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The future in the past is sometimes described as a future seen from the past. But it's more like a future seen from the past, which in turn is visible now: Someone is thinking about the future: - I'll meet her later. Some time later we look back at him, thinking about the future: - He knew that he would meet with her later. I think about the future: - I'm going to buy a new computer today The day I remember: I was going to buy a computer yesterday, but then I realized that I could not afford it. Newspapers announce what will happen: - There should be tax cuts. Some time later I remember reading about it: - I read that there had to be a tax cut. It's just about its foundation. Learn more by doing these exercises, and at the same time refresh your knowledge of future forms, future expressions with a verb to be and future time reservations. Click and Drop - Where you see this sign, the mouse behind the instructions Not everyone seems to agree with what exactly to include in the Future in the past. So this exercise is like a little experiment, although there is definitely no correct answer. The random idea of English The Occasional Idea of English We can use all these forms and more in the future in the past. Just change the shape of the past, just like in speech. The future is simple - whether the changes would be morning/there/going to change was/were going to present continuous - this/are meeting changes was/have there been meetings, etc., become a meeting with it to stay on vacation travel and travel to finish the occasional idea of English We can usually tell out of context whether the event mentioned in the future in the past expression occurred or not, but sometimes we may not be able to say. Yesnodon't know 1. I was going to buy a new computer yesterday, 2. I decided that I was going to buy a new computer, 3. I thought the train left at six, four. It seemed possible that I would be late, 5. This time I was going to be early, 6. I was going to call you earlier, 7. I'd like to see him later, 8. I thought she was buying tickets, 9. I was going to write a report this morning, 10. I knew I'd regret what I just said, 11. I heard she's about to start a new job, 12. I knew that it would go out for lunch, the occasional ideas of English When using with a basic verb in the first form would mean that something had happened. This is used more often in written English. He later achieved great success as a television chef. She became the most popular author of her time. Only later did they find out the truth. But in subordinate positions it is simply a past form of will, and whether it happened or not depends on the context. He knew he could do it. She was hoping will arrive on time. They decided they were going to miss lunch. These expressions are used to talk about events that were still in the future at a certain time in the past. Note the following: When we used it was/should have past participle meaning similar to was/were intended/supposed - something was organized but did not happen. He was supposed to finish it by Friday. (but he didn't) When we used it was/were on the infinitive just to find out the fact that something was wrong. Later that year he had to win the World Cup (and he did) Many books and websites say that there is always this difference. But I think sometimes, at least informally, we also use it/were in the infinitive meaning it was/were intended/supposed, in which case it probably didn't happen, or at least not yet happened. In this case we often had stress/had they had to contact us today. And they didn't, at least not yet) And this example is from The Leader Advanced language: ministers were supposed to meet at a parish fashion show, but it was canceled after the bombs. Both of these expressions are quite formal and are mainly used in written English. I confess I can find very little if any difference in meaning between them. Later that year he won the World Cup later that year he was to win the World Cup Random Idea English The Occasional Idea of English The Accidental Idea of English As with other future forms, we do not use the future in the past in provisions, starting with the expressions of time, such as: after, as soon as, before, if, in the case of when, at the time, if, if, etc. (This is sometimes referred to as future provisions of time). Instead, use a simple past. NB Most of these examples are reported speech rather than future in the past, so it's a bit of a bonus exercise. Present/future- If we hurry, we'll get the next bus. - Not if we rush ... Past- I knew that if we rushed, we'd get the next bus. - No, if we were in a hurry ... Present/Future- When we finish lunch, we go to the beach. - Not when we finish lunch ... Past - I knew that when we finished lunch, we were going to the beach. - Not when we finish lunch ... washing dishes /finishing clean/do-take/rain-come/pack know/read-act/lose-start/arrival land/go-do/come random english idea When they relate to the future, verb forms are similar to the future in the past, but they also share other features with reported speech and indirect issues without future references, and I think best of all under these headlines, so I won't say anything more about them here. The random idea of English The Occasional Idea of English much of the The information came from: Modern English use - Shaw (Oxford) Advanced grammar in use (Cambridge), where ideas for a pair of training also came from. All examples and any mistakes are mine. Ex 1 - 1. B, 2. A, 3. C, 4. Ah, 5. B, 6. C, 7. C, 8. B, 9. Ex 2 - 1. f, 2. c, 3. g, 4. D, 5. Ah, 6. e, 7. b Ex 3 - 1. was going to be, 2. it would travel, 3. left, 4. Meeting, 5. I'd finish, 6. will remain, 7. will serve Ex 4a - 1. f, 2. K, 3. Me, 4. Ah, 5. c, 6. I, 7. e, 8. g, 9. j, 10. b, 11. d, 12. h Ex 4b - no, yes, yes, I don't know, yes, no, no, no, yes, I don't know, yes Ex 5 - 1. a, 2. b, 3. b, 4. a, 5. b, 6. c Ex 6a - 1. f, 2. c, 3. a, 4. e, 5. b, 6. d Ex 6b - 1. have been related to, 2. should have been, 3. it was, 4. was set on, 5. was about Ex 7 - 1. will take/ rain, 2. Arrived/Start, 3. Will clean/made, 4. will know/read, 5. acted/lose, 6. will/finished, 7. Will arrive/packed, 8. Arrived/go Ex 8 - 1. e, 2. b, 3. c, 4. f, 5. D, 6. Ex 9a - 1. would see, 2. -, 3. -, 4. arrives, 5. will lie down, 6. -, 7. were to announce, 8. - Ex 9b - 1. was going to do, 2. we were going to leave, 3. flew, 4. will be, 5. Open, 6. will become, 7. it would be over, 8. were going to have, 9. will come, 10. would find, 11. were to meet, 12. will make you can make a teacher copy with the answers by clicking on the Show All. Make sure you clear everything before you print student copies. Or you can type normally, and the answers will appear on a separate page (should be page 11). The lesson is on pages 1-10. I highly recommend doing a print preview first. You can change your margin and you certainly don't want to print every page. The random idea of The English Tenses Download e-book Download e-book Print This Post Future in the past is tensely used when we talk about the past and we want to refer to what was to come in the future at the time. The future of the past structure in the past form of will and will be: Theme - will be a verb ... The theme - was/was - going verb ... They told me they would ask for bills. The landlady said she would take care of the customers. I knew the manager would propose to me. I read that the workshops will be open within 24 hours. Many workers were going to ask for a promotion. We use the future in the past when we are in the past, but we want to talk about something that will happen in the future at that time. The structure of the will in the past: We start with a topic followed and a verb in its basic form. Teh in order to go in the past: We start with a theme followed was or where followed by going and the verb in its basic form. For example: - My brother told me that he would order some products from the Internet. We are talking about future action, but in the past tense, so we use the future in the past, and will. The businessman said that he is going to invest in international trade next year. Let's revise this content in the Form section. Take a look at the Example section, which shows its use in context. Exercises have not yet been created. If you want to participate in their creation, be a contributor. Page 2 ESL's information resources of the future in the past Future is seen from the past - a quiz with several quiz options with a common future in past structures: going/going/should have/should have/on-time/about intermediate games of communication 13 - Good Intentions or Road to Hell Page 13 current intentions: Mill-type activity comparing good intentions. past intentions: a year later. Play games with the English book Two Observations 2 Page 31 Page 31 Was/collected Picture of Marie Celeste Cabin. S make suggestions, someone was going to write a letter, etc. Reward Upper Intermediate Resource Package 6b I was going to, but Page 6 Talking, Card Game. Small groups. Ss flip two image cards and use your imagination to make an offer following models such as, I was going to, but (something happened) so I (did something different). more). future in the past grammar exercises pdf. english grammar future in the past exercises. future in the past exercises perfect english grammar

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