

## Guided Conversation 123

### Supplementary Questions

1. Here are some other ways of saying ILL-TEMPERED. (crabbed, crabby, cross, fussy, grouchy, grumpy, bad-tempered, irritable)
2. If you find PUSH written on one side of a door, what will you find written on the other?
3. Give some examples of the word FANCY, using it in three quite different ways.
4. What is the difference between the words BRAIN and BRAINS?
5. Give examples of three things that you can stretch differently.
6. Give an example to show that you understand the difference between the words ECCENTRIC and EXTRAVAGANT.
7. Which do you think is more important, health or wealth? Why?
8. What do you write at the end of a business letter or email? Do you know any other forms?
9. When are people awarded medals?
10. What exactly is the purpose of a bank?

### DISCUSSION POINTS

1. Speaking of divorce, what exactly is "mental cruelty"? Can you give some examples of it?
2. Baudelaire thought that the only professions that a real man could practise were those of the soldier, the poet, or the priest. What do you think?
3. Describe an occasion when you eavesdropped. Did you feel ashamed of yourself afterwards? Why?
4. Describe a party that you went to recently, or a very hilarious one that you remember.
5. Do you believe in thought-transference? In extra-sensory perception? Have you - or anyone you've ever met - ever had first-hand experience of these phenomena?

## Lesson 2

### Phrasal verbs with OUT

starting, appearing;  
making known

#### Exercise one

##### *Listen*

A lot of people **turned out** at the Olympic Stadium to watch the Football League match where many famous football stars **came out** to play every season. So when the date of the final match was **given out** by the Football Union, the spectators **set out** early in the morning to get the tickets. However, because of the great interest in the match it soon **turned out** that there were no tickets left.

On the day of the Final, all the supporters were very excited. But when their team lost the match, street fights **broke out**. Consequently, the authorities **put out** a statement that all participants of the riots would be severely punished. A few months before, a new security system had been **brought out** on the market and then the authorities had decided to install it at the stadium. Thus, soon after watching the recordings the whole truth about the fights **came out** and the police quickly **found out** the vandals' names.

#### Exercise two

*Answer the questions about the text using phrasal verbs.*

- Where did the people come to watch the Football League match?  
• *They **turned out** at the Olympic Stadium.*
- How often did the football stars appear?  
• *They **came out** to play every season.*
- Who announced the date of the Final?  
• *It was **given out** by the Football Union.*
- Why did the spectators leave early in the morning?  
• *They **set out** early to buy the tickets.*
- What soon became apparent?  
• *It **turned out** that there were no tickets left.*
- What started after the Final?  
• *Street fights **broke out**.*
- What did the authorities broadcast then?  
• *They **put out** a statement.*
- What system had been introduced on the market a few months before?  
• *A new security system had been **brought out**.*
- Did they know the truth about the participants soon?  
• *Yes, it **came out** very quickly.*

- What did the police discover?
- They **found out** the vandals' names.

**EXERCISE 7. AM / IS / ARE BEING + adjective. (Chart 2-4)**

*Directions:* Mark the adjectives that can be used to complete each sentence.

1. Don't pay any attention to Johnny. He's just being \_\_\_\_\_ .  

<del>tired</del>	✓ funny
✓ foolish	✓ silly
2. A: You shouldn't act like that, Tommy. You're not being \_\_\_\_\_ .  
B: Okay, Dad. I'm sorry.  

careful	kind
healthy	responsible
3. A: There's something different about Tom today.  
B: What do you mean?  
A: He's being so \_\_\_\_\_ today.  

handsome	quiet
polite	tall
4. I don't approve of Ann's behavior. She is being \_\_\_\_\_ .  

angry	unfair
cruel	unpleasant
5. The children are being awfully \_\_\_\_\_ today.  

good	noisy
hungry	sick

**EXERCISE 8. Simple present vs. present progressive. (Charts 2-1 → 2-4)**

*Directions:* Use either the simple present or the present progressive of the verbs in parentheses.

1. I can't afford that ring. It (*cost*) costs too much.
2. Look. It (*begin*) \_\_\_\_\_ to rain. Unfortunately, I (*have, not\**) \_\_\_\_\_ my umbrella with me. Tom is lucky. He (*wear*) \_\_\_\_\_ a raincoat.
3. I (*own, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella. I (*wear*) \_\_\_\_\_ a waterproof hat on rainy days.
4. As a rule, I (*sleep*) \_\_\_\_\_ until 6 o'clock in the morning, and then I (*get*) \_\_\_\_\_ up and (*study*) \_\_\_\_\_ for my classes.
5. Shhh. Grandpa (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ a nap in the living room. We (*want, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to wake him up. He (*need*) \_\_\_\_\_ his rest.
6. Right now I (*look*) \_\_\_\_\_ at Janet. She (*look*) \_\_\_\_\_ angry. I wonder what's the matter. She (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ a frown on her face. She certainly (*have, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ any fun right now.
  
7. Right now I (*look*) \_\_\_\_\_ around the classroom. Yoko (*write*) \_\_\_\_\_ in her book. Carlos (*bite*) \_\_\_\_\_ his pencil. Wan-Ning (*scratch*) \_\_\_\_\_ his head. Ahmed (*stare*) \_\_\_\_\_ out the window. He (*seem*) \_\_\_\_\_ to be daydreaming, but perhaps he (*think*) \_\_\_\_\_ hard about verb tenses. What (*you, think*) \_\_\_\_\_ Ahmed (*do*) \_\_\_\_\_ ?



□ EXERCISE 10. Using the future progressive. (Chart 4-5)

Directions: Use the future progressive or the simple present.

- Right now I am attending class. Yesterday at this time, I was attending class.  
Tomorrow at this time, I (*attend*) \_\_\_\_\_ class.
- Tomorrow I'm going to leave for home. When I (*arrive*) \_\_\_\_\_  
at the airport, my whole family (*wait*) \_\_\_\_\_ for me.
- When I (*get*) \_\_\_\_\_ up tomorrow morning, the sun (*shine*)  
\_\_\_\_\_, the birds (*sing*) \_\_\_\_\_, and my  
roommate (*lie, still*) \_\_\_\_\_ in bed fast asleep.
- A: When do you leave for Florida?  
B: Tomorrow. Just think! Two days from now  
I (*lie*) \_\_\_\_\_ on the  
beach in the sun.  
A: Sounds great! I (*think*) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ about you.
- A: How can I get in touch with you while  
you're out of town?  
B: I (*stay*) \_\_\_\_\_ at the Pilgrim Hotel. You can reach  
me there.



EXERCISE 11. Perfect and perfect progressive tenses. (Chapter 3; Charts 4-6 and 4-7)

Directions: Use any appropriate tense.

- Ann and Andy got married on June 1st.  
Today is June 14th. They (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ married for two weeks.  
By June 7th, they (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ married for one week.  
By June 28th, they (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ married for four weeks.
- This traffic is terrible. We're going to be late. By the time we (*get*) \_\_\_\_\_ to  
the airport, Bob's plane (*arrive, already\**) \_\_\_\_\_,  
and he'll be wondering where we are.
- The traffic was very heavy. By the time we (*get*) \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport, Bob's  
plane (*arrive, already*) \_\_\_\_\_.
- This morning I came to class at 9:00. Right now it is 10:00, and I am still in class.  
I (*sit*) \_\_\_\_\_ at this desk for an hour. By 9:30, I  
(*sit*) \_\_\_\_\_ here for a half an hour. By 11:00, I (*sit*)  
\_\_\_\_\_ here for two hours.
- I'm getting tired of sitting in the car. Do you realize that by the time we arrive in  
Phoenix, we (*drive*) \_\_\_\_\_ for twenty straight hours?
- Margaret was born in 1975. By 1995, she (*live*) \_\_\_\_\_ on  
this earth for 20 years. By the year 2025, she (*live*) \_\_\_\_\_  
on this earth for 50 years.

7. Go ahead and leave on your vacation. Don't worry about this work. By the time you (get) \_\_\_\_\_ back, we (take) \_\_\_\_\_ care of everything.
8. I don't understand how those marathon runners do it! The race began more than an hour ago. By the time they reach the finish line, they (run) \_\_\_\_\_ steadily for more than two hours. I don't think I can run more than two minutes!
9. What? He got married again? At this rate, he (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a dozen wives by the time he (die) \_\_\_\_\_.
10. We have been married for a long time. By our next anniversary, we (be) \_\_\_\_\_ married for 43 years.

**EXERCISE 12. Review: future time. (Charts 4-1 → 4-7)**

*Directions:* These sentences describe typical events in a day in the life of a man named Bill. The sentences are in the past, but all of these things will happen in Bill's life tomorrow. Change all of the sentences to the future.

1. When Bill got up yesterday morning, the sun was shining. And tomorrow?  
→ *When Bill gets up tomorrow morning, the sun will be shining.*
2. He shaved and showered, and then made a light breakfast. And tomorrow?
3. After he ate breakfast yesterday, he got ready to go to work. And tomorrow?
4. By the time he got to work yesterday, he had drunk three cups of coffee. And tomorrow?
5. Between 8:00 and 9:00, Bill answered his e-mail and planned his day. And tomorrow?
6. By 10:00 yesterday, he had called new clients. And tomorrow?
7. At 11:00 yesterday, he was attending a staff meeting. And tomorrow?
8. He went to lunch at noon and had a sandwich and a bowl of soup. And tomorrow?
9. After he finished eating, he took a short walk in the park before he returned to the office. And tomorrow?



10. He worked at his desk until he went to another meeting in the middle of the afternoon. And tomorrow?
11. By the time he left the office, he had attended three meetings. And tomorrow?
12. When Bill got home, his children were playing in the yard. And tomorrow?
13. They had been playing since 3:00 in the afternoon. And tomorrow?
14. As soon as he finished dinner, he took the children for a walk to a nearby playground. And tomorrow?
15. Afterward, the whole family sat in the living room and discussed their day. And tomorrow?
16. They watched television for a while, and then he and his wife put the kids to bed. And tomorrow?
17. By the time Bill went to bed yesterday, he had had a full day and was ready for sleep. And tomorrow?



### EXERCISE 13. Review: future time. (Chapter 4)

*Directions:* What do you think the world will be like a hundred years from now? What changes will have occurred between then and now? Use your imagination and make some predictions.

*Possible topics:*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. means of transportation                            | 9. space exploration; contact with beings from outer space |
| 2. sources of energy                                  | 10. weapon technology                                      |
| 3. population growth                                  | 11. role of computers in daily life                        |
| 4. food sources                                       | 12. long-term solutions to today's political crises        |
| 5. extinction of animal species                       | 13. international language                                 |
| 6. architecture                                       | 14. international world government                         |
| 7. clothing styles                                    |  |
| 8. exploration of the oceans; of the earth's interior |  |

**NOTE:** You may wish to make comparisons among the past, the present, and the future. For example:

A hundred years ago, the automobile hadn't been invented. Today it is one of the most common means of transportation and has greatly changed the way people lead their lives. By the year \_\_\_\_\_, the automobile will have become obsolete. A hundred years from now, people will use small, jet-propelled, wingless flying machines in place of cars.

## 2-4 AM / IS / ARE BEING + ADJECTIVE

<p>(a) Ann <i>is sick</i> today. Alex <i>is nervous</i> about the exam. Tom <i>is tall and handsome</i>.</p>	<p><b>Be + an adjective</b> usually expresses a stative meaning, as in the examples in (a). (See Appendix Chart A-3, p. A4, for information about adjectives.)</p>																								
<p>(b) Jack doesn't feel well, but he refuses to see a doctor. He <i>is being foolish</i>. (c) Sue <i>is being</i> very <i>quiet</i> today. I wonder if anything is wrong.</p>	<p>Sometimes main verb <b>be + an adjective</b> is used in the progressive. It is used in the progressive when it describes temporary, in-progress <i>behavior</i>. In (b): Jack's foolishness is temporary and probably uncharacteristic of him.</p>																								
<p>(d) <b>INCORRECT:</b> Mr. Smith <i>is being</i> old. <b>CORRECT:</b> Mr. Smith <i>is old</i>.</p>	<p>In (d): Age does not describe a temporary behavior. <b>Be + old</b> cannot be used in the progressive. Examples of other adjectives that cannot be used with <b>am/is/are being</b>: <i>angry, beautiful, handsome, happy, healthy, hungry, lucky, nervous, sick, tall, thirsty, young</i>.</p>																								
<p>ADJECTIVES THAT CAN BE USED WITH <b>AM/IS/ARE BEING</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>bad (ill-behaved)</i></td> <td><i>good (well-behaved)</i></td> <td><i>loud</i></td> <td><i>responsible</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>careful</i></td> <td><i>illogical</i></td> <td><i>nice</i></td> <td><i>rude</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>cruel</i></td> <td><i>impolite</i></td> <td><i>noisy</i></td> <td><i>serious</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>fair</i></td> <td><i>irresponsible</i></td> <td><i>patient</i></td> <td><i>silly</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>foolish</i></td> <td><i>kind</i></td> <td><i>pleasant</i></td> <td><i>unfair</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>funny</i></td> <td><i>lazy</i></td> <td><i>polite</i></td> <td><i>unkind</i></td> </tr> </table>		<i>bad (ill-behaved)</i>	<i>good (well-behaved)</i>	<i>loud</i>	<i>responsible</i>	<i>careful</i>	<i>illogical</i>	<i>nice</i>	<i>rude</i>	<i>cruel</i>	<i>impolite</i>	<i>noisy</i>	<i>serious</i>	<i>fair</i>	<i>irresponsible</i>	<i>patient</i>	<i>silly</i>	<i>foolish</i>	<i>kind</i>	<i>pleasant</i>	<i>unfair</i>	<i>funny</i>	<i>lazy</i>	<i>polite</i>	<i>unkind</i>
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Directions: Mark the adjectives that can be used to complete each sentence.

- Don't pay any attention to Johnny. He's just being \_\_\_\_\_.  

<i>tired</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>funny</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>foolish</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>silly</i>
- A: You shouldn't act like that, Tommy. You're not being \_\_\_\_\_.  
 B: Okay, Dad. I'm sorry.  

<i>careful</i>	<i>kind</i>
<i>healthy</i>	<i>responsible</i>
- A: There's something different about Tom today.  
 B: What do you mean?  
 A: He's being so \_\_\_\_\_ today.  

<i>handsome</i>	<i>quiet</i>
<i>polite</i>	<i>tall</i>
- I don't approve of Ann's behavior. She is being \_\_\_\_\_.  

<i>angry</i>	<i>unfair</i>
<i>cruel</i>	<i>unpleasant</i>
- The children are being awfully \_\_\_\_\_ today.  

<i>good</i>	<i>noisy</i>
<i>hungry</i>	<i>sick</i>



**EXERCISE 8. Simple present vs. present progressive. (Charts 2-1 → 2-4)**

*Directions:* Use either the simple present or the present progressive of the verbs in parentheses.

1. I can't afford that ring. It (*cost*) costs too much.
2. Look. It (*begin*) \_\_\_\_\_ to rain. Unfortunately, I (*have, not\**) \_\_\_\_\_ my umbrella with me. Tom is lucky. He (*wear*) \_\_\_\_\_ a raincoat.
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4. As a rule, I (*sleep*) \_\_\_\_\_ until 6 o'clock in the morning, and then I (*get*) \_\_\_\_\_ up and (*study*) \_\_\_\_\_ for my classes.
5. Shhh. Grandpa (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ a nap in the living room. We (*want, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to wake him up. He (*need*) \_\_\_\_\_ his rest.
6. Right now I (*look*) \_\_\_\_\_ at Janet. She (*look*) \_\_\_\_\_ angry. I wonder what's the matter. She (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ a frown on her face. She certainly (*have, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ any fun right now.
7. Right now I (*look*) \_\_\_\_\_ around the classroom. Yoko (*write*) \_\_\_\_\_ in her book. Carlos (*bite*) \_\_\_\_\_ his pencil. Wan-Ning (*scratch*) \_\_\_\_\_ his head. Ahmed (*stare*) \_\_\_\_\_ out the window. He (*seem*) \_\_\_\_\_ to be daydreaming, but perhaps he (*think*) \_\_\_\_\_ hard about verb tenses. What (*you, think*) \_\_\_\_\_ Ahmed (*do*) \_\_\_\_\_ ?



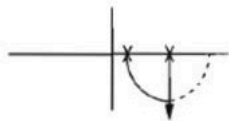
8. I (*want*) \_\_\_\_\_ to figure out the meaning of this saying: "The pen is mightier than the sword." I (*know*) \_\_\_\_\_ that "mightier" (*mean*) \_\_\_\_\_ "more powerful," but what's a "sword"? What ("*sword*," *mean*) \_\_\_\_\_?

9. Right now Martha is in the science building.

The chemistry experiment she (*do*) \_\_\_\_\_ is dangerous, so she (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ very careful. She (*want, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to spill any of the acid. She (*be, always*) \_\_\_\_\_ careful when she does a chemistry experiment.



## 4-5 FUTURE PROGRESSIVE



- (a) I will begin to study at seven. You will come at eight. I **will be studying** when you come.  
 (b) Right now I am sitting in class. At this same time tomorrow, I **will be sitting** in class.

The future progressive expresses an activity that will *be in progress at a time in the future*.

- (c) Don't call me at nine because I won't be home. I **am going to be studying** at the library.

The progressive form of **be going to**: **be going to + be + -ing**

- (d) Don't get impatient. She **will be coming** soon.  
 (e) Don't get impatient. She **will come** soon.

Sometimes there is little or no difference between the future progressive and the simple future, especially when the future event will occur at an indefinite time in the future, as in (d) and (e).

**EXERCISE 10. Using the future progressive. (Chart 4-5)**

*Directions:* Use the future progressive or the simple present.

1. Right now I am attending class. Yesterday at this time, I was attending class.  
Tomorrow at this time, I (*attend*) \_\_\_\_\_ class.
2. Tomorrow I'm going to leave for home. When I (*arrive*) \_\_\_\_\_  
at the airport, my whole family (*wait*) \_\_\_\_\_ for me.
3. When I (*get*) \_\_\_\_\_ up tomorrow morning, the sun (*shine*)  
\_\_\_\_\_, the birds (*sing*) \_\_\_\_\_, and my  
roommate (*lie, still*) \_\_\_\_\_ in bed fast asleep.

4. A: When do you leave for Florida?

B: Tomorrow. Just think! Two days from now

I (*lie*) \_\_\_\_\_ on the  
beach in the sun.

A: Sounds great! I (*think*) \_\_\_\_\_  
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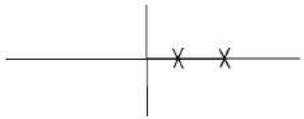
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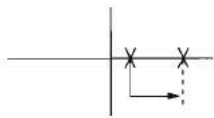
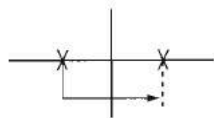


6. Next year at this time, I (*do*) \_\_\_\_\_ exactly what I am doing now. I (*attend*) \_\_\_\_\_ school and (*study*) \_\_\_\_\_ hard next year.
7. Look at those dark clouds. When class (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ over, it (*rain, probably*) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A: Are you going to be in town next Saturday?  
B: No. I (*visit, in Chicago*)\* \_\_\_\_\_ my aunt.
9. A: Where are you going to be this evening?  
B: I (*work, at the library*) \_\_\_\_\_ on my research paper.
10. A: Do you think life will be very different 100 years from now?  
B: Of course. I can picture it in my mind. People (*live*) \_\_\_\_\_ in modular mobile residential units that they can take with them if they have to move, and they (*drive*) \_\_\_\_\_ air cars that can go at tremendous speeds.  
A: That sounds pretty far-fetched to me. Why would people want to take their houses with them when they move?

## 4-6 FUTURE PERFECT

	<p>(a) I will graduate in June. I will see you in July. By the time I see you, I <b>will have graduated</b>.</p> <p>(b) I <b>will have finished</b> my homework by the time I go out on a date tonight.</p>	<p>The future perfect expresses an activity that will be <i>completed before another time or event in the future</i>. (Note: <b>by the time</b> introduces a time clause; the simple present is used in a time clause.)</p>
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## 4-7 FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

	<p>(c) I will go to bed at ten P.M. Ed will get home at midnight. At midnight I will be sleeping. I <b>will have been sleeping</b> for two hours by the time Ed gets home.</p>	<p>The future perfect progressive emphasizes the <i>duration</i> of an activity that will be <i>in progress before another time or event in the future</i>.</p>
	<p>(d) When Professor Jones retires next month, he <b>will have taught</b> for 45 years.</p> <p>(e) When Professor Jones retires next month, he <b>will have been teaching</b> for 45 years.</p>	<p>Sometimes the future perfect and the future perfect progressive have the same meaning, as in (d) and (e). Also, notice that the activity expressed by either of these two tenses may begin in the past.</p>

**EXERCISE 11. Perfect and perfect progressive tenses. (Chapter 3; Charts 4-6 and 4-7)**

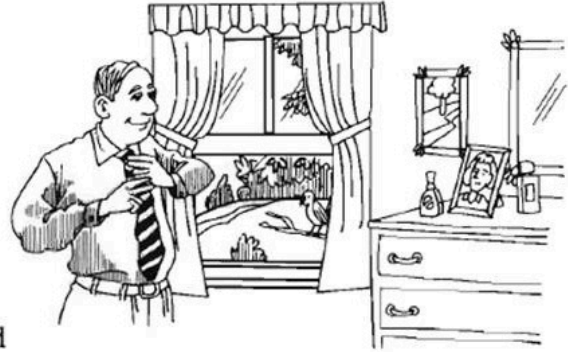
*Directions:* Use any appropriate tense.

1. Ann and Andy got married on June 1st.  
 Today is June 14th. They (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ married for two weeks.  
 By June 7th, they (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ married for one week.  
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 I (*sit*) \_\_\_\_\_ at this desk for an hour. By 9:30, I  
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6. Margaret was born in 1975. By 1995, she (*live*) \_\_\_\_\_ on this earth for 20 years. By the year 2025, she (*live*) \_\_\_\_\_ on this earth for 50 years.
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9. What? He got married again? At this rate, he (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ a dozen wives by the time he (*die*) \_\_\_\_\_.
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→ *When Bill gets up tomorrow morning, the sun will be shining.*
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7. At 11:00 yesterday, he was attending a staff meeting. And tomorrow?
8. He went to lunch at noon and had a sandwich and a bowl of soup. And tomorrow?
9. After he finished eating, he took a short walk in the park before he returned to the office. And tomorrow?



10. He worked at his desk until he went to another meeting in the middle of the afternoon. And tomorrow?
11. By the time he left the office, he had attended three meetings. And tomorrow?
12. When Bill got home, his children were playing in the yard. And tomorrow?
13. They had been playing since 3:00 in the afternoon. And tomorrow?
14. As soon as he finished dinner, he took the children for a walk to a nearby playground. And tomorrow?
15. Afterward, the whole family sat in the living room and discussed their day. And tomorrow?
16. They watched television for a while, and then he and his wife put the kids to bed. And tomorrow?
17. By the time Bill went to bed yesterday, he had had a full day and was ready for sleep. And tomorrow?



**Exercise Key**

**Lesson 123-124**

**Exercise 7. p. 14**

ANSWERS: 2. careful, kind, responsible 3. polite, quiet 4. cruel, unfair, unpleasant 5. good, noisy

**Exercise 8. p. 15**

ANSWERS: 2. is beginning . . . don't have is wearing 3. don't own ... wear 4. sleep ... get ... study 5. is taking don't want ... needs 6. am looking . . . looks. . . has. . . isn't having 7. am looking. . . is writing. . . is biting. . . is scratching. . . is staring. . . seems. . . is thinking. . . do you think . . . is doing 8. want ... know ... means ... does "sword" mean 9. is doing . . . is being ... doesn't want. . . is always

**Exercise 10. p. 17**

ANSWERS: 1. will be attending 2. arrive. . . will be waiting 3. get . . . will be shining. . . will be singing. . . will still be lying 4. B: will be lying A: will be thinking 5. will be staying 6. will be doing .. will be attending school ... (will be) studying 7. is .. will probably be raining 8. will be in Chicago visiting 9. will be at the library working 10. will be living ... will be driving

**Exercise 11. p. 18**

ANSWERS: 1. have been . . . had been. . . will have been 2. get . . . will already have arrived / will have already arrived 3. got . . . had already arrived 4. have been sitting ... had been sitting . . . will have been sitting 5. will have been driving [also possible: will have driven] 6. had been living / had lived ... will have been living / will have lived 7. get. . . will have taken 8. will have been running 9. will have had ... dies 10. will have been

**Exercise 12. p. 19**

ANSWERS: 2. He will shave and shower, and then make a light breakfast. 3. After he eats breakfast tomorrow, he will get ready to go to work. 4. By the time he gets to work tomorrow, he will have drunk three cups of coffee. 5. Between 8:00 and 9:00, Bill will answer his e-mail and (will) plan his day. 6. By 10:00 tomorrow, he will have called his new clients. 7. At 11:00 tomorrow, Bill will be attending a staff meeting. 8. He will go to lunch at noon and have a sandwich and a bowl of soup. 9. After he finishes eating, he will take a short walk in the park before he returns to the office. 10. He will work at his desk until he goes to another meeting in the middle of the afternoon. 11. By the time he leaves the office, he will have attended three meetings. 12. When Bill gets home, his children will be playing in the yard. 13. They will have been playing since 3:00 in the afternoon. 14. As soon as he finishes dinner, he will take the children for a walk to a nearby playground. 15. Afterward, the whole family will sit in the living room and discuss their day. 16. They will watch television for a while, then Bill and his wife will put the kids to bed. 17. By the time Bill goes to bed tomorrow, he will have had a full day and will be ready for sleep.