**Future perfect and future continuous: Activity 1**

Read Grammar Bank 4A. Then complete the sentences with the future perfect or future continuous forms of the verbs. Use contractions. Listen and check.

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| **Grammar Bank**  **4A** future perfect and future continuous  **future perfect: *will have* + past participle** EXAMPLES The rain **will have stopped** by this afternoon.  Some people think that sea levels **will have risen** by as much as 3 feet in 50 years’ time.  Laura **won’t have arrived** before dinner, so I’ll leave some food on the stove for her.  When **will they have learned** enough English to be able to communicate fluently? FORM   * We use the future perfect (*will have* + past participle) to say something will be finished before a certain time in the future. * This tense is frequently used with the time expressions ***by*** *Saturday / March / 2030,* etc., or ***in*** *two weeks / months,* etc. * *by* + a time expression = at the latest. With *in*, you can say *in six months.* * We form the negative with *won’t have* + past participle, and make questions by inverting the subject and *will / won’t*.   **future continuous: *will be* + verb + *-ing***  EXAMPLES **1** Don’t call between 7:00 and 8:30, as we**’ll be having** dinner then.         Good luck with your test tomorrow. I**’ll be thinking** of you.     **Will** you **be waiting** for me when I get off the train?     This time tomorrow, I**’ll be sitting** on a beach, **watching** the sunset.  **2** You don’t need to get up early. We **won’t be leaving** until about 9:30.     I**’ll be going** to the supermarket later. Do you want anything? FORM **1** We use the future continuous (*will be* + verb + *-ing*) to say that an action will be in progress at a certain time in the future.     Compare:     *Come at around 7:30.* ***We’ll have****dinner at 8:00*. (= we will start dinner at 8:00)     and     *Don’t call between 7:00 and 8:00, because****we’ll be having*** *dinner*. (= at 8:00 we will already have started having dinner)   * We form the negative with *won’t be* + verb + *-ing* and make questions by inverting the subject and *will / won’t*.   **2** We sometimes use the future continuous, like the present continuous, to talk about things which are already planned or decided. |

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| 1.  Sonia is usually at the gym between 6:30 and 7:30.  There’s no point calling Sonia now. It’s 7:00 and she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the gym. (work out)  2.  The flight to Miami takes off at 9:00 and lands at 10:30. At 10:00, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Miami. (fly)  3.  I usually save $200 a month.  By the end of the year, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ $2,400. (save)  4.  Rebecca leaves at 6:30. It takes her an hour to get to work.  At 7:00 tomorrow, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work. (drive)  5.  The meeting starts at 2:00 and finishes at 3:30.  Don’t call me at 2:30, because we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a meeting. (have)  6.  Sam is paying for his car. The last payment is in May.  By June, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for his car. (pay)  7.  Their last test is on May 31st.  By the end of May, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their tests. (finish)  8.  She writes a chapter of her novel a week. This week she’s on chapter five. By the end of this week, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ five chapters. (write) |  |

**Future perfect and future continuous: Activity 2**

Read Grammar Bank 4B. Then complete the conversation with the future perfect or future continuous form of the verbs. Use contractions where possible. Listen and check.

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| **Grammar Bank**  **4A**future perfect and future continuous  **future perfect: *will have* + past participle** EXAMPLES The rain **will have stopped** by this afternoon.  Some people think that sea levels **will have risen** by as much as 3 feet in 50 years’ time.  Laura **won’t have arrived** before dinner, so I’ll leave some food on the stove for her.  When **will they have learned** enough English to be able to communicate fluently? FORM   * We use the future perfect (*will have* + past participle) to say something will be finished before a certain time in the future. * This tense is frequently used with the time expressions ***by*** *Saturday / March / 2030,* etc., or ***in****two weeks / months,* etc. * *by* + a time expression = at the latest. With *in*, you can say *in six months.* * We form the negative with *won’t have* + past participle, and make questions by inverting the subject and *will / won’t*.   **future continuous: *will be* + verb + *-ing***  EXAMPLES **1** Don’t call between 7:00 and 8:30, because we**’ll be having** dinner then.         Good luck with your test tomorrow. I**’ll be thinking** of you.     **Will** you **be waiting** for me when I get off the train?     This time tomorrow, I**’ll be sitting** on a beach, **watching** the sunset.  **2** You don’t need to get up early. We **won’t be leaving** until about 9:30.     I**’ll be going** to the supermarket later. Do you want anything? FORM **1** We use the future continuous (*will be* + verb + *-ing*) to say that an action will be in progress at a certain time in the future.     Compare:     *Come at around 7:30.****We’ll have****dinner at 8:00*. (= we will start dinner at 8:00)     and     *Don’t call between 7:00 and 8:00, as****we’ll be having****dinner*. (= at 8:00 we will already have started having dinner)   * We form the negative with *won’t be* + verb +*-ing* and make questions by inverting the subject and *will / won’t*.   **2** We sometimes use the future continuous, like the present continuous, to talk about things which are already planned or decided. |

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| **A**  Well, it looks as if the weather will be very different in the future if climate change continues. **B**  What do you mean? **A**  Well, they say we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) much higher temperatures here in New York, as high as 96 degrees! And remember, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not lie) on the beach – we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (work) in 96 degrees, which is very different. And islands like Puerto Rico \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (disappear) by the end of this century because of the rise in the sea level. They say the number of storms and tsunamis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (double) by 2050, too, so even more people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (move) to the cities by then, looking for work. Big cities \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (grow) even larger by then. Can you imagine the traffic? **B**  I don’t think there'll be a problem with the traffic. Gas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (run out) completely by then anyway, so nobody will have a car. Someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (invent) a new method of transportation, so we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) around in flying taxis or something. |  |

**Weather: Activity 1**

Match the phrases in the correct category. Then listen and check.

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| --- | --- |
| It's humid. It's damp. It's warm. It's chilly.  It's pleasant and mild. It's cool. It's boiling.  It's scorching. There are showers. It's drizzling.  It's below zero. It's freezing. It's pouring. |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **It's cold.** | **It's hot.** | **It's raining / wet.** |
|  |  |  |

**Weather:**

Match the words and definitions. Then listen and check.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| drought blizzard hurricane monsoon thunder  lightning hail heatwave flood |  |

1.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*noun*) a period of unusually hot weather

2.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*noun*) a long, usually hot, dry period when there is little or no rain

3.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*noun* and *verb*) small balls of ice that fall like rain

4.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*noun*) a flash of very bright light in the sky caused by electricity

5.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*noun* and *verb*) the loud noise that you hear during a storm

6.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*noun*) a snow storm with very strong winds

7.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*verb* and *noun*) when everything becomes covered with water

8.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*noun*) a violent storm with very strong winds (also *cyclone*, *tornado*, *typhoon*)

9.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*noun*) the season when it rains a lot in southern Asia

**Weather: Activity 3**

Complete the weather forecast with the adjectives in the box. Then listen and check.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| heavy thick strong changeable icy  bright settled sunny clear |  |

In the western part of New York, it will be very cold, with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ winds and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rain. There will also be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fog in the hills and valleys, though it should clear by midday. Driving will be dangerous because the roads will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . However, the Hudson Valley and the Tri-state area will have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skies and it will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and sunny, though the temperature will still be low. Over the next few days the weather will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , with some showers, but occasional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ periods. It should become more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the weekend.

**Vowel sounds**

Listen and write the missing weather words in each group. Then listen again and repeat.

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| --- | --- |
| 1.  **ow**l  /aʊ/   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| 2.  ph**o**ne  /oʊ/   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| 3.  b**oo**t  /u/   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| 4.  **u**p  /ʌ/   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| 5.  **e**gg  /ɛ/   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| 6.  tr**ee**  /i/   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| 7.  h**or**se  /ɔr/   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| 8.  f**i**sh  /ɪ/   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| 9.  b**i**ke  /aɪ/   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| 10.  **ea**r  /ɪr/   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

**Extreme weather: Activity 1**

Listen to a news report about paraglider Ewa Wisnierska. Choose the correct answers.



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| --- | --- |
| * 1. The incident took place in \_\_\_\_\_\_.   + South America   + Australia   + Germany   1. Exa expereinced temperatures of \_\_\_\_\_\_.   + minus 15 degrees Fahrenheit   + minus 58 degrees Fahrenheit   + 50 degrees Fahrenheit   1. Ewa spent \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital.   + a week   + an hour   + a day |  |

**Extreme weather: Activity 2**

Listen to the news report again. Choose *﻿true*﻿or *﻿false.*You can read the audio script to help you.

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| And our next story takes us to Australia, where an extreme sports enthusiast had a lucky escape today. Thirty-five-year old Ewa Wisnierska from Germany was preparing for the World Paragliding Championships when she saw a massive thunderstorm coming toward her. The storm appeared out of nowhere while she was paragliding over Manilla, in New South Wales, Australia. She tried to avoid it, but, because paragliders have no engine, she could not go fast enough to get away from it. When the storm caught up with her, it lifted her up into the air. She told an Australian radio station that the strong winds blew her up in the air “like a leaf from a tree.”  The storm took just under 15 minutes to carry the paraglider from a height of 2,460 feet to an estimated height of 6 miles. During the ascent, the temperature dropped to around minus 58 degrees Fahrenheit and Ms. Wisnierska witnessed hailstones the size of oranges. Here’s how Ewa describes her experience: “I was shaking all the time. The last thing I remember it was dark. I could hear lightning all around me.” She was sucked up so high that eventually she lost consciousness, but her paraglider continued flying. The whole ordeal was recorded by the GPS system and radio that was attached to her equipment.  Luckily for Ms. Wisnierska, she was only unconscious for about half an hour. When she came to, she had descended to around 4 miles and she was covered in ice. She managed to take control of her paraglider and succeeded in descending by herself. She told reporters later that she felt like an astronaut as she was returning to the ground. “I could see the Earth coming, like Apollo 13.” She eventually landed about 200 feet from the site where she had taken off. She had ice in her flying suit and frostbite on her face from the extremely low temperatures she had experienced. As soon as she reached the ground, she was taken to the hospital for observation, but she was released an hour later.  The competition organizers stressed how lucky Ms. Wisnierska had been to regain consciousness while she was up in the air. The body of another Chinese paraglider was found later in the day, about 260 feet from where he had taken off. Forty-two-year-old He Zhongpin from China had been caught up in the same storm as the German woman, but he had not survived the ordeal. Apparently, he had died from extreme cold and a lack of oxygen. |  |

* 1. Ewa Wisnierska couldn't avoid the problem because her paraglider did not have an engine.
  + True
  + False
  1. The storm lifted her 15 miles into the air.
  + True
  + False
  1. She could hear rain all around her.
  + True
  + False
  1. She was unconscious for about a half hour.
  + True
  + False
  1. She landed far away from the place she took off.
  + True
  + False
  1. The other paraglider was from Canada.
  + True
  + False
  1. The other paraglider did not survive the same storm as the Ewa.
  + True
  + False