

There's a talent show next month. I'm going to do a parody of Katniss in *The Hunger Games*. What about you?

I don't know yet. I'll think about it tonight.

The future forms



Grammar in Context

Theme: School life

Words by Theme



Read the announcement about the launch of the Drama Club and answer the questions.

Welcome to today's assembly¹. First of all, I would like to congratulate Class 1C on winning the first prize in the school's drama competition last week. You worked very hard and put on a superb² performance. Let's give yourselves a big hand!

Since many of you enjoyed the experience a lot, we **are going to launch**³ a Drama Club.

This club **is going to provide**⁴ a variety⁴ of activities. It gives drama classes to beginners every Wednesday at 5 pm. You can learn conventional⁵ drama techniques⁶ and create your own productions. At the end of the course, you **will perform** a play like a professional. Besides, the club **is going to organise**⁷ a Theatre Week. Famous playwrights, stage directors and actors **will share** their experiences⁸ with you during the week.

The Drama Club is holding an audition in the school hall in two weeks. If you are interested, please fill in the registration⁹ form and submit¹⁰ it to your class teacher before Friday. Now I **will pass** the microphone to Miss Chan. She **will tell** you more about the audition.

1. Circle the correct answers.

- (i) We use *be going to* to describe decisions we made (before / after / at) the moment of speaking.
- (ii) We use *will* + base form of the verb to describe events we think are likely to happen in the (present / past / future).

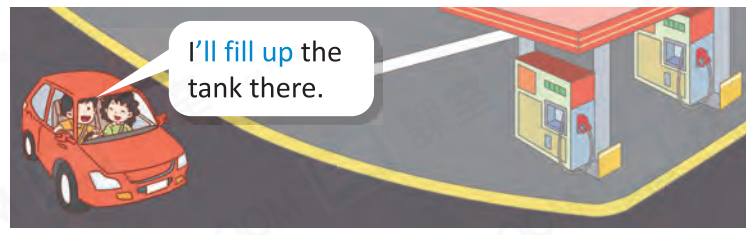
2. Read the underlined sentences. Circle the correct answers.

We can use (the simple present / the simple past) tense and (the present continuous / the past continuous) tense to talk about future events.

PART 1 The simple future (*will, shall*)

We use **will** + base form of the verb to talk about:

Situations	Examples
Things that are likely to happen in the future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Luca is busy. I don't think he'll go to the concert. I think that we will run out of fossil fuels one day.
Decisions you make at the moment of speaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I will stop by the nearest petrol station to fill the tank. (The phone is ringing.) I'll get it.
Offers or requests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'll take you home. Will you carry this for me, please?



We usually use the simple future with the following time markers:

<i>tomorrow</i>	<i>in an hour</i>	<i>next Monday</i>	<i>this Friday</i>
<i>soon</i>	<i>in a few days</i>	<i>next week</i>	<i>this week</i>
<i>later</i>	<i>in a week</i>	<i>next month</i>	<i>this weekend</i>
<i>someday</i>	<i>in a month</i>	<i>next year</i>	<i>this year</i>

- John'll be back **soon**.
- My assistant **will reply** to your email **in a week**.
- Matilda **will meet** Robert **next month**.
- We **won't travel** abroad **this year**.

We form the simple future (*will*) in the following ways.

Statements		
I / You / We / They / He / She / It	<i>will</i> ('ll) <i>will not</i> (won't)	<i>open</i> the door.

Yes, I'll. ✗ Yes, I will. ✓

Questions		
<i>Will</i>	I / you / we / they / he / she / it	<i>leave</i> ?

Short answers		
Yes,	I / you / we / they / he / she / it	<i>will</i> .
No,	he / she / it	<i>will not</i> (won't).

Reminder!

We usually use **will** in everyday English. However, we still use **shall** with I or we to make offers or suggestions.

- Shall I bring a bottle of wine to the dinner? Yes, please.
 - Shall we watch a play next Friday? Yes, I'd love to.
 - What shall we get for dinner? I'll order some McDonald's takeaways.
- Yes, I / we shall. ✗

We can use **shall** to emphasise that something is certain to happen. (old-fashioned and formal English)

The truth **shall set** you free.



Exercise 1.1

Write the questions using *will* or *shall*. Complete the answers using *'ll* or *won't*.

- Will he adopt a new cat? Yes, he'll adopt a new cat.
- _____ No, please don't reject the offer.
- Shall we pay by credit card? Yes, _____.
- Will the group launch a world tour soon? No, _____.
- Will they discontinue the bus route? Yes, _____.
- _____ Sure, I'll help him with his homework.



Exercise 1.2

Complete the sentences using *will (not) / shall (not)* and the given verbs.

do feel open pass play forget

- We shall not forget you.
- It is rather stuffy in here. _____ I _____ the windows?
- It's cold now. Have some hot tea and you _____ better later.
- I _____ the dishes tonight if you want me to.
- I remember that my cousin _____ the clarinet in the parade this weekend.
- When the wizard stopped the demon from passing the bridge, he said, 'You _____.'



Exercise 1.3

Look at the to-do list of a famous violinist. Complete the text using *will* or *will not*.

Laura's To-do List

- 3/5 travel to Tokyo—not be able to attend Martha's wedding
- 10/5 perform at Hong Kong City Hall—postponed to 15/5
- 16/5 order new violin
- 19/5 take fitness class—cancelled (trainer on leave: 19/5 - 21/5)
- 24/5 celebrate Mum's birthday (not buy cake)
- 30/5 have interview at RTHK Radio



Laura (1) _____ will travel to Tokyo _____ on 3rd May. She (2) _____
 Martha's wedding. She (3) _____ at the Hong Kong City Hall on 10th May. She
 (4) _____ instead. She (5) _____
 on 16th May. She (6) _____ on 19th May because her trainer
 (7) _____ from 19th to 21st May. She (8) _____
 _____ on 24th May. She (9) _____. Her brother Albert
 will take care of it. She (10) _____ at RTHK Radio on 30th May.

PART 2 *be going to*

We use *be going to* + base form of the verb to talk about:

Situations	Examples
Things that we are sure will happen very soon based on what we know	<i>The sight of blood makes me feel dizzy. I think I am going to faint.</i>
Plans we made before speaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The prefects are going to host a talk next week.</i> ▪ <i>Tim is going to be a teacher after completing his degree.</i>

We use *be going to* in the following ways.

Positive and negative statements			
I	<i>am ('m)</i> <i>am not ('m not)</i>	<i>going to</i>	<i>have a walk later tonight.</i> <i>take the chance.</i> <i>be successful.</i>
You / We / They	<i>are ('re)</i> <i>are not (aren't)</i>		
He / She / It	<i>is ('s)</i> <i>is not (isn't)</i>		

Questions			
<i>Am</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>going to</i>	<i>miss the train?</i> <i>be helpful?</i>
<i>Are</i>	<i>you / we / they</i>		
<i>Is</i>	<i>he / she / it</i>		
▪ <i>What are you going to do next?</i>		▪ <i>Where is Tim going to stay when he is in Paris?</i>	

Short answers		
Yes,	<i>I</i>	<i>am.</i>
	<i>you / we / they</i>	<i>are.</i>
	<i>he / she / it</i>	<i>is.</i>

Short answers		
No,	<i>I</i>	<i>am not ('m not).</i>
	<i>you / we / they</i>	<i>are not (aren't).</i>
	<i>he / she / it</i>	<i>is not (isn't).</i>

Exercise 2.1

Complete the sentences using *be (not) going to* and the given verbs.

pick up cancel keep run give pass move leave see catch

- Maggie does not like her job. She *is going to leave* the company.
- Mr Lau to a new apartment in a few months. He is excited.
- I anyone this weekend. I have had too much socialising.
- You have not prepared for the exam at all. You it.
- Who Mrs Chu at the airport?
- The typhoon is coming. We all the windows closed.
- Philip has hurt his legs. He the marathon this year.
- The last MTR train has gone. we a taxi?
- The weather is awful. the organiser the match?
- The Nobel Prize winner a speech at the opening ceremony.



Exercise 2.2

Write the sentences using **be going to** and the given words.

- The plane/not arrive/at 4 am/. The plane is not going to arrive at 4 am.
- I/overcome/this challenge/? _____
- The abductors/not release/the victim/. _____
- which job offer/Louis/accept/? _____
- we/lose/the competition/? _____
- The librarian/tidy/the books/. _____
- Paul/challenge/the world champion/? _____
- My friends/share/the room/with me/. _____

Let's compare

will	be going to
<p>Talking about the future based on our opinion I believe we'll <i>have</i> a chilly Christmas and a warm Chinese New Year.</p>	<p>Predictions based on evidence According to the weather forecast, it's <i>going to rain</i> on Christmas Day.</p>
<p>Decisions we make at the time of speaking Jack: I'm hungry. Zoe: I'll <i>make</i> a sandwich for you.</p>	<p>Plans we made before speaking Peter: What <i>are you going to do</i> for Zoe's birthday? Jack: I'm <i>going to invite</i> her to dine at a nice restaurant next week.</p>

Reminder!

Apart from **will** and **be going to**, we can use the simple present tense and the present continuous tense to talk about the future.

		Examples
Timetable events	Simple present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The opera finishes at ten o'clock in the evening. The education fair takes place at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre in a week.
Arrangements with other people	Present continuous	Tommy is starting a new job next Wednesday. (an arrangement between Tommy and his employer)
Plans and intentions	<i>be going to</i>	Charlie is going to meet his brother tonight. (Charlie's intention)

In many cases, we can use either the present continuous tense or **be going to** because many events are both an arrangement and an intention.

- I'm **cooking** for my family tonight. (an arrangement between me and my family)
- I'm **going to cook** for my family tonight. (my intention)



More to take away

abductor (n.) = someone who takes a person away by force


Exercise 2.3

Bella is organising a festival. She is texting Jenny, her colleague. Complete their conversation using the correct future form of the given verbs. Use the negative form where necessary.

← Jenny 15:00

The dates of the literature festival have just been confirmed.

Great! (1) Is it going to take place (take place) from 11th to 13th October?

No, it (2) _____ (last) for five days this year. I guess we (3) _____ (hold) the opening ceremony on the first day like last year.

Have we decided on the venue?

We (4) _____ (book) a studio in Tai Kwun. Have you ever been there?

Not yet. But I'm sure I (5) _____ (visit) the heritage someday. (6) _____ Teddy _____ (finalise) the list of speakers as planned?

No, he is waiting for the confirmation of several authors. Paul Auster is on a book tour right now. He (7) _____ (reply) this week.

All right, then I (8) _____ (work) on the web page about the speakers for the moment. By the way, (9) _____ we _____ (launch) the social media campaign next month?

The marketing department (10) _____ (have) a regular meeting this Friday. They may discuss this in the meeting.

(11) _____ you _____ (attend) their meeting?

I don't know yet. Perhaps I (12) _____ (decide) later.


Error Diagnosis

We do not use the present continuous tense to make quick decisions or offers.

I think I am taking a taxi home. I am getting tired. ✗

I think I will take a taxi home. I am getting tired. ✓

I am paying for this meal. You bought the last one. ✗

I will pay for this meal. You bought the last one. ✓

We do not use will or the present continuous tense to show intentions.

I am getting fat. I am trying to shed some weight. ✗

I am getting fat. I will try to shed some weight. ✗

I am getting fat. I am going to try to shed some weight. ✓

Grammar Wrap-up

Teddy is writing an email to invite a writer to join a panel discussion. There is ONE mistake in each question. To correct the mistakes, put \wedge where appropriate to insert the word(s) or cross out the extra word(s) (like this).

Subject: Invitation to Hong Kong Literature Festival

Send

Dear Mr Cheung,

1. We ^{are} writing to invite you to participate in a panel discussion at the coming Hong Kong Literature Festival ~~seen~~.
3. The event take place in the Hong Kong City Hall on 12 October, from 6 pm to 7:30 pm. We will expect an audience of 250.
5. The theme of the discussion is 'How Hong Kong literature reimagine cityscape in the next decade?'. It consists of two sessions. The first session introduces Hong Kong literature. The second is about how it reimagine urban spaces. We hope that you can talk about the history of Hong Kong literature.
7. A moderator hosting the panel discussion. Since the topic is about Hong Kong literature, we invite Dr Dickson Chan, a literature professor at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, to moderate the discussion.
9. Lastly, we arranging a dinner for our writers at Lung King Restaurant in Central after the panel discussion. We are going to finalise the number of guests and are reserve the venue next week. Will you available to join?
12. We would be honoured if you could accept our invitation. If you will have any questions about the invitation or the event, please feel free to contact us at hlt@gmail.com.

Yours sincerely,

Teddy Li

More to take away

panel discussion (n.) = an occasion in which a group of experts discuss a topic in front of an audience

cityscape (n.) = the way a city looks

moderator (n.) = someone who makes sure that a discussion is fair



Grammar in Pre-DSE Text Type

Theme: School life

You are writing a notice. Complete the notice using the correct form of the given verbs.

introduce meet head drop return walk be
leave go show have cancel arrange get

Words by
Theme



17 June 20XX

Class Trip to M+

To get us to know more about visual culture, our class teachers **(1)** _____ are arranging _____ a class trip to M+ next Wednesday. The building is situated in the West Kowloon Cultural District. Here is the itinerary¹ for the day.

Time	Events ²	Remarks
9:30 am	We gather at the school gate.	Mr Ng and Mrs Lam (2) _____ you at the gate. Be on time.
10:00 am	The coach ³ (3) _____ for the museum ⁴ .	In case of heavy traffic, it is believed that the driver (4) _____ us off at Kowloon MTR station. Then we (5) _____ to the museum.
11:00 am	We (6) _____ on a guided tour ⁵ .	We expect that the M+ guides (7) _____ us to the world of visual culture and (8) _____ us the facilities ⁶ of the complex, such as the Research Centre, the Learning Hub ⁷ and the galleries ⁸ .
12:00 noon	We (9) _____ a picnic lunch at the roof garden ⁹ .	We need to bring our own food and drinks.
1:00 pm	We (10) _____ to the museum and (11) _____ creative in the studios ¹⁰ .	We are going to choose from a range of thematic ¹¹ tours and workshops.
3:00 pm	The coach (12) _____ back to school.	—



According to the Hong Kong Observatory, it **(13)** _____ sunny that day. However, if it rains, we **(14)** _____ the picnic and have lunch at a restaurant. If you have any questions, please talk to Mr Ng or Mrs Lam.

We use **will** to express decisions made at the moment of speaking. We use **be going to** to talk about plans made earlier. We use the simple present tense for timetable events. We use the present continuous tense for arrangements made with other people.

- Dad went out. He **will be** back soon. (decisions at the moment of speaking)
- We **are going to watch** a play. Do you want to join us? (plans and intentions)
- The semester **starts** in September. (timetable events)
- Sophie **is volunteering** in the community centre tomorrow. (arrangement with other people)

Ms Lam is organising an English summer camp. She is making some notes. Complete the notes with the help of the given words.

attend—the camp—who
 we—make an exception
 end on 20 July—the summer camp—start on 7 July—and
 the camp—cost—how much—to join—it
 rapidly—their English—improve
 use the language—they—be able to—in the real world
 take place—it—at the Lady MacLehose Holiday Village
 sail on rafts—sport lovers—go bouldering and go hiking
 to promote greater use of spoken English—our school—start a campaign
 from Monday to Friday—three hours of English workshops—every morning—students—attend
 take part in—study trips—international tournaments or—in summer

Form of the verbs:

- Use the simple present tense for timetable events.
- Use *will* to write what you plan to do at the moment of writing. Use *be going to* for decisions made before writing.

Fun English Summer Camp

I. Why should we organise an English camp?

It is more and more important to provide an English-rich environment for students. Therefore, **(1)** our school is going to start a campaign to promote greater use of spoken English. I suggest organising an English summer camp so that students can make the most of the summer holiday to practise English. This camp can be one of the activities of the campaign.

II. When and where does the camp take place?

(2) _____

The two-week camp aims to create an environment where students can immerse themselves in English

and learn the language while enjoying different activities. (3) _____
 _____ The site is located within Sai Kung Country Parks.
 It offers a variety of facilities.

III. What activities are available at the camp?

(4) _____
 _____ In the afternoons
 and at the weekends, they participate in different activities. (5) _____

while art enthusiasts will paint, make pottery and learn acting.

At the camp, students are only allowed to communicate in English. The benefits of this camp go far beyond those of learning in classroom: when campers talk to the English-speaking trainers, (6) _____
 _____ instead of just learning the grammar rules on textbooks. (7) _____

IV. (8) _____

The total fee of the camp is HKD3,000, which covers transportation, accommodation and catering.



Students are going to stay in bungalows. Each of them can accommodate three to five people.

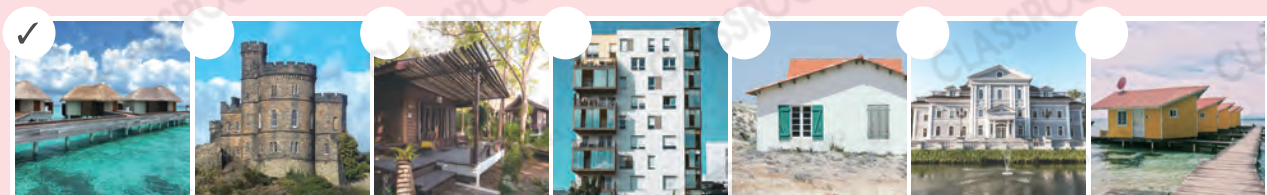
V. (9) _____

As discussed with the principal, all S.3 and S.4 students are going to attend the camp. For students who (10) _____
 _____, (11) _____.



Brain Breaks

Select all images with bungalows. Put a tick (✓) in the correct circle.



Answer: the first, third, fifth and the last images (bungalow = a house with one level)