different countries.

As you know, we're here with our friends, John and Wendy, but 5 they aren't staying / they won't stay as long as us, so 6 we're probably doing / we'll probably do the really 'touristy' things with them, and be lazy in our second week. You can hire small sailing boats for the day, so we think 7 we're doing / we're going to do that next week, and 8 we're also going to try / we're also trying to have time to do some shopping!

I hope you are ready for your big trip. 9 You're loving / You'll love Australia. In fact 10 you're going to probably end up / you'll probably end up staying there much longer than you've planned.

Have a great time, and 11 we're going to see / we'll see you when you get back.

Love Kath and Ollie

Grammar exercise

Underline the most suitable form of the verbs



2 we'll take 3 we're going to visit 4 they're holding
5 they aren't staying 6 we'll probably do 7 we're going to do
8 we're also going to try 9 You'll love 10 you'll probably
end up 11 we'll see (→ B1-B3)

Test practice

- **Questions 1-7**
- [Reading Passage 1](#) has six paragraphs, **A-F**.
- Which paragraphs contains the following information?
- *Write the correct letter **A-F** in boxes **1-7** on your answer sheet.*
- **NB** You may use any letter more than once.
- **1**an insect that proves the superiority of natural intelligence over Artificial Intelligence **C**
- **2**robots being able to benefit from their mistakes **D**
- **3**many researchers not being put off believing that Artificial Intelligence will eventually be developed **B**
- **4**an innovative approach that is having limited success **D**
- **5**the possibility of creating Artificial Intelligence being doubted by some academics **A**
- **6**no generally accepted agreement of what our brains do **F**
- **7**robots not being able to extend their intelligence in the same way as humans **C**

- **Reading Tip**

- If Matching names is the first task for a text, read the text through very quickly before you follow this plan so that you have a general idea of the text's structure and argument.
- Look at the list of names. Find them in the text and underline them.
- Sometimes the names are in more than one place.
- For each name, read all the things that person says.
- For each name, choose the statement which matches one of the things they say. Each name can be matched with only one statement.
- There are two statements which don't match any of the names.

- **Questions 8-10**
- *Look at the following people (Questions 8-10) and the list of statements below.*
- *Match each person with the correct statement, **A-E**.*
- *Write the correct letter, **A-E**.*
- **8**Colin McGinn **D**
- **9**Marvin Minsky **C**
- **10**Hans Moravec **A**
- **A** Artificial Intelligence may require something equivalent to feelings in order to succeed.
- **B** Different kinds of people use different parts of the brain.
- **C** Tests involving fiction have defeated Artificial Intelligence so far.
- **D** People have intellectual capacities which do not exist in computers.
- **E** People have no reason to be frightened of robots.

- **Questions 11-13**

- *Complete the summary below.*

- *Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.*

- *Write your answers in boxes **11-13** on your answer sheet.*

- **When will we have a thinking machine?**

- Despite some advances, the early robots had certain weaknesses. They were given the information they needed on a **11 disc**. This was known as the 'top-down' approach and enabled them to do certain tasks but they were unable to recognise **12 patterns**. Nor did they have any intuition or ability to make decisions based on experience. Rodney Brooks tried a different approach. Robots similar to those invented by Brooks are to be found on **13 Mars** where they are collecting information.