

Guided Conversation 124

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?

ROLE PLAY

First dialogue: two colleagues at work, talking about a third.

Person A

Person B

What's the matter with Charles today?

.....

.....

He's in a bad temper.

But why? What's happened to him?

.....

.....

I haven't the slightest idea.

Have you asked him what's wrong?

.....

.....

No, I didn't get a chance.

Perhaps he's just feeling under the weather.

.....

.....

I must say he is looking a bit pale.

Maybe he has money problems.

.....

.....

Or he's had a row with his wife.

Here he comes! Let's ask him.

.....

.....

Hi Charles, is anything wrong?

Now I understand - he's just been to the dentist.

.....

Second dialogue: somebody's car won't start; a friend helps.

Person A

Person B

What's wrong with your car?

.....

.....	It won't start.
Do you think it's the battery?
.....	I wish I knew.
Let me give you a push.
.....	Oh, thanks, are you sure?
No problem - the road's downhill.
.....	I'll get in and switch on the ignition.
Let the handbrake off - here we go!

PARAPHRASING

(Students should supply a full sentence every time)

- | | |
|--|---|
| - He's been <u>irritable</u> all morning. | <i>bad-tempered</i> |
| - He <u>gets uncontrollably angry</u> very easily. | <i>loses his temper</i> |
| - On the other hand, his wife is always <u>calm and pleasant</u> . | <i>good-tempered</i> |
| - To reach his phone, he had to <u>extend</u> his hand. | <i>stretch out</i> |
| - These jeans are tight. Do you think they'll <u>expand</u> ? | <i>stretch</i> |
| - I never get tired driving. I can go on for twelve hours <u>continuously</u> . | <i>at a stretch</i> |
| - I know I've got three bottles of whisky, officer,
but I haven't got any cigarettes. Couldn't you
<u>make an exception to the rules</u> ? | <i>stretch a point</i> |
| - She <u>imagined</u> she saw someone at the window. | <i>fancied</i> |
| - I didn't take the job. I don't <u>like the idea of</u>
working at night. | <i>fancy</i> |
| - My puppy has <u>developed a special affection for</u> you. | <i>taken a fancy to</i> |
| - I'm afraid you'll have to wait <u>rather a long time</u> . | <i>quite a time</i> |
| - It was a good meeting. There were <u>rather a lot</u> of people. | <i>quite a few /
quite a number</i> |
| - I was late this morning. My alarm clock didn't <u>ring</u> . | <i>go off</i> |
| - Did you hear that bomb <u>explode</u> last night? | <i>go off</i> |
| - Your party <u>was very successful</u> . | <i>went off with a bang</i> |
| - I can't meet you for dinner tonight. I have to work <u>late</u> . | <i>overtime</i> |
| - Don't <u>eat too much</u> ! | <i>overeat</i> |
| - Don't <u>sleep too long</u> ! | <i>oversleep</i> |
| - Don't <u>use too much of</u> your strength! | <i>overtax</i> |

- I can't give you a cheque. My bank account is already
in deficit.

overdrawn

- You'd better put that milk in the fridge. Otherwise it'll
turn sour.

go off

SNAP QUESTIONS

(The teacher reads the question fast, the student has to respond immediately)

- What day is it today? Tomorrow? Yesterday?

- Who's the President of the United States?

And of Italy?

And of Great Britain? (Prime Minister)

- Does it ever rain in August?

Does it snow?

Is it snowing now?

Is it raining?

Well, what is the weather like?

Is that good or bad?

- Do you like dogs?

And cats?

Which would you prefer to have?

- What kind of a car do you have?

What kind would you like to have?

How much is petrol?

How many litres does your car hold?

- What time do you get up in the morning?

And on Sundays?

What time do you usually go to bed?

What time did you go to bed last night?

Did you watch television last night?

Did you enjoy it?

- How many people are there present today?

How many women?

How many men?

What time does the lesson finish?

What time did it start? How long is it?

Was anybody late?

Was I?

- Am I speaking too fast for you?

Do you think we should do something else now?

EXERCISES

Answer using EITHER or NEITHER

Example: Which can you have in a restaurant, wine or beer?

You can have either.

- Which can you have in a bar, steak or spaghetti?

You can have neither.

- Which can you have in an English pub, wine or beer?

- To go to Sardinia, can you take a boat or a plane?

- If you had a dog and a cat, which could you take into Britain?

- Would you feed a cat meat or fish?

- What do cows eat, meat or fish?

- Do cars use petrol or diesel?

- Do Italian cars run on normal petrol or super?

- Which do you have for dessert, soup or pasta?

- Would you use a pen or a pencil to write with?

- Do you use a knife or a fork for eating soup?

- Can you go to the top of Mount Everest by car or by bus?

- Do women have beards or moustaches?

- Do men wear skirts or blouses?

- Can identical twins be boys or girls?

- Did Adam have a brother, or did he have a sister?

- Should you eat oysters in May or in June?

- Would you drink Barbera wine with fish or with dessert?

AURAL COMPREHENSION

The sweet taste of desire (adapted from a magazine)

The history of chocolate can be traced back to 600 A.D. when the Maya Indians first cultivated the cacao tree in the tropical forests of the Amazon-Orinoco river basin in South America. Beans from the cacao tree, even then a valuable commodity,

were used to make a form of drinking chocolate for ceremonies and rituals such as baptisms, weddings and funerals, or they were used as currency for trade purposes.

The planting of the cacao tree was considered to be so important that the males chosen to perform this task were made to leave their village for several days before planting took place, so that they were kept away from their wives and all female company. On the eve of the planting ceremony, they were allowed to return and, as part of the fertility ritual, they were expected to indulge their passions to the fullest extent. This would seem to be where the belief that chocolate is an aphrodisiac first s

- *Where did the Mayan civilization flourish?* (South America)
- *In what period?*
- *What were cacao beans used for?*
- *Who planted the cacao trees?*
- *What happened to the men several days before planting took place?*

* * *

Curiosities

These odd facts about English may lead to discussion. If students want to take notes, elements of dictation and spelling will also be involved.

- English speakers tend to push words together with the result that "Do you want to...?" sounds like "D'y'wana...?". The Americans are the champions - what sounds like "jeetjet" is actually "Did you eat yet?". If the reply is negative, the next sentence could be "lesskweet" meaning "Let's go (and) eat".
- There are at least eight ways of making words negative with prefixes: a-, anti-, in-, il-, im-, ir-, un-, and non-. But confusion arises because not all words beginning with these prefixes are in fact negative. "Invaluable", for example, means "precious".
- Although "in-" is often used as a negative prefix, the word "inflammable" is not negative since it means "likely to catch fire". To avoid potentially dangerous confusion, two new words have been invented: "flammable" (= will catch fire) and its obvious negative "non-flammable".
- Shakespeare's works contain so many words that are no longer used in modern English that foreigners reading a translation in their own language often have less difficulty in understanding it than native speakers - provided that the translator has done a good job.
- In English, we have a preference for the shorter Anglo-Saxon words rather than the Latin and French terms. As one linguist put it: "We feel more at home getting a hearty welcome, rather than receiving a cordial reception."

EXERCISES

Example:

- a) In twenty-four hours' time (I / relax) ...I'll be relaxing ... on my yacht.
 - b) There's someone at the door.' That (be) the postman.'
 - c) By the time you get back Harry (leave).
 - d) It's only a short trip. I (be) back in an hour.
 - e) What (you/do) this Saturday evening? Would you like to go out?
 - f) By the end of the week we (decide) what to do.
 - g) It (not/be) long before Doctor Smith is here.
 - h) We'll go to the park when you (finish) your tea.
 - i) It's very hot in here. I think I (faint).
 - j) What (you/give) Ann for her birthday? Have you decided yet?
-
- a) According to the latest forecast, the tunnel ____
A will be finished next year.
B will have been finished next year.
C is finishing next year.
 - b) Paula's flight is bound to be late although
A it arrives at 6.00.
B it's due at 6.00.
C it's arriving at six.
 - c) It's no use phoning Bob at the office, he
A will be leaving.
B is leaving.
C will have left.
 - d) Everyone says that this year City
A are going to win the Cup.
B are winning the Cup. C win the Cup.

- e) I don't feel like visiting my relatives this year so
A I won't go. B I'm not going.
C I don't go.
- f) You can borrow this calculator, I
A am not going to need it.
B won't have been needing it.
C am not needing it.
- g) I'm sorry dinner isn't ready yet, but it
A is going to be ready in a minute.
B will have been ready in a minute.
C will be ready in a minute,
- h) Can you send me the results as soon as you
A hear anything?
B are hearing anything?
C will have heard anything?
- i) You can try asking Martin for help but
A it won't do you any good.
B it's not doing you any good.
C it won't be doing you any good,
- j) Don't worry about the mistake you made, nobody
A is noticing.
B will notice.
C will be noticing.

Look at the three options A, B and C for each question. Decide which two are correct.

- a) We've run out of fuel
A What will we do now?
B What do we do now?
C What are we going to do now?
- b) You can't leave early,
A we're having a meeting.
B we're going to have a meeting.
C we will have a meeting.
- c) Oh dear, I've broken the vase
A What will your mother say?
B What is your mother going to say?
C What is your mother saying?
- d) According to the weather forecast,
A it'll rain tomorrow.
B it's raining tomorrow.
C it's going to rain tomorrow.
- e) I'd like to call round and see you
A What will you have done by the morning?
B What'll you be doing in
the morning? C What are you doing in the morning?
- f) I've got nothing to do tomorrow so
A I'll get up late. B I am to get up late. C I'm going to get up late.
- g) It's my eighteenth birthday next month so
A I'm on the point of having a party. B I'm having a party.
C I'll be having a party.
- h) Why don't you come with us?
A It'll be a great trip. B It's going to be a great trip. C It's a great trip,
- i) When you get to the airport
A someone is going to be waiting for you.
B someone is due to wait for you. C someone will be waiting for you.
- j) Shut up, will you!
A I'm getting really angry. B I'm going to get really angry in a minute.
C I'm getting really angry in a minute

Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

- a) I'll be back after a few minutes/in a few minutes.
b) I'm sure that everything will be alright at the end/in the end.
c) Please call me the moment/exactly when you hear any news.

- d) I should be back by the time/at the time the film begins.
- e) I'm sure Fiona will be here before long/after a while.
- f) I can't leave on Tuesday. I won't be ready until then/by then.
- g) By twenty four hours/this time tomorrow I'll be in Bangkok,
- h) Diana will be retiring soon/already.
- i) There will be no official announcements forthwith/from now on.
- j) Bye for now. I'll see you in two weeks' time/two weeks later.

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 _____.

tired	✓ 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.

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*) _____
_____ about you.
5. 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.

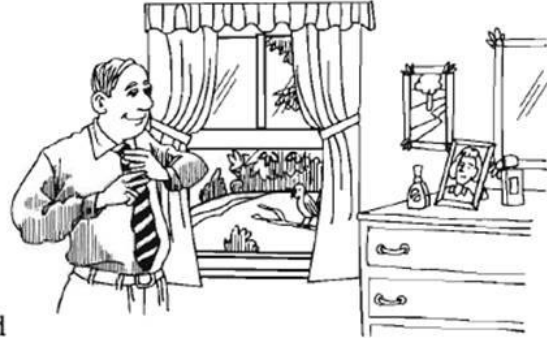
1. Ann and Andy got married on June 1st.
 Today is June 14th. They (*be*) _____ married for two weeks.
 By June 7th, they (*be*) _____ married for one week.
 By June 28th, they (*be*) _____ married for four weeks.
2. This traffic is terrible. We're going to be late. By the time we (*get*) _____ to the airport, Bob's plane (*arrive, already**) _____, and he'll be wondering where we are.
3. The traffic was very heavy. By the time we (*get*) _____ to the airport, Bob's plane (*arrive, already*) _____.
4. 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.
5. 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?
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.

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			
(a) Ann <i>is sick</i> today. Alex <i>is nervous</i> about the exam. Tom <i>is tall and handsome</i> .	<i>Be + an adjective</i> usually expresses a stative meaning, as in the examples in (a). (See Appendix Chart A-3, p. A4, for information about adjectives.)		
(b) Jack doesn't feel well, but he refuses to see a doctor. He <i>is being foolish</i> . (c) Sue <i>is being very quiet</i> today. I wonder if anything is wrong.	Sometimes main verb <i>be + an adjective</i> 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.		
(d) <i>INCORRECT</i> : Mr. Smith <i>is being old</i> . <i>CORRECT</i> : Mr. Smith <i>is old</i> .	In (d): Age does not describe a temporary behavior. <i>Be + old</i> cannot be used in the progressive. Examples of other adjectives that cannot be used with <i>am/is/are being</i> : <i>angry, beautiful, handsome, happy, healthy, hungry, lucky, nervous, sick, tall, thirsty, young</i> .		
ADJECTIVES THAT CAN BE USED WITH <i>AM/IS/ARE BEING</i>			
<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>

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 _____.

tired	✓ 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.

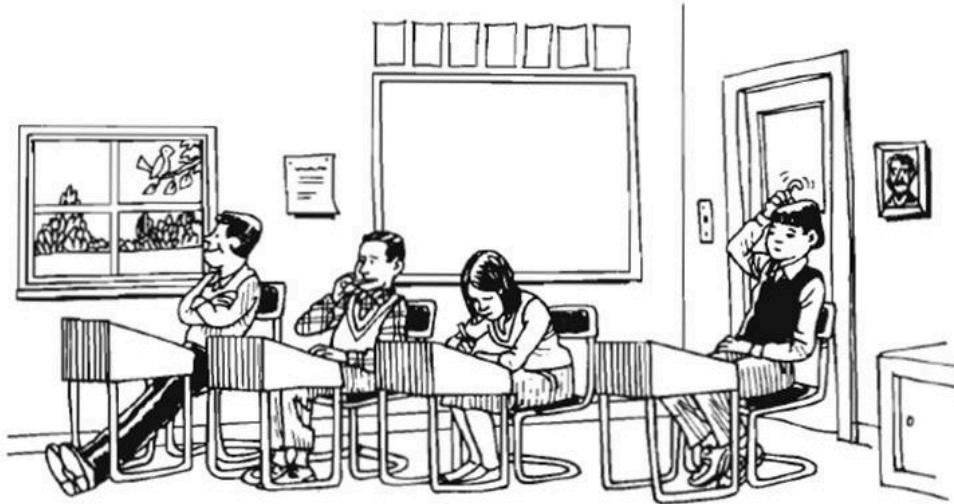
good	noisy
hungry	sick

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*) _____ ?



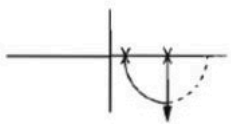
8. I (*want*) _____ to figure out the meaning of this saying: "The pen is mightier than the sword." I (*know*) _____ that "mightier" (*mean*) _____ "more powerful," but what's a "sword"? What ("*sword*," *mean*) _____ ?

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

	<p>(a) I will begin to study at seven. You will come at eight. I will be studying when you come.</p> <p>(b) Right now I am sitting in class. At this same time tomorrow, I will be sitting in class.</p>	<p>The future progressive expresses an activity that will <i>be in progress at a time in the future</i>.</p>
	<p>(c) Don't call me at nine because I won't be home. I am going to be studying at the library.</p>	<p>The progressive form of be going to: be going to + be + -ing</p>
	<p>(d) Don't get impatient. She will be coming soon.</p> <p>(e) Don't get impatient. She will come soon.</p>	<p>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).</p>

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

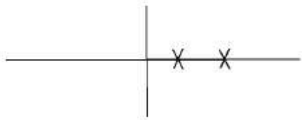
Directions: Use the future progressive or the simple present.

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*) _____
_____ about you.
5. 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

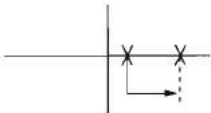
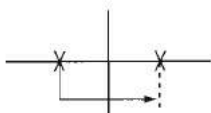


6. Next year at this time, I (*do*) _____ exactly what I am doing now. I (*attend*) _____ school and (*study*) _____ hard next year.
7. Look at those dark clouds. When class (*be*) _____ over, it (*rain, probably*) _____.
8. A: Are you going to be in town next Saturday?
B: No. I (*visit, in Chicago*)* _____ 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 will have graduated.</p> <p>(b) I will have finished 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: by the time 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 will have been sleeping 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 will have taught for 45 years.</p> <p>(e) When Professor Jones retires next month, he will have been teaching 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)

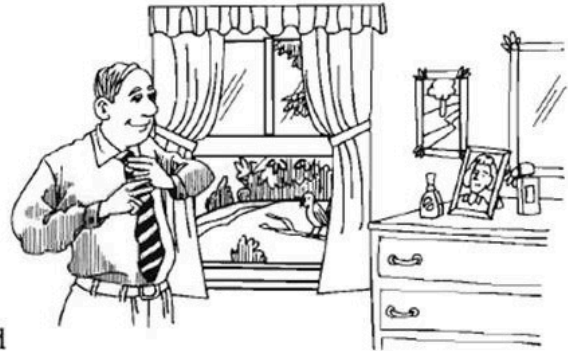
Directions: Use any appropriate tense.

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.
 By June 28th, they (*be*) _____ married for four weeks.
2. 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.
3. The traffic was very heavy. By the time we (*get*) _____ to the airport, Bob's plane (*arrive, already*) _____.
4. 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.
5. 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?
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.
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 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.