

FUTURE FORMS

1) The Present Continuous with a future meaning

- + *I am flying to New York on Friday*
- *She isn't coming with us to the cinema tonight*
- ? *Are you taking the Eurostar to Rome tomorrow ?*

USE: We use the present continuous with a future meaning,

- i) To talk about arrangements in the future (but you must say **WHEN**).
- ii) In phrases such as, 'I am looking forward to...', 'I am thinking of...', 'I am planning to...'

2) The Simple Present with a future meaning

- + *Our train leaves at 7.02 tomorrow morning.*
- *The President doesn't arrive in Milan until Thursday.*
- ? *Is there a performance on Sunday evening as well ?*

USE: We use the simple present with a future meaning,

- i) To talk about timetables and events scheduled for the future.
- ii) In phrases such as, 'I hope to...', 'I expect to...', 'I plan to...', 'I am about to...'
- iii) In first conditional sentences, e.g. '*If it rains tomorrow, I won't go to Rome*'.
- iv) With certain time phrases, such as:

<i>I will telephone you</i>	when <i>I get home.</i>	<i>I won't tell her</i>	until <i>she is ready.</i>
	before		<i>she is sitting comfortably.</i>
	after		<i>she has eaten lunch.</i>
	as soon as		

3) 'To Be' + 'Going To' + Infinitive without 'to'

- + *Look ! it's going to rain !*
- *I'm not going to tell you.*
- ? *Are they going to get married ?*

USE: We use 'to be' + 'going to' + infinitive without 'to',

- i) For plans and intentions for the future.
- ii) When we can see the future in the present.

4) Will / Won't

- + *I will send you the contract next week.*
- *She won't pass the exam.*
- ? *Will Brazil win the World Cup, do you think ?*

USE: Will / Won't are used for,

- i) Predictions based on what we know, not what we can see.
- ii) Instant decisions.
- iii) Promises.
- iv) Offers / refusals.
- v) Commands.
- vi) In first conditional sentences, e.g. '*If it snows tomorrow, I'll go skiing*'.

5) Shall / Shan't

- + *I shall pick you up at 20.30 tonight.*
- *We shan't be able to visit you on Sunday after all.*
- ? *Shall we go to Venice for Christmas ?*

USE: Shall / Shan't are used for,

- i) Suggestions.
- ii) Invitations.
- iii) Promises.
- iv) The formal future (e.g. in formal letters) (but only with 'I' or 'We' and only in British or Australian English. 'Shall' has legal connotations in the USA).

ENGLISH FITNESS 20

Complete these sentences with will/won't, be going to, the simple present or the present continuous with a future meaning:

- 1) "I in a minute."
- 2) "I of going to Australia, actually."
- 3) "My cousin to Lisbon for work next year."
- 4) "Are you really to Australia ?"
- 5) "If she finds one, she be able to look after the bar."
- 6) "I'm sure you find someone."
- 7) "Let me know when you"
- 8) "I come and meet you out there."
- 9) I have to learn how to surf, though, first."
- 10) "Your cousin to Lisbon."
- 11) "I to be late."
- 12) I really have to go or I make it."

VIDEO COMPREHENSION

Tesla Optimus Gen 2, Unitree H1 and Atlas Dynamic - Best Humanoid Robots.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sAW8xpgEKjM>

Find the following documentary on YouTube:

14 Most Advanced Robots Doing Complicated Actions [Humanoid Robots, Robot Dogs And More]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mf2rvZ7Uv4s>

Find the following promo video about Boston Dynamics on YouTube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rdm2ggtFvmQ>

Evolution of Boston Dynamic's Robots [1992-2023]

Now find this trailer on YouTube:

'The Truth About Killer Robots': this year's most terrifying documentary

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jbFVEZ32tos>

Finally, watch this BBC news report

'Will robots take our jobs and if so which ones? BBC News'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=skG3okhx2TU>

and summarize the content.

NB. The two economists referred to are David Autor and David Dorn

DESCRIBING A VIDEO CLIP

We usually use the simple present / present continuous / present perfect (active and passive) to describe the video clip itself and the simple past / past continuous / past perfect (active and passive) to explain what happened before then. Future consequences are often expressed using will/won't. You can use the following frame to describe what you see and hear:

The video clip is about

It starts where / who / when

Then

Next

After that

Finally / meanwhile

As for the future

SUMMARIZING DIALOGUE

X	says	Y, on the other hand,	says
	thinks		thinks
	believes		believes
	explains		explains
	apologizes for		denies
	reveals		insists

They talk about / discuss...

X asks (not) to	Y suggests
X tells (not) to	Y promises (not) to
X advises ... (not) to	Y warns (not) to
X agrees with Y about/that....	Y offers to
X disagrees with Y about.....	Y refuses to
X reminds about/that....	Y decides (not) to
X threatens to	Y adds that

FUTURE CONSEQUENCES

So / therefore / as a result / in conclusion / thus...

X will / won't

If X (simple present) , Y (will / won't)

X will probably

Unless X (simple present) , Y (will)

X probably won't

If X (simple past) , Y (would / wouldn't)

So, if X ... (past perfect) , Y ... (would / wouldn't be)

EXAMPLE

Now watch this YouTube video clip about Jacob Collier: 'Jazz Musician Jacob Collier'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XUfbj0ZF3HQ>

One Small Room, One Big Talent

The video clip is about Jacob Collier, a young English musician **who** comes from London. **It starts** with a BBC journalist presenting the music room where Jacob Collier composes, arranges and performs his songs, and an example of one of his home-made multi-tracked videos. Jacob explains how important the room was for him, first as a child and then as a teenager, as a place to learn about and explore music, on his own. **Then** Jacob tells the journalist about how he creates and edits the videos he appears in on his sister's i-Pad and plays every instrument himself. **Next**, they talk about how one of his YouTube videos went viral and was seen by Quincy Jones, who became Jacob's mentor, and how his first album won two Grammy awards. **After that**, Jacob agrees to create a theme tune for the 'BBC Breakfast' TV programme and shows the journalist how it's done, overdubbing vocals, piano, bass, guitar and drums on his home studio. **Finally**, Jacob plays him the finished piece of music and the journalist reveals that Jacob is now touring with a special synthesizer which allows him to reproduce his songs in concert. **As for the future**, Jacob will continue to produce new music and new ideas in the music room at his mother's house.

On 6 January 2021, a crowd of Donald Trump supporters attempted to overturn the result of the 2020 US Presidential Election by occupying the Capitol building in Washington DC. Here are the findings of the third United States House Committee hearing into the events of that day.

'Pence's Life Was in Danger'

3' 24"

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/6/16/five-key-takeaways-from-third-january-6-us-capitol-riot-hearing>

Watch the video three times, noting the main points, then summarize it in 200-300 words

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Summary:

Facing the Future: Six Visions of an Emerging International Order

Enduring question:

Will the international system undergo fundamental change in the future?

- Many scholars believe the international order will undergo fundamental change in the future, but there is no widespread agreement on what the new world order would look like.
- Some scholars believe in 'A World of Geo-Economic Competition,' in which competing economic blocs face off in a world where economic security is prized over military security.
 - Regional economic integration and economic competition between blocs seems to support this idea.
 - Conflict within regions, the interconnectedness of MNEs, and the openness of regional blocs today compared to history challenge this idea.
- Other scholars believe we will see 'A Return to a Multipolar Balance of Power System,' in which a handful of world powers exist in a balanced system, characterized by both fixed and flexible alliances, similar to the international system that existed before the World Wars. These countries would likely be some combination of the United States, China, Russia, Japan, and Germany.
 - The growing importance of soft balancing and the regional dominance asserted by China and Russia support this idea.
 - Complications with nuclear weapons, the challenges associated with achieving great-power status, and possible limits on how flexible alliances (especially among democratic states) can be challenge this idea.
- Some scholars believe we will see 'A New Bipolarity,' in which China rises to join the United States as the world's two primary superpowers in a system similar to that which existed during the Cold War
 - The rise of China and the American response to it supports this idea.
 - Challenges to further Chinese growth and much greater economic interdependence between China-US compared to USSR-US challenge this idea.
- Still other scholars optimistically project a global 'Democratic Peace.' These scholars point toward the democratic peace theory and the general worldwide trend toward

democratization in predicting that the world will include more and more democracies, leading to a general decrease in conflict.

- The observed spread of democracy and the observed adherence of countries to the democratic peace theory supports this idea.
 - The success of authoritarianism over democracy in some places, the reversibility of democratization, the war-prone nature of states in democratic transition, and the possibility that democratic peace theory has not truly faced a hard test all challenge this idea.
- Another school of thought foresees a ‘Clash of Civilizations.’ In this model, conflict is the primary characteristic of the international system, but the divisions are based on religious, ethnic, cultural, and linguistic differences, rather than Westphalian state borders.
 - Ethnic conflicts since the end of the Cold War support this idea.
 - Lack of cultural cohesion within civilizations and the notion that conflict might not be automatic between civilizations challenge this idea.
- One final view is that the world will become a nationalist world as countries revert to a “drawbridges up” approach to international relations, withdrawing somewhat from globalization and imposing stricter border controls.
 - Declines in the amount of trade growth each year, the willingness of people to tolerate illiberal governments in places like Hungary, and responses to COVID-19 support this idea.
 - The inherent difficulty of reversing globalization and the practical constraints of border restrictions challenge this idea.












CHINA V TAIWAN

READING: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-59900139>

LISTENING: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9lpg33viO6E>



Chinese and Taiwanese armed forces

	 China	 Taiwan
Total active forces	2,035,000	169,000
Ground forces 	965,000	94,000
Navy 	260,000	40,000
Air force 	395,000	35,000
Reserves 	510,000	1,657,000
Tanks 	4,800	650
Aircraft 	3,348+	691+
Submarines 	59	4
Naval ships* 	86	26
Artillery 	9,550	2,093

*Only includes ships classified as principal surface combatants, such as aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and frigates

Source: The Military Balance 2023, IISS

BBC

SPEAKING: How likely is conflict between China and Taiwan?

What would the consequences be?

How could war be prevented?

PRESENTING

First, watch a sample presentation.

Then, watch 'An Introduction to Presenting'

"Presenting is simply communicating some ideas or messages to an audience in order to achieve something."

Part 1.

According to the various speakers, what should you do before you make a presentation ?

- i) Find out about the
- ii) Identify the points you need to communicate.
- iii) Divide what you want to say into the basic / / structure.

Part 2.

Now listen to the communications trainer, Andrew Mallet, and make notes about the following key points.

- i) Identify your key messages
- ii) Think about your audience
- iii) Practise your presentation
- iv) Check the room and the equipment first
- v) Recognize the value of what your are saying