

SMART JUNIORS 1

Leisure 2.0: The Future of Leisure Activities

Lesson 17 Grammar Station (1)



GRAMMAR LEAD-IN

- Use three words to complete the following sentences.

Leisure activities in the future **will be**:

?

?

?



As a result, I think people **are going to** ... in the future.

?

?

?



Future Tense-1

We can use **“will”** to talk about the future.

■ We use **“will” + verb** to...

- show **the speaker decides something** while speaking:

e.g. I **will** go fishing tomorrow.

(I decided to do it.)



Have a try!

1. I think I _____ my grandma next week.

_____ you _____ your grandma next week?

- say **what we know or believe** about the future:

e.g. Leisure activities **will be**

more fun in the future.

(I believe this.)



2. The weather tomorrow _____ sunny.

The weather tomorrow _____ not _____ rainy.

Future Tense-2

We can also use "be + going to" to talk about the future.

■ We use be + "going to" to...

- express something that is **certain to happen in the future**:

e.g. Look, the plane **is going to** land.



Have a try!

1. Look, that leaf _____ fall.

_____ that leaf _____ fall?

- to talk about **plans**:

e.g. We **are going to** have a picnic on the weekend.



2. They _____ have a party tonight.

They _____ not _____ have a party tonight.

Future Tense-3

We also use the “**present continuous**” and the “**present simple**” to talk about the future.

- We use the **present continuous**:



to express **future appointments** that have been planned or arranged in advance:

e.g. I'm **meeting** some friends at 2:00 p.m.

e.g. The Stevens **are visiting** us tonight.

- We use the **present simple**:



for **timetables** (trains, planes, movies, etc.):

e.g. My flight **leaves** Rome at 11 pm.



Have a try!

1. We're meeting each other at the park tonight.

Where _____ we _____ each other tonight?

2. The movie _____ at nine o'clock.

My train _____ at six thirty in the morning.

Ella is talking with Helen about her picnic plan this Sunday.

Check the two expressions and match them to the correct explanation.



- 1 “I **will** have a picnic with my family this Sunday.”
 - 2 “I **am going to** have a picnic with my family this Sunday.”
-
- A She already had a plan and talked about it with her friend.
 - B She made a decision at the moment of speaking.

**You're going to watch a horse race.
Match the situations to the correct sentences.**



- 1** Before the race, you strongly believe that the white horse will win. You could say...
- 2** During the race, the white horse will win the race in the near future. You could say...
- 3** In the last few seconds, the white horse will win the race very soon. You could say...

- A** The white horse is winning.
- B** The white horse is going to win.
- C** The white horse will win.

**You're waiting for a train on the platform.
What will you say when...**

- 1 a person asks you what time your train will leave.

My train... _____.

- 2 your train will get into the platform very soon and you must go.

Sorry, my train... _____.





Fill in the blanks with **will**, **be going to**, or **be doing**.

In the future, 3D hologram games _____
_____ (become) more
popular. Game developers _____
_____ (create) new and exciting
experiences and people _____
_____ (spend) more time in virtual reality
than in the real world. The new era _____
_____ (come).



Future Tense-1

■ We use **"will" + verb** to...

- show **the speaker decides something** while speaking:

e.g. I **will** go fishing tomorrow.
(I decided to do it.)



- say **what we know or believe** about the future:

e.g. Leisure activities **will be** more fun in the future.
(I believe this.)



Future Tense-2

■ We use **be + "going to"** to...

- express something that is **certain to happen in the future**:

e.g. Look, the plane **is going to** land.



- to talk about **plans**:

e.g. We **are going to** have a picnic on the weekend.



Future Tense-3

■ We use the **present continuous**:



to express **future appointments** that have been planned or arranged in advance:

e.g. I'm **meeting** some friends at 2:00 p.m.
e.g. The Stevens **are visiting** us tonight.

■ We use the **present simple**:



for **timetables** (trains, planes, movies, etc.):

e.g. My flight **leaves** Rome at 11 pm.



WHAT'S

NEXT...

In the next lesson, we're going to go over some more grammar points on Comparative & Superlative Adverbs."
See you next time!