

Future Simple

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- Время **Future Simple** ссылается на действие, которое совершится в неопределенном или отдаленном будущем. Простое будущее время обычно используется с обстоятельствами: tomorrow (завтра), next year (в следующем году), in five years (через пять лет), in 2035 (в 2035 году) и т.п.

Образование Future Simple

Утвердительные предложения:

I shall/will go (I`ll go);
He will go (He`ll go);
She will go (She`ll go);
It will go (It`ll go);
We shall/will go (We`ll go);
You will go (You`ll go);
They will go (They`ll go);

Отрицательная форма

I shall/will not go (I`ll not go, I shan`t/won`t go);

He will not go (He`ll not go, He won`t go);

She will not go (She`ll not go, She won`t go);

It will not go (It`ll not go, It won`t go);

We shall/will not go (We`ll not go, We shan`t/won`t go);

You will not go (You`ll not go, You won`t go);

They will not go (They`ll not go, They won`t go);

Пример:

He won`t get the job = Он не получит работу.

Вопросительная форма

Shall/will I go?

Will he go?

Will she go?

Will it go?

Shall/will we go?

Will you go?

Will they go?

Примеры:

Will that satisfy you? = Это удовлетворит (убедит) вас?

Shall/will I see you tomorrow? = Я увижу вас завтра?

Употребление:

- Указание на простое действие в будущем:

- We'll **return** in 4 hours.
Мы вернемся через 4 часа.

It **will not be** easy to convince him.
Его будет нелегко убедить.

- Регулярные, повторяющиеся действия в будущем:

- I promise I'll **visit** you every day.
Обещаю, что буду навещать тебя каждый день.

- При перечислении последовательности действий в будущем:

- I cannot wait for my vacation. I **shall go** to the river, **swim** and **fish** every day.
Не могу дождаться своего отпуска. Буду каждый день ходить к речке, купаться и ловить рыбу.

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- **Future Simple** употребляется, когда решение что-то сделать принимается прямо в момент разговора, т.е. не было запланировано (иначе оборот **to be going to** или **Present Continuous**):
 - "Did you phone Ann?" "No, I forgot. I'll do it now." = “ Ты позвонил Анне?” “Нет, забыл. Я сделаю это сейчас”.
 - I'm too tired to walk home. I think I'll get a taxi = Я слишком устал, чтоб идти домой пешком. Скорее всего поймаю такси.

Также **Future Simple** часто употребляется в следующих ситуациях:

- когда предлагаем что-либо сделать:

That bag looks heavy. I'll help you with it = Эта сумка выглядит тяжелой. Я помогу тебе.

"I need some money." "Don't worry. I'll lend you some."

"Мне нужны деньги." "Не беспокойся. Я одолжу тебе немного."

- когда соглашаемся или отказываемся что-нибудь делать:

"You remember that book I lent you? Can I have it back?" "Of course. I'll bring it back this afternoon."

"Помнишь книгу, которую я тебе одалживал? Я могу получить ее обратно?"

"Конечно. Я принесу ее после обеда."

- когда обещаем сделать что-нибудь:

Thank you for lending me the money. I'll pay you back on Friday

Спасибо за то, что занял мне денег. Я верну их тебе в пятницу.

I won't tell Tom what you said. I promise = Я не передам Тому, что ты сказал. Я обещаю.

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- Мы часто говорим о будущем, но не имеем в виду какие-то планы или намерения. В таких случаях используем **Future Simple**:
 - When will you know your examination results? = Когда ты узнаешь о результатах экзамена?



Future Simple НЕ употребляется в придаточных предложениях условия или времени. В этих случаях употребляется Present Simple, но переводится будущим временем:
When I come to the country I shall go to the river = Когда я приеду в деревню, я пойду к реке.

Shall / will

- Для образования **всех типов предложений** в Будущем Простом Времени используются вспомогательные глаголы **shall** или **will**. Формально **shall** употребляется с первым лицом единственного (I) и множественного (we) числа. Но в современной разговорной речи встречается практически только **will**.

Shall

- просьба о разрешении, указании
- Shall I see you tomorrow? = Увидимся завтра?
- Приглашение
- Shall we dance? = Потанцуем?
- В более старых текстах встречается значение обещания, предупреждения или угрозы:
- You **shall** never be alone again.
Ты больше никогда не останешься одна.

You are too arrogant and one day you **shall** regret it.
Ты слишком высокомерен и однажды за это заплатишься.

Will

- Для выражения намерения или обещания:

- Don't worry, I **will** be back by 11 o'clock.
Не волнуйся, я вернусь к 11.
- Настояние на чем-либо (как правило, в таком случае используются полные формы английских глаголов, выделенные интонацией):
- You **will** go to school even if I have to carry you there.
Тебе придется пойти в школу, даже если мне придется тащить тебя силой.
- В приказах:
- **Will** you two keep quiet?
Потише вы двое!
- Регулярное действие, часто с отрицательной оценкой:
- No wonder that car has hit you, you **will** cross the street in any place you want.
Неудивительно, что та машина тебя сбила — ты вечно переходишь улицу, где тебе заблагорассудится.

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- I _____ (to be) at home. I _____ (to invite) my friend Nina to come home. We _____ (play). She _____ (be) Big Grey Angry Wolf and I _____ (be) Little Red Riding Hood. And who _____ (be) Granny, who lives in the forest. I think we _____ (invite) Kate to come and play with, us too.
 - Упражнение. Раскройте скобки, используя Future Progressive.
 - Tomorrow John _____ (to get up) at seven. Then he _____ (to go) to school. He _____ (to have) dinner at one. He _____ (to come home) at three. Then he _____ (to play) in the yard. After that he _____ (to do) his homework.

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- I like to go to school. I have many good friends there. But I like Sundays more. Soon it _____ (1 be) Sunday, and all our family _____ (2 be) at home. I _____ (3 get up) at 9 o'clock, and then I _____ (4 do) my morning exercises and have breakfast together with my parents. After breakfast I _____ (5 help) my mother in the kitchen and my father _____ (6 go) shopping. Then we (7 go) for a walk in the park or to the cinema.
 - After dinner my friends _____ (8 come) to me, and we _____ (9 play) together at home or in the yard. In the evening my mother _____ (10 knit), my father _____ (11 watch) a concert on TV and I _____ (12 listen) to music or read a book. I know that I _____ (13 have) a lot of fun next Sunday.

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- Will all the family be at home on Sunday?
 - When will the boy get up?
 - What will he do in the morning?
 - What will he do after breakfast?
 - Who will come after dinner?
 - What will they do at home or in the yard?
 - What will they do in the evening?
 - The boy will have a lot of fun next Sunday, won't he?

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- 1. He will buy tickets tomorrow.
 - When _____?
 - 2. Mike will go to the railway station in the afternoon.
 - Who _____?
 - 3. Sally will go to the airport on Monday.
 - How _____?
 - 4. I think the ticket will cost 100 pounds.
 - How much _____?

- 1. I (to do) morning exercises.
 - 2. He (to work) at a factory.
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3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
 4. We (to work) part-time.
 5. They (to drink) tea every day.
 6. Mike (to be) a student.
 7. Helen (to have) a car.
 8. You (to be) a good friend.
 9. You (to be) good friends.
 10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

- 1. Alice (to have) a sister.
- 2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
- 3. Ann (to be) a student.
- 4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
- 5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
- 6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
- 7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
- 8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
- 9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
- 10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
- 11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
- 12. She (to speak) English well.
- 13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
- 14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
- 15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

- 1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
- 2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
- 3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.

- 4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
- 5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
- 6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
- 7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
- 8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
- 9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
- 10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

- 1. I ___ (help) you with your essay.
 - 2. She ___ (be) here very late.
 - 3. They ___ (come) at 9 o'clock.
 - 4. You ___ (call) me tomorrow.
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- 5. I ___ (use) the money effectively.
 - 6. They ___ (return) as soon as possible.
 - 7. It ___ (snow) tomorrow.
 - 8. It ___ (be) very hot this summer.
 - 9. Dmitriy ___ (pay) for it.
 - 10. Vera ___ (win) this game.
 - 11. Maybe she ___ (stay) at home.
 - 12. They ___ (bake) some pies.
 - 13. I ___ (take) you with me next week.
 - 14. Alexander ___ (stay) at home tonight.

- —Mary called you last night. — Ok. I (to call back) in a minute.
 - They (to go) on a picnic tomorrow? — I do not think so.
 - The weather (not/to get) better.
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- His parents believe that she (to become) an artist one day.
 - —I (to buy) that dress, — she said to the shop assistant.
 - Monica (to be) 5 years old next month.
 - What you (to get) for her birthday? I really have no ideas.
 - I (to protect) you from anything, my dear baby.
 - I am not confident in my knowledge. I think I (not/to pass) the test. It scares me. After breakfast I (to set off) to the school. It is one day before the exam.

- You (to lend) me some money, please?
- I (to go) to the meeting tomorrow, so we cannot go to the restaurant.
- That is a great plan. I think I (to join) you in this competition.
- ~~—Did you call her? — No, I forgot. But I (to do) it now.~~
- Don't make so much noise. You (to wake up) everybody.
- —I have lost a very important document. — Don't worry. You (to find) it. I (to help) you.
- —Would you mind me taking you to the airport? — No, thanks. Mother (to drive) me there.
- —You (to wash) the clothes? — Sorry, I am busy now. I (to do) it later.
- —What are your plans? — Well, I (to come back) home, my sister (to get) dressed and we (to set off) for the journey.
- When you (to pay) the rent? It is due time! —You (to water) the plants? —Yes, of course. I (to help) you with it.

Family Relationships

- How could you describe the word "family"? First of all "family" means a close unit of parents and their children living together. But we shouldn't forget that it is a most complex system of relationships. Family relationships are rarely as easy as we would like, and very often we have to work hard at keeping them peaceful.
- When do people usually start a family? This question doesn't have a definite answer. In the 18th, 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century people used to get married at the age of 18 or even 16. If a girl about 23 or more wasn't married, she was said to be an old maid or a spinster. That might have turned out a real tragedy for her family which usually brought up more than three children, because in some cases a successful marriage was the only chance to provide a good life for the daughter and to help her family. Despite the fact that the girl was so young, she was already able to keep the house, take care of her husband and raise children. To feel the time, its culture and customs I advise you to read a wonderful novel or see a breathtaking film "Pride and Prejudice". Though the story takes place at the turn of the 19th century, it retains fascination for modern readers, revealing some problems which may be urgent in the 21st century.
- But life's changing as well as people's style of life. Nowadays we have got much more freedom in questions concerning family. It is natural to get married at the age of 20 up to 30; however, some people prefer to make a career first and only after that start a family when they are already in their forties. Moreover, there are many cases when people prefer to live together without being married. There are some reasons for this phenomenon. Firstly, it is difficult to juggle a family life with studies at school or university. But without good education it is practically impossible to find a suitable well-paid steady job. It's a must to get a higher education, but by this moment you are already 22—24 years old. After that you seek for a well-paid job to live independently, which takes about 3—5 years. Now you see why people in the 21st century do not hurry to get married.

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- There is also another difference between old and modern families. Nowadays it is very unusual to find three generations living under one roof as they used to do in the past. Relatives, as a rule, live separately and don't often meet one another. This fact sharply hurts an older generation. Our parents and grandparents usually suffer from lack of attention and respect from their children and grandchildren, although they try not to show it. They really don't need much, just a telephone call or a visit once a week will make them happy.
 - There are two basic types of families. A nuclear family — a typical family consisting of parents and children. A single-parent family consists of one parent and children. Nowadays there are very few people who have never divorced. Today the highest divorce rate in the world has the Maldives Republic. The United States of America take the third place. Russia is at the ninth place. What are the reasons of great numbers of divorce? Let us name some of the most common and serious ones.

- • ***Occurrence of adultery once or throughout the marriage.*** The unfaithful attitude towards a spouse destroys the relationship and leads to a final separation.
- • ***Communication breakdown.*** After some time of living under one roof spouses find out that they are absolutely incompatible. Constant clashes, brawls and squabbles cause serious problems. The differences grow as a snowball and can't be already settled by kisses or hugs.
- • ***Physical, psychological or emotional abuses.*** When a person taunts, humiliates, hits the children or his spouse, it can't but end with a divorce.
- • ***Financial problems.*** It sounds lamentably, but sometimes love alone can't guarantee well-being, whereas money can solve many of your problems. So when a couple lacks it, their relations become more and more complicated, their priorities change and the relationships end.
- • ***Boredom.*** A lot of couples get bored of each other after 7 or more years of marriage. Boredom may become the reason of constant quarrels and adultery which inevitably leads to a divorce.
- However, it goes without saying, in most cases married couples succeed in solving all the problems and keep living in peace and happiness.