

LESSON

2

The Present Continuous The Future

Frank Shearer, 99, waterskis.
He was a championship polo
player until he was 70.



GENERATIONS



Youth is wasted on the young.

—Oscar Wilde



Second Careers



CD 1
TR 10

Read the following article. Pay special attention to the words in bold.

Judy Perlman, of Chicago, **is starting** a new career—making dolls. She sells most of them before Christmas, at holiday fairs all over Illinois. “**I’m having** more fun than ever before. **I’m traveling** in my new job and **meeting** new people. Right now **I’m preparing** for my next show. **I’m not earning** a lot of money, but I don’t care.” Why isn’t she worried about making money? Perlman is a retired teacher, and she’s **getting** a pension.¹

Many older people **are starting** new careers in their retirement. Americans **are living** longer than ever before. The average life expectancy in the United States is seventy-six years for men and eighty-one years for women. Most people retire in their midsixties. That means that retired people can have many years ahead of them. Some people are content just relaxing. But many seniors² **are getting** involved in interesting hobbies or second careers. If they **are getting** a pension or **living** off savings from their work years, many can afford to find rewarding work without worrying about money. “**I’m enjoying** every minute of my new career. I think this is the best time of my life,” says Perlman.

Some senior citizens decide not to retire at all. Frank Babbit of Newark is a carpenter, and he’s still **working**. He has his own business and works fifty hours a week. And he’s almost eighty-eight years old.

Today healthy retirees **are exploring** many options, from relaxing to starting a new business or making a hobby into a new career. How do you see yourself as a retiree?

¹ *pension*: a regular payment made by a business or government to a retired employee

² *senior*: an older person; this usually refers to people over 65.

COMPREHENSION CHECK Based on the reading, tell if the statement is true (T) or false (F).

1. Judy Perlman is working as a teacher.
2. People are living longer these days.
3. Some people earn money from a job and get a pension at the same time.

2.1 Present Continuous³—Form

For the present continuous, we use a form of *be* (*is, am, are*) + verb + *-ing*.⁴

Subject	Be (am, is, are)	Verb + -ing	
I	am	working	hard.
Judy	is	making	dolls.
She	is	getting	a pension.
Some seniors	are	starting	second careers.
You	are	exploring	possibilities.

Language Notes:

1. We can make a contraction with the subject pronoun and a form of *be*. Most nouns can also contract with *is*.⁵
I'm having fun. **We're** learning new things.
Judy's making dolls. **Frank's** working as a carpenter.
2. To form the negative, we put *not* after *am/is/are*. In many cases, we can make a negative contraction in two ways:
She is not working. = **She isn't** working. = **She's not** working.
You are not relaxing. = **You aren't** relaxing. = **You're not** relaxing.
3. For *I am not*, there is only one contraction:
I am not traveling. = **I'm not** traveling.
4. We do not repeat the *be* verb after *and* or *or*.
Some people **are working** and **getting** a pension.
5. We can put an adverb between *be* and the verb + *-ing*.
He's **still** working.

³ Some grammar books refer to the present continuous as the present progressive.

⁴ For a review of the spelling of the *-ing* form of the verb, see Appendix A.

⁵ See Lesson 1, page 5 for exceptions.

EXERCISE 1 Fill in the blanks with the words you hear to complete the conversation between a 59-year-old man (A) and the manager of a retirement home (B).

- A:** I 'm thinking _{1.} _____ about moving into this retirement village. Can you give me some information?
- B:** Sure. This is a village for people over 55 years old.
- A:** _____ _{2.} now. I'm retired. _____ _{3.} for activities to keep me busy.
- B:** Most of the people here are very active. Let me give you a tour. This is our fitness center.
- A:** What _____ _{4.} those people _____ _{5.} ?
- B:** _____ _{6.} yoga. It's very popular here. And here's our pool. As you can see, some people _____ _{7.} .
- A:** What about those people in the pool? _____ _{8.} .
- B:** _____ _{9.} a water aerobics class. Now let's go to the computer center. That's Nicole. She's the teacher. _____ _{10.} a photo-editing course. _____ _{11.} Marge make a photo album for her grandchildren. And Bob and Cindy over there travel all over the world. _____ _{12.} together a Web page with their vacation pictures. Let me show you our game room. As you can see, some people _____ _{13.} chess.
- A:** What about those women? What game _____ _{14.} ?
- B:** That's called MahJongg. It's especially popular among the women.
- A:** I'm a widower. Maybe I can meet a woman here.
- B:** That's possible. We have a singles group that meets once a week. In fact, _____ _{15.} right now. I can introduce you to Mary Dodge. _____ _{16.} over there. _____ _{17.} a red T-shirt. She can give you more information.

EXERCISE 2 Fill in the blanks with the present continuous form of the verb given. Use the correct spelling. Make contractions wherever possible.

- Jack 's visiting _{visit} _____ a retirement village.
- He _____ _{take} _____ a tour.
- He _____ _{look} _____ at the different activities.

4. The manager of the village _____ him information.
give
5. Some people _____ .
relax
6. Some people _____ the exercise equipment.
use
7. One man _____ weights.
lift
8. Some people in the pool _____ .
not/swim
9. Nicole _____ a class. She _____ a class.
not/take teach
10. Some people _____ anything.
not/do

2.2 The Present Continuous—Use

Examples	Explanation
Some people are doing yoga over there. Those women are playing a game.	We use the present continuous to describe an action in progress at this moment.
Mary is standing over there. She's wearing a red T-shirt.	We use the present continuous to describe a state or condition that we can observe now, using the following verbs: <i>sit, stand, wear, and sleep</i> .
Judy is meeting new people. She is getting her pension and earning money from her new job.	We use the present continuous to show a long-term action that is in progress. It may not be happening at this exact moment.
More and more retired Americans are starting a second career. People are living longer.	We use the present continuous to describe a trend. A trend is a behavior that many people in society are doing at this time. It describes a change in behavior from an earlier time.

EXERCISE 3 Fill in the blanks with the present continuous form of one of the verbs from the box.

retire	return	work✓	discover	start	volunteer	live	spend
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1. More and more older people are working at second careers these days.
2. Many people _____ at a younger age.
3. They _____ time doing interesting things.
4. Some people _____ new careers.
5. Other people _____. They are helping others without pay.
6. People _____ longer and healthier lives.
7. Some people _____ new talents and abilities.
8. Some older women _____ to work after raising a family.

EXERCISE 4 Are these things happening at this point in time in the United States, in the world, or in another country you know about? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

1. People are living healthier lives.
2. People are living longer.
3. The world is becoming a safer place.
4. Medical science is advancing quickly.
5. A lot of people are losing their jobs.
6. People are working harder than before.
7. People are doing more and enjoying less.
8. Kids are growing up faster than before.

2.3 Questions with the Present Continuous

Compare statements, *yes/no* questions, short answers, and *wh-* questions.

Statement	Yes/No Question and Short Answer	Wh- Question
You are working as a carpenter.	Are you working full time? Yes, I am .	How many hours are you working ?
They are doing an exercise.	Are they doing yoga? No, they're not.	What kind of exercise are they doing ?
Judy isn't earning a lot of money.	Is she earning enough money? Yes, she is.	Why isn't Judy earning a lot of money?

Language Notes:

1. We sometimes leave a preposition at the end of a question.
What kind of career is he thinking **about**?
2. When the question is "What . . . doing?" we usually answer with a different verb.
What are they **doing**? They're **taking** an aerobics class.

EXERCISE 5 Use the words given to make a *yes/no* question. Fill in the second blank to complete the short answer.

1. those/men play

A: Are those men playing checkers?

B: No, they aren't. They're playing chess.

2. you/consider

A: _____ this retirement home?

B: Yes, I _____. I'm considering it now that my wife is gone.

3. Marge/design

A: _____ a website?

B: Yes, she _____. She's designing a website with pictures of her vacations.

4. Marge/take

A: _____ pictures now?

B: No, she _____. She's putting her pictures on her website.

5. your wife/do

A: _____ something now?

B: No, _____. She's just relaxing.

6. Betty and Charles/take

A: _____ art classes?

B: Yes, they _____. They love art.

7. I/ask

A: _____ too many questions?

B: No, _____. You can ask as many questions as you want.

8. you/write

A: _____ down this information?

B: No, _____. I can check your website later.

EXERCISE 6 Read each statement. Then write a question using the word(s) given.

1. Some retirees are discovering new interests. (*how*)

How are they discovering new interests?

2. Judy is having more fun. (*why*)

3. Jack is taking piano lessons. (*where*)

4. I'm starting a new career. (*what kind of career*)

5. Some seniors are studying new things. (*what*)

6. My father is thinking about retirement. (*why*)

7. Those women are playing a game. (*what game*)

8. We're not planning to retire. (*why*)

9. People are living longer nowadays. (*why*)

10. I'm doing interesting things. (*what kinds of things*)

11. My father isn't working now. (*why*)

EXERCISE 7 Fill in the blanks with the present continuous to complete the conversation between two neighbors. Use contractions wherever possible.

A: What are you doing, Jack?
1. you/do

B: I _____ at some brochures.
2. look

A: What kind of brochures _____?
3. you/look at

B: They're from a retirement village.

A: _____ about moving?
4. you/think

B: Yes, I am.

A: Why?

B: Now that Rose is gone, I feel lonely.

A: But you have a lot of good neighbors here. And your daughter lives with you.

B: Most of the neighbors are young. My next-door neighbors are always busy. Right now they _____. And the neighbors across the street are never home.
5. work

A: They're older people. _____ too?
6. work

B: No. They _____ now.
7. travel

A: But I'm here. I _____ my lawn, as usual. And my wife is inside. She _____ on the phone, as usual.
8. water
9. talk

B: I'm sorry I'm complaining so much.

A: You _____. You _____ for something to do.
10. not/complain
11. just/look

B: There's a lot to do. I just don't want to do things alone.

A: What retirement village _____ to go to?
12. you/plan

B: Sun Valley Senior Village seems nice.

A: What about your daughter?

B: She _____ to move in with a friend of hers.
13. plan

Digital Natives and Digital Immigrants



CD 1
TR 12

Read the following article. Pay special attention to the words in bold.

They're everywhere: in coffee shops, on the train, in restaurants, at work. They're **texting**; they're **tweeting**; they're **googling**; they're **checking** social media; they're **taking** selfies; they're **listening** to music. And yes, they're even **working**. They're always connected. These are the "digital natives."

Born at the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century, digital natives **don't know** life without technology. The first generation of digital natives **is** now **entering** the workforce and **changing** the way we work. More and more younger people **are working** from home, in coffee shops, or anyplace. They're **bringing** their personal equipment into the workplace too. They **switch** back and forth between their social and professional lives. They **don't see** the need to separate the two.

Some older people **are adapting** well to technology. Some people call them "digital immigrants." Others **are having** trouble. Some **are refusing** to use any new technology. Older people often **think** that technology **is**

growing too fast. Look at the older people around you. **Do** they **have** smartphones? **Do** they **have** earbuds in their ears? **Are** they **texting**? Many older people **prefer** to share information with a small group of friends. Digital natives **share** information globally.⁶

The younger generations **want** high-tech devices that do everything: take pictures, send texts and photos, provide music and videos, and connect them with friends around the world. What **does** the older generation **want** from technology? In many cases, Grandma and Grandpa **want** a device that **connects** them to family and friends. They **like** to see pictures of grandchildren. Some even **love** to have a video chat with family.

As more and more technology **is entering** every aspect of our lives, the digital divide between generations **is widening**.

⁶ *globally*: throughout the world



COMPREHENSION CHECK Based on the reading, tell if the statement is true (T) or false (F).

1. Many digital natives are always connected.
2. Seventy-five percent of older people use smartphones.
3. Digital immigrants usually want a device that does many things.

2.4 Contrasting the Simple Present and the Present Continuous

Form

The Simple Present	The Present Continuous
Grandma uses e-mail. She doesn't use a smart phone. Does she use the Internet? Yes, she does . When does she use the Internet? Why doesn't she use a smart phone?	Marc is receiving a message. He isn't getting a phone call. Is he receiving a message from his friend? Yes, he is . How is he receiving a message? Why isn't he receiving a message from his friend?

Use

Examples	Explanation
People use their phones to text. I sometimes send photos to my grandmother. Older people prefer to talk on the phone.	We use the simple present for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a general truth. • a habitual activity. • a custom.
I'm getting a text message right now. My grandfather is learning about technology. Technology is growing quickly.	We use the present continuous for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an action that is in progress now. • a longer action in progress at this general time. • a recent trend.
My grandparents live in a retirement home. My sister is living in a dorm this semester.	We use <i>live</i> in the simple present to indicate a person's home. We use <i>live</i> in the present continuous to indicate a temporary, short-term residence.
A: What does she do (for a living)? B: She's an English teacher. A: What is she doing now? B: She's texting her grandson.	"What does she do?" asks about a job or profession. "What is she doing?" asks about an activity now.

EXERCISE 8 Fill in the blanks with the simple present or the present continuous form of the verb given.

1. Conversation between a grandmother and grandson:

A: You are eating and working on your essay at the same time.
a. eat and work

B: That's not a problem, Grandma.

A: What _____? Is that a hamburger?
b. you/eat

B: No, it isn't. It's a veggie burger. I never _____ meat.
c. eat

continued

A: You don't eat enough. Look at you. You're so thin.

B: I _____ to lose weight.
d. try

A: You always _____ in front of your computer. Take a break.
e. eat

I _____ soup now. When it's ready, please come to the table.
f. make

B: But I _____ on something important now.
g. work

A: How is that possible? You _____ to music too.
h. eat and listen

B: I always _____ to music when I _____.
i. listen j. work or study

A: Whenever I _____, I _____ on my work.
k. work l. concentrate

I _____ other things at the same time.
m. not/do

B: You _____ the world of young people. We often multitask.
n. not/understand

A: You're right. I don't.

2. Conversation between two brothers:

A: _____? Wake up. It's almost time for class.
a. you/sleep

B: I'm so tired. I never _____ enough sleep.
b. get

A: That's because you're always on your computer or phone. How many hours

_____ a night?
c. you/sleep

B: About four or five.

A: That's not enough. You _____ more sleep. Turn off your computer
and phone at night, and get some sleep.
d. need

B: I never _____ my devices. I always _____
to know when I get a message.
e. turn off f. want

A: That's ridiculous! Let's go get breakfast. Mom _____ pancakes.
g. make

B: I _____ breakfast. I just _____ coffee.
h. not/want i. drink

A: That's not good. You _____ to live a healthier life.
j. need

3. Conversation between two friends:

A: What _____ for a living?
a. your mother/do

B: She's retired now.

A: _____ old?
b. she/be

B: No. She's only fifty-eight.

A: What _____ with her free time?
c. she/do

B: A lot of things. In fact, she _____ any free time at all.
d. not/have

She _____ a course at the art center this semester. Right now
e. take

she _____ a picture of me.
f. paint

2.5 Action and Nonaction Verbs

Examples	Explanation
He is texting his friend. I am listening to music.	Some verbs are action verbs. These verbs express physical or mental activity (<i>text, call, work, share, etc.</i>).
Young people know a lot about technology. Many people have a smart phone now. Do you remember a time without cell phones?	Some verbs are nonaction verbs. These verbs express a state, condition, perception, or feeling, not an action. We do not usually use the present continuous with nonaction verbs. We use the simple present even if we are talking about now.
She's looking at the text message. I want to learn about technology, but it looks hard. Your photo looks like a selfie.	Some verbs can express an action or a perception. When they express an action (for example, <i>look at</i>), they are action verbs. When they express a perception (for example, <i>look + adjective</i> or <i>look like</i>), they are nonaction verbs.
I'm looking at my cell phone. I see a text from my father. She is listening to music. She hears her favorite song.	<i>Look</i> and <i>listen</i> are action verbs. <i>See</i> and <i>hear</i> are nonaction verbs.
Grandma is thinking about getting an e-reader. She thinks that technology is a good thing.	When we think <i>about</i> or <i>of</i> something, <i>think</i> is an action verb. <i>Think that</i> shows an opinion about something. It is a nonaction verb.
My grandfather is having a hard time with technology. He's having lunch with his friends now. Grandma has free time now. She has five grandchildren. I can't visit her now. I have a cold.	When <i>have</i> means to experience something or to eat or drink something, it is an action verb. When <i>have</i> shows possession, relationship, or illness, it is a nonaction verb.

Some common nonaction verbs are:

- Perception verbs: *smell, taste, look, sound*, followed by an adjective or *like*
- Feelings and desires: *like, dislike, love, hate, hope, want, need, prefer, agree, disagree, care about, expect, matter*
- Mental states: *believe, know, hear, see, notice, understand, remember, think that, suppose, recognize*
- Other nonaction verbs: *mean, cost, spell, weigh*

EXERCISE 9 Circle the correct words to complete the conversation between a grandmother and her grandson.

- A:** Listen, Marco, (*I'm thinking* / *I think*) about getting a new computer. Can you help me pick one out?
1.
- B:** Sure, Grandma. How about on Saturday?
- A:** Saturday's good. What's that noise? It (*sounds* / *is sounding*) like rock music (*comes* / *is coming*) from your pocket.
2. 3.
- B:** It's my cell phone. It's my new ringtone. (*I receive* / *I'm receiving*) a text message now.
4.
It's a message from Dad. See?
- A:** It (*looks* / *is looking*) like Greek to me. What does it say?
5.
- B:** (*He tells* / *He's telling*) me to come home early. (*He wants* / *He's wanting*) to give me another driving lesson. (*I learn* / *I'm learning*) to drive, you know.
6. 7.
8.
- A:** When (*I have* / *I'm having*) something to say, (*I use* / *I'm using*) the phone.
9. 10.
- B:** (*I prefer* / *I'm preferring*) to text. (*It saves* / *It's saving*) time. You can text me too, Grandma.
11. 12.
- A:** OK. (*It looks* / *It's looking*) hard. Teach me. Let me send a note to Grandpa. "Jim. Where are you? See you later."
13.
- B:** Grandma, (*you're writing* / *you write*) so slowly. And (*you use* / *you're using*) whole words. Use abbreviations, like this: "where r u c u later." Don't use punctuation. (*You need* / *You're needing*) to write fast.
14. 15.
16.
- A:** You know I'm an English teacher, and (*I don't like* / *I'm not liking*) to write without punctuation.
17.
- B:** Text messages don't need punctuation.
- A:** (*I don't think* / *I'm not thinking*) I can do it.
18.
- B:** But (*you send* / *you're sending*) e-mail every day.
19.
- A:** That's different. (*I write* / *I'm writing*) slowly, and (*I check* / *I'm checking*) my spelling.
20. 21.
- B:** You're so old-fashioned!
- A:** No, I'm not. This month (*I study* / *I'm studying*) photo editing at the senior center.
22.
(*I make* / *I'm making*) a digital family album.
23.
- B:** That's great, Grandma! I'm proud of you.

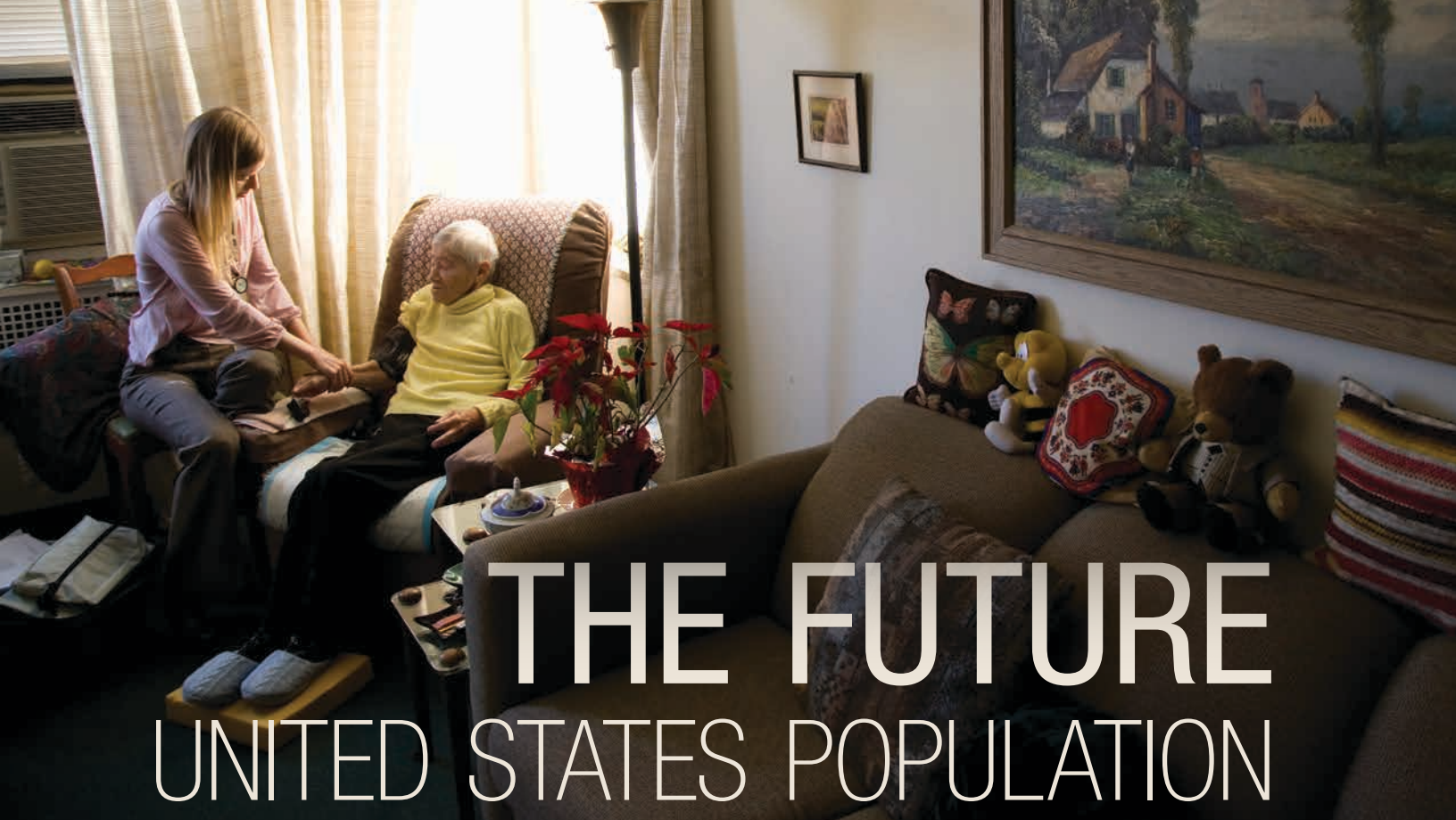
EXERCISE 10 Fill in the blanks with the simple present or the present continuous form of the verb given.

1. **A:** My grandfather is a volunteer. Twice a week he reads for blind people.
a. read
- B:** That's great! My grandmother _____ part-time in a bookstore. She _____ books. She usually _____ her bike to work. She _____ the exercise.
b. work c. love
d. ride e. like
- A:** Where is she now? _____?
f. she/work
- B:** Right now she's on vacation. She _____ her sister in Florida.
g. visit
2. **A:** Can I borrow your dictionary?
- B:** I'm sorry. I _____ it now. Where's your dictionary?
a. use
- A:** I never _____ it to class. It's too heavy.
b. bring
- B:** _____ to use my dictionary all the time? You _____ a dictionary app for your phone.
c. you/expect d. need
- A:** I _____ a smart phone.
e. not/have
3. **A:** What _____? She _____ too fast, so I _____ her.
a. the teacher/say b. talk
c. not/understand
- B:** I don't know. I _____. I _____ a friend.
d. not/listen e. text
- A:** I _____ you should pay attention in class.
f. think
4. **A:** What _____?
a. you/write
- B:** I _____ an essay about my grandparents. I _____ them very much.
b. write c. love
- A:** _____ with you?
d. they/live
- B:** No, they don't. They live in Pakistan. They _____ us once a year.
e. visit
- A:** How _____? By e-mail?
f. you/communicate
- B:** We usually _____ a video chat once a week. But right now their computer _____, so we _____ the phone.
g. do
h. not/work i. use

continued

5. **A:** _____ that guy over there? Who is he?
 a. you/see
- B:** That's my technology teacher.
- A:** He _____ jeans and running shoes. And he _____ an earring in his ear. He _____ like a student.
 b. wear c. have d. look
- B:** I _____. Everyone _____ he's a student. But he's a very professional teacher.
 e. know f. think
6. **A:** My parents _____ to put Grandma in a nursing home. Mom _____ she'll receive better care there.
 a. plan b. think
- B:** It _____ like a difficult decision.
 c. sound
- A:** It is. Mom _____ what else to do. Grandma _____.
 d. not/know e. sometimes/fall
- B:** Maybe she _____ a cane or a walker.
 f. need
- A:** Her memory is bad too. She _____ where she puts things.
 g. never/remember
- B:** Can I call you back later? I _____ my other phone. My son _____ me.
 h. hear i. call





THE FUTURE UNITED STATES POPULATION



Read the following article. Pay special attention to the words in bold.

The population of the United States is growing slowly. Today it's about 320 million. By 2050, it's **going to be** about 440 million. This is not a big growth, but one group is growing very fast—the elderly. The sixty-five and over population **will** more than **double** by 2050. The eighty-five and over population **will** more than **triple**.

There are two reasons for this increase of older Americans. First, the “baby boomers” are getting old. Baby boomers are people born between 1946 and 1964. During that time, a very large number of babies were born. The oldest are now entering their senior years. Many more **will** soon **be** elderly. As these people retire, young people **are going to have** many more job opportunities. In fact, there's **going to be** a shortage⁷ of workers to take their place. The number of jobs in health care **will increase**. There **will be** many jobs for pharmacists, physical therapists, and home health aides.

There is another reason for the increase in older Americans: life expectancy is increasing. Some scientists predict that half the babies born in 2007 **will live** to be 104 years old. But according to Dr. Harrison Bloom of the Longevity Center of New York, many young people **won't reach** this age because they don't have a healthy lifestyle. Or, if they do live a long time, they're **going to need** a lot of medical help.

When today's young people retire at age sixty-five or seventy, they'll **have** a lot of years ahead of them. They need to think about how they'll **spend** their later years. If they expect to have good health, they need to think about it now.

⁷ *shortage*: a state of not having enough

COMPREHENSION CHECK Based on the reading, tell if the statement is true (T) or false (F).

1. There will be a shortage of jobs in health care.
2. The biggest growth in population will be in people over eighty-five.
3. The baby boomers will live longer than younger generations.

2.6 The Future with *Will*

Examples	Explanation
The number of older people will increase . My grandfather will be 85 next week.	We use <i>will</i> + the base form for the future.
I'll be 72 years old in 2050. We'll retire at age 65.	We can contract <i>will</i> with the subject pronouns. The contractions are <i>I'll</i> , <i>you'll</i> , <i>he'll</i> , <i>she'll</i> , <i>it'll</i> , <i>we'll</i> , and <i>they'll</i> .
The population will not decrease . I won't retire soon.	To form the negative, we put <i>not</i> after <i>will</i> . The contraction for <i>will not</i> is <i>won't</i> .
You'll probably have a long retirement.	We can put an adverb between <i>will</i> and the main verb.

Compare statements, *yes/no* questions, short answers, and *wh-* questions.

Statement	Yes/No Question and Short Answer	Wh- Question
She will help her parents.	Will she help her grandparents? Yes, she will .	How will she help her parents?
You will retire soon.	Will you retire next year? No, I won't .	When will you retire ?
There won't be enough health workers.	Will there be a lot of jobs? Yes, there will .	Why won't there be enough health workers?



EXERCISE 11 Listen to the conversation between a 60-year-old mother and her 29-year-old daughter. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

A: Tomorrow will be _{1.} my last day of work.

B: What _{2.} with all your free time?

A: Our retired friends all say I _{3.} any free time. They say _{4.} plenty of things to do.

B: So _{5.} first?

A: Dad and I are planning to travel.

B: _{6.} first?

- A:** To the Grand Canyon.
- B:** That's great! How long _____ there?
7.
- A:** For about two weeks. Then _____ Grandpa in Nevada.
8.
- B:** I'm sure _____ happy to see you.
9.
- A:** _____ eighty-five at the end of August. _____
10. 11.
there for his birthday.
- B:** What _____ with the dog?
12.
- A:** Can you take care of her for us while we're gone?
- B:** Sorry. I _____ here the first week in August.
13.
- A:** Why _____ here?
14.
- B:** I'm going to New York. _____ to find someone else to take
15.
care of the dog.
- A:** _____ my neighbor. Maybe _____ it. Don't
16. 17.
forget to send Grandpa a birthday card.
- B:** _____ him an e-mail on his birthday.
18.
- A:** You know Grandpa. He doesn't use his computer much.
- B:** All right. _____ him a card then.
19.
- A:** I'm sure _____ it.
20.

EXERCISE 12 Fill in the blanks with *will* and one of the verbs from the box. You may use the same verb more than once.

spend	have	increase	triple	live✓	need	move	find	be
-------	------	----------	--------	-------	------	------	------	----

- Today's generation will live longer.
- The population of old people _____.
- The over-85 population _____ by 2050.
- _____ young people _____ more job opportunities?
- Many young people _____ jobs in health care.
- Some older people _____ into retirement housing.

continued

7. How _____ you _____ your retirement years?
8. Why _____ we _____ more health care workers?
9. How old _____ you _____ in the year 2050?

2.7 The Future with *Be Going To*

Examples	Explanation
People are going to live longer. We are going to need more pharmacists in the future.	We can use a form of <i>be + going to</i> + the base form to express future time.
I'm not going to work after retirement. He isn't going to retire soon.	To form the negative, we put <i>not</i> after <i>am</i> , <i>is</i> , or <i>are</i> .
We're going to go to the Grand Canyon. We're going to the Grand Canyon.	We often shorten <i>going to go</i> to <i>going</i> .

Compare statements, *yes/no* questions, short answers, and *wh-* questions.

Statement	Yes/No Question and Short Answer	Wh- Question
We are going to travel .	Are we going to travel by car? Yes, we are .	When are we going to travel ?
She is going to work as a nurse.	Is she going to work at a hospital? No, she isn't .	Where is she going to work ?
You aren't going to send Grandpa a present.	Are you going to send an e-card? Yes, I am .	Why aren't you going to send Grandpa a present?

Pronunciation Notes:

1. In informal speech, *going to* before another verb often sounds like "gonna." In formal English, we don't write "gonna."
I'm not "gonna" work after retirement.
2. Only *going to* before another verb sounds like "gonna." We don't pronounce "gonna" before a noun or a noun phrase.
He's **going to** the store.

EXERCISE 13 Fill in the blanks with *be going to* and one of the verbs from the box. You may use the same verb more than once.

need	spend	study	be	live	find	become	double	have
------	-------	-------	----	------	------	--------	--------	------

1. Many people are going to live to the age of 100.
2. Young people _____ a lot of job possibilities.
3. I _____ a nurse because it _____
easy to find a job.
4. Some people _____ a long retirement.
5. Some old people _____ a lot of medical help.
6. _____ you _____ to be a physician's assistant?
7. Younger people _____ jobs in health care.
8. By 2050, the population of people over sixty-five _____.
9. _____ your grandparents _____ with your family?
10. You need to think about how you _____ your retirement years.
11. In the future, there _____ a shortage of workers.
12. _____ I _____ to be 100?

EXERCISE 14 Fill in the blanks with *be going to* and the words given to complete the conversation between two co-workers.

- A:** I'm so excited. I 'm going to retire at the end of this year!
1. retire
- B:** That's wonderful news. What _____ next?
2. you/do
- A:** I don't really know yet. I _____ new things.
3. explore
- B:** What _____?
4. you/explore
- A:** I think I have a talent for art. I _____ art classes.
5. take
- B:** _____ part-time?
6. you/work
- A:** No way! I want to have fun.
- B:** Is your husband happy about your retirement?
- A:** Yes. He _____ too.
7. retire
- B:** But you're not that old.

continued

- A:** I'm 58 and he's 56. Our children _____ us much anymore.
8. not/need
- B:** Why _____ you?
9. not/need
- A:** Our youngest son _____ from college in June. And the other two are already on their own. The oldest _____ married next year, and the middle one has her own apartment and a job.
10. graduate
11. get
- B:** I _____ you at work. It _____ the same without you.
12. miss
13. not/be
- A:** I _____ the boss and the long hours.
14. not/miss

2.8 Choosing *Will* or *Be Going To* or Present Continuous for Future

Examples	Explanation
The U.S. population will be 440 million by 2050. The U.S. population is going to be 440 million by 2050.	For a prediction about the future, we use either <i>will</i> or <i>be going to</i> . <i>Will</i> is more formal than <i>be going to</i> .
Grandpa will be 85 years old in August. Grandpa is going to be 85 in August.	For a fact about the future, we use either <i>will</i> or <i>be going to</i> .
A: I'm interested in health care. I am going to become a nurse. B: My sister's a nurse. I'll tell her about your plan. Maybe she can give you some advice.	When we have a definite plan for the future, we use <i>be going to</i> . When we are thinking about the future at the moment of speaking, we use <i>will</i> .
Grandma: I want to buy a cell phone. What kind should I buy? Grandson: I'll help you. I'll take you shopping. Grandma: You always say that. But you never have time. Grandson: I'll make time. I promise.	To make a promise or offer to help with no previous plan, we use <i>will</i> . The decision comes at the moment of speaking.
My grandmother is moving into a retirement home on Friday. I'm helping her move. The weather report says it's going to rain on Friday, so the move won't be easy.	We can use the present continuous with definite plans for the near future. We don't use the present continuous if there is no plan. (Not: It is raining on Friday.)

Language Note:

For a scheduled event, such as a flight, movie, or class, we often use the simple present.

The semester **begins** in August.

My nursing course **ends** next month.



EXERCISE 15 Listen to the conversation. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

- A:** I hear you're retiring _{1.} next month.
- B:** Yes. Isn't it wonderful? _____ _{2.} sixty-five in September.
- A:** What _____ _{3.} after you retire?
- B:** _____ _{4.} to Florida.
- A:** What _____ _{5.} in Florida?
- B:** _____ _{6.} a sailboat. Maybe _____ _{7.}
to play golf. What about you?
- A:** I don't know. _____ _{8.} any time soon. I'm only forty-five.
- B:** I hope _____ _{9.} me in Florida.
- A:** Of course _____ _{10.}! Do you need help packing?
- B:** Yes. _____ _{11.} to pack this weekend.
- A:** _____ _{12.} you.
- B:** Thanks. _____ _{13.} my life a lot easier!

EXERCISE 16 Circle the correct words to complete the conversation. In some cases, both choices are possible. If so, circle both.

1. **A:** Do you want to go for a cup of coffee?
- B:** Sorry. I don't have time. (I'm going to visit/I'll visit) _{a.} my grandfather this afternoon.
(I'm going to help/I'll help) _{b.} him with his computer. And I need to return some books to the library.
- A:** Give them to me. I'm going that way on my way home. (I'll return/I'm going to return) _{c.} them for you.
Do you want to get together for coffee tomorrow?
- B:** I'm not sure. (I'll text/I'm going to text) _{d.} you tomorrow to let you know.
2. **A:** I have to go to the airport. My grandparents' plane (*is arriving/is going to arrive*) _{a.} at four o'clock this afternoon.
- B:** (*I'll go/I'm going*) _{b.} with you. (*I'll/I'm going to*) _{c.} stay in the car while you go into the airport.
- A:** Thanks.
- B:** How long (*are they going to stay/are they staying*)? _{d.}

continued

A: (*They'll come/They're coming*) because (*my sister's graduating/will graduate*) on Sunday. After the graduation, (*they'll/they're going to*) visit my cousins in Denver.

3. A: My mother's so happy. (*She's going to retire/She'll*) retire next month.

B: Are you (*going to have/having*) a party for her?

A: Yes. Do you want to come to the party?

B: What's the date?

A: June 16.

B: I have to check my calendar. (*I'm going to/I'll*) let you know later.

2.9 Future + Time or *If* Clause

Time or <i>If</i> Clause (Simple Present)	Main Clause (Future)	Explanation
When I retire ,	I'm going to start a new hobby.	Some sentences have a time or <i>if</i> clause and a main clause. We use the future in the main clause; we use the simple present in the time or <i>if</i> clause.
If I am healthy,	I'll continue to work.	
Main Clause (Future)	Time or <i>If</i> Clause (Simple Present)	
He'll move to a warm climate	as soon as he retires .	
My parents are going to travel	if they have enough money.	

Punctuation Note:

If the time or *if* clause comes before the main clause, we use a comma to separate the two parts of the sentence. If the main clause comes first, we don't use a comma.

EXERCISE 17 Choose the correct words to complete the conversation. In some cases, both choices are possible. If so, circle both choices.

A: What (*are you doing/will you do*) later today?

B: After class (*will be/is*) over, I'm going to drive my grandfather to the airport.

A: Where (*is he going/will he go*)?

B: To Hawaii to play golf.

A: That's great! How old is he?

B: (*He's going to/He'll*) be seventy-eight next month.

A: He's pretty old.

B: He's in perfect health. (*He's getting/he'll get*) married in two months.

A: That's great! What are you and your family (*doing/going to do*) when (*he's/he'll be*) no longer able to take care of himself?
6. 7.

B: We never think about it. He's in great health. I think he's (*outliving/going to outlive*) us all.
8.

A: But (*he's probably going to need/he'll probably need*) help when (*he'll get/he gets*) older.
9. 10.

B: If (*he'll need/he needs*) help, (*he has/he'll have*) his wife to take care of him.
11. 12.

A: My grandparents are in their sixties now. But when (*they're/they'll be*) older, they're going to live with my parents. In our country, it's an honor to take care of our parents and grandparents.
13.

B: That sounds like a great custom. But I think older people should be independent. I'm glad that Grandpa doesn't depend on us. And when (*I'm/I'll be*) old, (*I'm going to take/I'm taking*) care of myself. I don't want to depend on anyone.
14. 15.

A: (*You'll change/You're changing*) your mind when (*you're/you'll be*) old.
16. 17.

EXERCISE 18 **About You** Think about a specific time in your future (when you graduate, when you get married, when you have children, when you find a job, when you return to your native country, when you retire, etc.). Write three sentences to tell what will happen at that time. Find a partner who is close to your age. Compare your answers to your partner's answers.

1. When I have children, I won't have as much free time as I do now.
2. When I retire, I'm going to start a new hobby.
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

SUMMARY OF LESSON 2

Simple Present	
For general truths	Many people retire in their sixties. Some retirees get a pension.
For regular activities, habits, customs	Jack plays golf twice a week. I always visit my grandparents on the weekend.
With a place of origin	My grandfather comes from Mexico. My grandmother comes from Peru.
In a time clause or in an <i>if</i> clause of a future statement	When she retires , she'll start a new hobby. If Grandma needs help, she'll live with us.
With nonaction verbs	I care about my grandparents. Your grandfather needs help now. My grandfather prefers to live alone now.
For scheduled events	The plane leaves at 8 p.m. tonight.

Present Continuous (with action verbs only)	
For an action happening now, at this moment	My friend is texting me now. She's sending me her photo.
For a long-term action in progress at this general time	Judy is earning money by making dolls. Jack is retired now. He is starting a new career.
For a trend in society	The population of the U.S. is getting older. Americans are living longer.
For a definite plan in the near future	She is retiring next month. She is going on a long trip soon.
With a descriptive state	Mary is standing over there. She is wearing jeans and a T-shirt.

Future		
	<i>Will</i>	<i>Be Going To</i>
For a plan		He is going to retire in two years.
For a fact	The number of old people will increase .	The number of old people is going to increase .
For a prediction	There will be more jobs in health care.	There are going to be more jobs in health care.
For a decision made at the time of speaking, usually with a promise or an offer	I'll take care of you when you're old. Grandma, I'll carry your grocery bags for you.	

TEST / REVIEW

Circle the correct words to complete the conversation. If both answers are correct, circle both choices.

A: Hi, Maya.

B: Hi, Liz. How are you?

A: Fine. What (are you doing/you are doing)? (Do/Are) you want to go out for a cup of coffee?
1. 2.

B: (I'm not having/I don't have) time now. (I pack/I'm packing).
3. 4.

(We're moving/We're going to move) next Saturday.
5.

A: Oh, really? Why (are you/you are) moving? You (have/are having) such a lovely apartment now.
6. 7.

B: Yes, I know we do. But my father (comes/is coming) soon, so we're (going to need/need) a bigger apartment.
8. 9.

A: When (is he/he is) going to come?
10.

B: He (leaves/'ll leave) as soon as he (gets/'ll get) his visa. That (is probably/will probably be) in about four months.
11. 12. 13.

A: But your present apartment (has/have) an extra bedroom.
14.

B: Yes. But my husband (likes/is liking) to have an extra room for an office.
15.

He usually (brings/is bringing) a lot of work home. He doesn't (likes/like) noise when he works.
16. 17.

A: (Is your father/Your father is) going to get his own apartment after he (will find/finds) a job?
18. 19.

B: He's retired now. He's going to (live/living) with us. He (isn't liking/doesn't like) to live alone.
20. 21.

A: (Do you need/Are you needing) help with your packing?
22.

B: No, thanks. Bill and I are (stay/staying) home this week to finish the packing. And my sister (is helping/helps) me now too.
23. 24.

A: I'd like to help. (I come/I'll come) over next Saturday to help you move.
25.

B: (We're going to use/We use) professional movers on Saturday. We (aren't/don't) want to bother our friends.
26. 27.

A: It's no bother. I (want/'m wanting) to help.
28.

B: Thanks. I have to go now. (I hear/I'm hearing) Bill now. (He calls/He's calling) me.
29. 30.

He (need/needs) help in the basement. (I call/I'll call) you back later.
31. 32.

A: That's not necessary. (I see/I'll see) you on Saturday. Bye.
33.

WRITING

PART 1 Editing Advice

1. Always include a form of *be* in a present continuous verb.

^{is}
She [^]working now.

2. Don't use the present continuous with a nonaction verb.

^{like}
I ~~am liking~~ my new hobby.

3. Include *be* in a future sentence that has no other verb.

^{be}
You will [^]busy when you retire.

4. Don't combine *will* and *be going to*.

He will ~~going to~~ leave. OR *He's going to leave.*

5. Don't use the future after a time word or *if*.

When I ~~will~~ retire, I'll have more free time.

If I ~~will~~ have enough money, I'll travel.

6. Use a form of *be* with *going to*.

^{is}
He [^]going to help his grandfather.

7. Use the correct word order in questions.

^{will you}
When ~~you will~~ retire?

^{isn't she}
Why ~~she isn't~~ going to work part-time?

PART 2 Editing Practice

Some of the shaded words and phrases have mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them. If the shaded words are correct, write C.

My grandfather is retired now, and he's not happy. He wakes up every day and says, "What ^{will I} ~~I will~~ do today?" On the other hand, my grandmother is very busy. My grandparents ^C live in a retirement village, and Grandma ~~is learning~~ how to draw. She's also ~~take~~ singing lessons, and she ~~studying~~ photography. Next month, she ~~going to~~ take a trip to India with a group of older people. When Grandma ~~will get~~ back from India, she's ~~going to make~~ a photo slideshow of her trip.

Grandpa doesn't want to travel. He says, "What I'm going to do in India?" I'm thinking
9. 10.
that Grandpa is needing to find a hobby. Grandma always tells him, "You will happy if you
11. 12.
find something to do." Will I going to have a hard time like Grandpa when I will retire?
13. 14.
I'll think about it when the time comes.
15. 16.

PART 3 Write About It

1. Write about the differences in generations and their use of technology. Use examples from your own life or the lives of people you know.
2. Interview a retired person. What is this person doing with his or her life now? What are this person's plans for the future?

PART 4 Edit Your Writing

Reread the Summary of Lesson 2 and the editing advice. Edit your writing from Part 3.