

He **has made** some experiments. — Он сделал несколько опытов.

He has **been making** experiments. — Он делал опыты.

Why are your lips black? I **have been eating** blackberries. I **have eaten** a whole plateful. — Я ел чернику. Я съел целую тарелку.

She is walking up and down the room thinking of the letter she **has been writing** and wondering how she should finish it.

She is going to post the letter she **has just written**.

The Past Perfect Continuous

§ 31. The formation of the Past Perfect Continuous.

1. The Past Perfect Continuous is formed by means of the Past Perfect of the auxiliary verb *to be* and Participle I of the notional verb.

2. In the interrogative form the first auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.

In the negative form the negative particle *not* is placed after the first auxiliary verb.

Affirmative	Interrogative
I had been writing He had been writing She had been writing We had been writing You had been writing They had been writing	Had I been writing? Had he been writing? Had she been writing? Had we been writing? Had you been writing? Had they been writing?

Negative
I had not been writing He had not been writing She had not been writing We had not been writing You had not been writing They had not been writing

3. The contracted affirmative forms are:

I'd been writing

She'd been writing

The contracted negative forms are:

I hadn't been writing
We hadn't been writing

4. The negative-interrogative forms are:

{ Had he not been writing?
 { Hadn't he been writing?

{ Had you not been writing?
 { Hadn't you been writing?

§ 32. The use of the Past Perfect Continuous.

We distinguish two uses of the Past Perfect Continuous: the **Past Perfect Continuous Inclusive** and the **Past Perfect Continuous Exclusive**.

1. The Past Perfect Continuous Inclusive denotes an action which began before a definite moment in the past, continued up to that moment and was still going on at that moment. Either the starting point of the action is indicated or the whole period of duration. The preposition *for* is used to denote the whole period of duration. *Since* is used to indicate the starting point of the action.

We could not go out because it **had been raining** since early morning.

We could not go out because it **had been raining** for two hours.

He **had been entertaining** at restaurants for thirty years and he knew how to assure the smooth passage of the meal. (*Bennett*)

As has been stated above (see § 21), the Past Perfect Inclusive is used to express an action which began before a definite moment in the past, continued up to that moment and was still going on at that moment, with verbs not admitting of the Continuous form, in negative sentences and with certain non-terminative verbs.

With verbs not admitting of the Continuous form the Past Perfect Inclusive is the only tense possible.

In negative sentences the Past Perfect Continuous Inclusive can be used, but it is far less common than the Past Perfect Inclusive.

With certain non-terminative verbs both the Past Perfect Inclusive and the Past Perfect Continuous Inclusive are used.

He said he **had worked** for twenty years. (The fact is emphasized.)

He said he **had been working** for a long time without achieving final results. (The process is emphasized.)

The Past Perfect Continuous Inclusive is rendered in Russian by the past imperfective.

I **had been reading** about an hour when he came. — Я **читал** около часа, когда он пришел.

2. The Past Perfect Continuous Exclusive denotes an action which was no longer going on at a definite moment in the past, but which had been in progress not long before.

I sobbed a little still, but that was because I **had been crying**, not because I **was crying** then. (*Dickens*)

§ 33. The Past Perfect Continuous Inclusive and the Past Continuous.

The Past Perfect Continuous Inclusive should not be confused with the Past Continuous. The Past Continuous is used to denote an action going on at a definite moment in the past, no previous duration is expressed. The Past Perfect Continuous Inclusive is used when the previous duration of the action is expressed.

And now it **was raining, had been raining** for days the miserable fall rains of Eastern France. (*Heym*)

The magnificent motor-car **was waiting** at the kerb. It **had been waiting** for two hours. (*Bennett*)

The Future Perfect Continuous

§ 34. The formation of the Future Perfect Continuous.

1. The Future Perfect Continuous is formed by means of the Future Perfect of the auxiliary verb *to be* and Participle I of the notional verb.

2. In the interrogative form the first auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.

In the negative form the negative particle *not* is placed after the first auxiliary verb.

9.6B Uses of the present and past perfect progressive: 'I have/had been working' [> LEG 9.32-33]

- Study:** ★★
- The past perfect progressive is the 'past' form of the present perfect progressive. [> 9.5B]
The progressive forms have the effect of emphasizing continuity.
- 1 We use them to describe actions in progress throughout a period:
present perfect progressive: *She is very tired. She **has been typing** all day.*
past perfect progressive: *She was very tired. She **had been typing** all day.*
Depending on context, she was still typing, or had recently stopped. (*then*, not now)
 - 2 Some verbs like *learn, lie, live, wait, work*, naturally suggest 'continuity' [> 7.38, 9.5B]:
We say: ***I've waited** for two hours.* (simple present perfect)
Or: ***I've been waiting** for two hours.* (present perfect progressive)
We say: ***I'd waited** for two hours before he arrived.* (simple past perfect)
Or: ***I'd been waiting** for two hours before he arrived.* (past perfect progressive)
 - 3 Repeated actions:
present perfect progressive: ***He's been phoning** every night for a month.*
past perfect progressive: ***He'd been phoning** every night for a month.*
 - 4 Drawing conclusions:
present perfect progressive: *Her eyes are red. It's clear **she's been crying**.*
past perfect progressive: *Her eyes were red. It was clear **she'd been crying**.*

Write: Supply the present perfect progressive or the past perfect progressive tenses. Show where both are possible.

- 1 I was tired. I *had been digging* all day. (dig)
- 2 We for your call all evening. (wait)
- 3 How long there? (you wait)
- 4 I there since 6 o'clock. (stand)
- 5 She English for five years before she visited Canada. (study)
- 6 It started raining last Monday and it ever since. (rain)
- 7 I to the firm regularly for a month before, but they still hadn't answered. (write)
- 8 They me about it every day for the past week. (ring)
- 9 I knew you – How did you know? – Your hair was covered with paint! (paint)
- 10 You were out of breath when you came in this morning.? (you run)

9.6C The simple past perfect and past perfect progressive compared

[> LEG 9.34]

Study:



The past perfect progressive can tell us that an action was uncompleted then:
When I got home, I found that **Jill had been painting** her room. [compare > 9.5C]
The simple past perfect can tell us that an action was completed then:
When I got home, I found that **Jill had painted** her room.

Write: Supply the simple past perfect or the past perfect progressive.

- 1 We *had been cooking* all day for the party that evening and by 8 o'clock we still weren't ready. (cook)
- 2 John a beautiful meal for his guests and they all enjoyed it. (prepare)
- 3 I knew she the washing because the machine was still working when I got in. (do)
- 4 I knew she the washing because when I got in she was ready to go out. (do)
- 5 By 10 o'clock the children their homework and were ready to go to bed. (do)
- 6 The children their homework and by 10 o'clock they still hadn't finished. (do)

9.6D Context

Write: Put in the past perfect simple or progressive or the simple past. Give alternatives where possible.



He wasn't enjoying his lunch

COOKING THE BOOKS?

Old Mr Williams was very concerned. He and his wife were pensioners and he (spend) ¹ *had spent* the whole morning looking for their pension books. He (look) ² everywhere, but he (not be able) ³ to find them. Meanwhile, his wife (be) ⁴ busy. She (cook) ⁵ all morning. She (prepare) ⁶ a delicious meal. She (make) ⁷ SOUP, followed by a lovely pie, which she (bake) ⁸ in the oven. Mr Williams (always enjoy) ⁹ his food, but he clearly wasn't enjoying his lunch. 'What's the matter, Tom?' his wife asked. Mr Williams (have to) ¹⁰ confess that he (lost) ¹¹ their pension books. 'I know,' Mrs Williams (say) ¹² with a twinkle in her eye. 'I've got them'. 'You've got them?' 'Yes – and guess where I (find) ¹³ them!' Mr Williams suddenly remembered. 'In the oven! I (put) ¹⁴ them there for safe-keeping.' He (smile) ¹⁵ with relief as she (fish) ¹⁶ them out of her apron pocket!

Exercise 23. Insert the Past Indefinite, Past Perfect, or Past Perfect Continuous.

1. After some desultory conversation, the Director inquired how long he _____ Montanelli. (to know) (*Voynich*)
2. It was almost dinner-time by then, and we _____ no food all day, but neither of us was hungry. (to have) (*Hilton*)
3. We _____ in silence for some time when Ah-Yen spoke, (to smoke) (*Leacock*)
4. The party _____ already _____ for a week before I could get away from London, (to sail) (*Snow*)
5. Breakfast _____ long _____ on the table, when Arthur came tearing into the room, (to be negative) (*Voynich*.)
6. Mc. Morrough, who _____ my doctor for some years and _____ also my friend, came at once, (to be, to be) (*Hansford Johnson*)
7. ...since his arrival in April he _____ simply _____ round the house, helping Ann with the washing up, running errands, (to hang) (*Murdoch*)
8. She _____ there more than two months when she fell down a flight of steps and hurt her spine, (to be _____ negative) (*Mansfield*)
9. He found that he _____ stockstill for over half an hour, wrestling with his thoughts. (to stand) (*Lindsay*)
10. Bertha _____ at her husband since he came into the room, unable in astonishment to avert her eyes, (to look) (*Maugham*)
11. For a week the Gadfly _____ in a fearful state, (to lie) (*Voynich*)
12. After he _____ about three hours, he arrived at the Doctor's house. (to walk) (*Wilde*)
13. The Carrier expected that Tackleton would pay him an early visit, and he was right. He _____ to and fro before his open door rrrjany minutes when he saw the toy merchant coming in his chaise along the road, (to walk _____ negative) (*Dickens*)
14. They _____ from noon till sunset, (to journey) (*Ch. Bronte*)
15. Marian broke up their talk, and told Mr. Townsend to run away to her mother, who _____ for the last half hour to introduce him to Mr. Almond, (to wish) (*James*)
16. I went into a fish-and-chip shop in a poor street near the station. I _____ since lunch and I ordered myself a two penny portion of chips, (to eat _____ negative) (*Cronin*)
17. The feeling of an overhanging disaster, which ever since his father's stroke, settled down over his mind, (to grow) (*Lindsay*)

Exercise 24. Translate into English.

(A) 1. Я две недели гостила у приятельницы. 2. Я уже две недели гостила у приятельницы, когда получила ваше письмо. 3. Он вчера два часа играл на скрипке. 4. Он уже целый час играл на скрипке, когда мы пришли. 5. Девушка долго играла на рояле, и мы слушали ее с большим удовольствием. 6. Сестра была больна уже несколько дней, когда я узнал об этом. 7. Мересьев долго лежал без сознания, когда его заметили мальчики из ближайшей деревни. 8. Мальчик начал работать на заводе, где его отец проработал двадцать лет.

(B) 1. Лемм долго сидел на своей кровати с нотной тетрадкой на коленях. (*Тургенев*) 2. К вечеру им уже казалось, что они знают друг друга всю жизнь. (*Чаковский*) 3. Она [Таня] долго стояла перед черной доской в вестибюле. (*Слепухин*) 4. Ему [Волинцеву] было тяжело. Он давно любил Наталью. (*Тургенев*) 5. Анна Акимовна была голодна, так как с самого утра ничего не ела. (*Чехов*) 6. Забежала Рачка — уже три дня она не работала. (*Слепухин*) 7. Более часу провел он у неё. (*Тургенев*) 8. ...Прошло два года с тех пор, как он [Завьялов] видел его [Виктора] в последний раз. (*Чаковский*)

Exercise 25. Insert the Past Continuous or the Past Perfect Continuous.

1. The four of them went out and joined Mark Gaskell, who _____ at the extreme end of the terrace by himself, (to sit) (*Christie*) 2. Gretta _____ through the blowing snow for several minutes when a man, his head lowered against the wind, walked directly into her. (to walk) (*Caldwell*) 3. It continued to rain and at Vienna __ still _____ (to rain) (*Hilton*) 4. We _____ maybe an hour when she began to lean forward and look out, and then she told me to stop, (to run) (*Cain*) 5. I _____ at the bar one evening with an acquaintance when the man with the scar came up. (to stand) (*Maugham*) 6. She took his arm, and led him out to the cab that _____ at the door, (to wait) (*Collins*) 7. When I came down to Burlington to work in the lumber mill, I was only a kid about sixteen. My brother _____ there already a year... (to work). (*Reed*) 8. Sitting by the window at a table, where she seemed to have been writing or drawing, was a lady, whose head _____ on her hand, (to rest) (*Dicken^j*) 9. Nell awoke and saw that it was still night, and that the stars brightly in the sky. (to shine) (*Dickens*) 10. He _____ about half an hour when he saw Cornelius coming along the path, (to walk) (*Hardy*) 11. He _____ of her all the morning: he _____ of her now. (to think, to think) (*Collins*) 12. When the doctor awoke, Miss Reid _____ still _____ (to work) (*Maugham*)

Exercise 27. Insert the Past Continuous, Past Perfect, or Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Abbey resumed the newspaper she — (to read) (*Dickens*)
2. By three o'clock he _____ all his own cigarettes and those he could borrow from others. He _____ about lunch, (to finish, to forget) (*Wilson*)
3. When she came out again her tears and cries _____, but there was a band of rosy flush across her forehead, (to cease) (*Hansford Johnson*)
4. He _____ still _____ at her, when two of the prowlers halted on his left, (to gaze) (*Lindsay*)
5. Approaching the door, she found herself face to face with Mr. Linley. He _____ just _____ directions to one of the servants, and was re-entering the drawing-room, (to give) (*Collins*)
6. Rosa made a contemptuous gesture. Then she tossed the book she _____ on to the ground, (to read) (*Murdoch*)
7. I got up from where I _____ at the Carlton House writing table and went over to the fireplace, (to sit) (*Murdoch*)
8. She looked up at him, and found he _____ her closely, (to watch) (*Wells*)
9. She was on the edge of tears, as nearly dishevelled as so tidy and businesslike a girl could be. I thought she — (to cry) (*Hansford Johnson*)
10. It _____, but it _____, and a street lamp some way off streaked the roadway with reflections, (to rain _____ negative, to rain) (*Murdoch*)
11. Cowperwood got up. He was a little afraid now of this deep-seated passion he _____. (to arouse) (*Dreiser*)
12. She picked up the chair she _____ in and quickly slipped away with it into the house, (to sit) (*Maugham*)
13. Elinor _____ still _____ at this missive... when the door opened, (to stare) (*Christie*)
14. "Oh, don't get up, dear Miss Ley," said the visitor as her hostess slowly rose from the sofa upon which she _____ so comfortably _____. (to lie) (*Maugham*)

Exercise 28. Translate into English.

1. Одним утром Анна Михайловна вошла в комнату сына. Он еще спал. (*Короленко*)
2. Несмотря на поздний час, на привокзальной площади было ещелюдно. Шел дождь. (*Слепухин*)
3. Был тихий летний вечер. Дядя Максим сидел в саду. (*Короленко*)
4. Джейн Эйр в течение нескольких минут внимательно рассматривала мистера Рочестера, когда он обернулся и перехватил ее взгляд.
5. Вдруг что-то заставило его обернуться. В дверях стояла Надя... Сколько времени простояла она, наблюдая за мужем? (*Котов*)
6. Она [Лиза] старалась возвращаться домой как можно позднее, когда девушки уже спали. (*Чаковский*)
7. В часов десять, когда я выходил из квартиры... я столкнулся в дверях с внучкой Смиа. (*Достоевский*)

Exercise 28. Translate into English.

(A) 1. Она отложила в сторону письмо, которое писала, и задумалась. 2. Она пошла на почту отправить письмо, которое написала накануне. 3. Все еще спали, когда зазвонил телефон. 4. В саду никого не было. Пахло свежескошенной травой. По-видимому, садовники косили. 5. Сад потерял свою прелесть: садовники скосили всю траву. 6. К счастью, он не заметил ее воспаленных глаз и не догадался, что она плакала. 7. Сью внимательно наблюдала за Джонси, когда та открыла глаза. 8. Сью, которая некоторое время наблюдала за своей больной подругой, подошла к ее кровати. 9. Она отложила в сторону книгу, которую читала. 10. Она написала письмо и читала книгу. 11. Пеготти уронила чулок, который она штопала. 12. Пеготти отложила чулок, который уже заштопала.

(B) 1. Нежданов до того удивился, что даже не поднялся с пня, на котором сидел. (*Тургенев*) 2. Одинцова опустилась в то же самое кресло, на котором сидела накануне. (*Тургенев*) 3. В это время один офицер, сидевший в углу комнаты, встал. (*Лермонтов*) 4. Она [Елена] быстро захлопнула книгу, которую читала, и отошла от стола. (*Достоевский*). 5. Лена выпустила его руку, которую минуту тому, назад так крепко сжимала. (*Чаковский*) 6. Глаза у Сергея покраснели и чуть припухли. Неужели он плакал?... (*Слепухин*)

Exercise 33. Insert the Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Then she found that the tears _____ quietly _____ from her eyes. Perhaps they _____ for a long time, (to flow, to flow) (*Murdoch*) 2. One day of the new year she _____ as usual at her window when Edward came prancing up the drive on horseback, (to sit) (*Maugham*) 3. He and I — friends since our early twenties. At this time he was fifty-two, and already an elder statesman of science, (to be). (*Snow*) 4. I _____ out Honor's letter and _____ it, and _____ to the post. The fog _____. When I _____ I _____ some biscuits and _____ myself with whisky and hot milk, (to copy, to seal, to go, to clear, to return, to eat, to dose) (*Murdoch*) 5. He told me that an American Signore _____ there for three months, (to stay) (*Maugham*) 6. She [Aileen] stole downstairs and out into the vestibule, opening the outer door and looking out into the street. The lamps _____ already in the dark, and a cool wind _____. (to flare, to blow) (*Dreiser*) 7. It was true that we _____ one another almost intimately for five and twenty years, (to know) (*Maugham*) 8. I _____ hardly _____ more than the first three chapters when my attention was diverted by a conversation going on in the front of the store, (to read) (*Leacock*) 9. She _____ mortally with my husband only ten minutes ago. (to quarrel) (*Shaw*) 10. He scarcely _____ outside the door when he heard Wardle's voice talking loudly, (to get) (*Dickens*) 11. The next day he _____ some honeysuckle against the porch, when he heard the Miller's voice calling to him from the road, (to nail up) (*Wilde*) 12. Roddy _____ rapidly and nervously up and down the room for a minute or two. (to walk) (*Christie*) 13. I knew right away that there was the place I _____: all my life, (to look for) (*Maugham*) 14. Half-past eleven. He [the Gadfly] _____ still _____, though the hand was stiff and swollen, (to file) (*Voynich*) 15. A few seconds after the stranger _____ to lead Mrs. Budger to her carriage, he darted swiftly from the room, (to disappear) (*Dickens*) 16. At nine o'clock that evening a long black Packard roadster drew up to her door, and Arnie stepped out of the front seat where he _____ with the driver and a girl between them, (to sit) (*Wilson*) 17. I do not stop to say what adventures he began to imagine, or what career to devise for himself before he _____ three miles from home, (to ride) (*Thackeray*) 18. Mrs. Banty put down the telephone receiver. She _____ up twice and each time the answer _____ the same: Mrs. Marple was out. (to ring, to be) (*Christie*) 19. The sun _____ along way up and it _____ to get really hot. (to move, to begin) (*Abrahams*) 20. He was in the extremity of indecision and very wounded by Rosa's refusal to help him. She _____ even him for the last few days, (to avoid) (*Murdoch*) 21. The light in his flat showed that Mrs. Simpson _____ in for him. (to wait) (*Greene*) 22. I called on Mrs. Strickland before I left. I _____ her for some time, and I noticed changes in her; it was not only that she _____ older, thinner, and more lined; I think her character _____. (to see, negative, to be, to

alter) (*Maugham*) 23. He _____ since nine that morning and his stomach _____ with hunger, (to eat _____ negative, to growl) (*I. Shaw*) 24. They _____ no sooner _____ at this point than a most violent and startling knocking was heard at the door, (to arrive) (*Dickens*) 25. The old lady was dressed out in a brocaded gown which _____ the light for twenty years, (to see _____ negative) (*Dickens*) 26. Very often, afterwards, in the midst of their talk, he would break off, to try to understand what it was the waves _____ always _____. (to say) (*Dickens*) 27. The women and children and old men _____. Now he was alone with his mother in the little two-roomed shack, (to go) (*Abrahams*) 28. I tried to feel my heart. I could not feel my heart. It _____ beating, (to stop) (*Jerome K. Jerome*) 29. After he _____ there some time, he sold the sack of flour for a very good price, (to wait) (*Wilde*) 30. Mr. Moore now _____ silent for several minutes, (to sit) (*Ch. Bronte*) 31. I think he showed me about thirty canvases. It was the result of the six years during which he _____. (to paint) (*Maugham*) 32. Grimly she began to pack her goods and to prepare to leave the hovel. It _____ for days and water _____ up on the earthen floor ... (to rain, to well) (*Buck*) 33. Seven o'clock _____ hardly _____ striking on the following morning when Mr. Pickwick's comprehensive mind was aroused from the state of unconsciousness in which slumber — it, by a loud knocking at the chamber door. (to cease, to plunge) (*Dickens*) 34. When the Gadfly _____ himself that no one _____ at the spy-hole he _____ the piece of bread and carefully _____, it away. In the middle was the thing he _____, a bundle of small files, (to satisfy, to watch, to take up, to crumble, to expect) (*Voynich*) 35. Gemma _____ the room and _____ for a little while looking out of the window. When she _____, the Gadfly _____ again _____ on the table and _____ his eyes with one hand. He _____ evidently _____ her presence, (to cross, to stand, to turn round, to lean, to cover, to forget) (*Voynich*) 36. He _____ the key out of the lock, — the door after he _____ through it; _____ the key in his pocket, and _____ into the garden, (to take, to secure, to pass, to put, to go down) (*Collins*) 37. It _____ still. It _____ for days. I arrived at Hereford Square, _____ the water of my overcoat, and _____ it up, and _____ into the drawing room. A bright fire _____ and the lamps were all on... Antonia, who _____ by the fire, jumped up to welcome me... She _____ me and _____ what sort of day I _____. (to rain, to rain, to shake, to hang, to tramp, to burn, to read, to kiss, to ask, to have) (*Murdoch*) 38. It was in this direction that her mind _____ when her father sent for her to come to him in his room. He _____ home from his office early in the afternoon and by good luck found her in. She _____ no desire to go out into the world these last few days, (to run, to come, to have) (*Dreiser*) 39. Arthur took out of his portmanteau a framed picture, carefully wrapped up. It was a crayon portrait of Montanelli, which _____ from Rome only a few days before. He _____ this precious treasure when Julia's page _____ in a supper-tray on which the old Italian cook, who _____ Gladys before the harsh new mistress _____, such little delicacies as she considered her dear signorino might permit himself to eat. (to

come, to unwrap, to bring, to serve, to come, to place) (*Voynich*) 40. The first person upon whom Arthur's eyes fell, as he _____ the room where the students' little gatherings were held, was his old playmate, Dr. Warren's daughter. She _____ in a corner by the window, listening with an absorbed and earnest face to what one of the "initiators", a tall young Lombard in a threadbare coat, _____ to her. During the last few months she _____ and _____ greatly, and now _____ a grown-up young woman... She was dressed all in black, and _____ a black scarf over her head, as the room _____ cold and draughty. The initiator _____ passionately — to her the misery of the Calabrian peasantry, (to enter, to sit, to say, to change, to develop, to look, to throw, to be, to describe) (*Voynich*) 41. They _____ in this way about three miles, when Mr. Wardle, who _____ of the window for two or three minutes, suddenly _____ his face and _____ in breathless eagerness, "Here they are!" (to travel, to look out, to draw in, to exclaim) (*Dickens*) 42. He _____ on the step for some time..., when he was roused by observing that a boy, who _____ him carelessly some minutes before, _____, and _____ now _____ him... from the opposite side of the street. (to crouch, to pass, to return, to survey) (*Dickens*) 43. When the Gadfly _____ into Zita's room she _____ before a mirror, fastening one of the sprays into her dress. She _____ apparently _____ her mind to be good-humoured and _____ to him with a little cluster of crimson buds tied together, (to come, to stand, to make up, to come up) (*Voynich*) 44. He _____ about half an hour ago. (to arrive) (*Wilde*) 45. Godfrey rose and took his breakfast earlier than usual, but lingered in the wainscoted parlour till his younger brothers _____ their meal and _____ (to finish, to go out) (*Eliot*)

Future continuous and future perfect
(continuous)

Future continuous: I will be doing

A

We can use the future continuous to talk about something that is predicted to start before a particular point of future time, and that may continue after this point. Often it is the result of a previous decision or arrangement:

- ☐ This time next year this part of the garden **will be looking** beautiful.
- ☐ She **will be taking up** her place at university in October.
- ☐ When it goes into orbit, the spacecraft **will be carrying** 30 kilos of plutonium.

We can also use the future continuous to talk about a future activity that is part of the normal course of events or that is one of a repeated or regular series of events:

- ☐ Dr Jones **will be giving** the same talk in room 103 at 10.00 next Thursday.
- ☐ **Will you be driving** to Glasgow, as usual?

We can often use either the future continuous or the present continuous when we talk about arranged activities or events in the future (see also Unit 10). Compare:

- ☐ We **will be leaving** for Istanbul at 7.00 in the evening. (timetabled; *or ...are leaving...*) *and*
- ☐ When the race starts later this afternoon the drivers **will be hoping** for drier weather than last year. (*not ...are hoping...*; not reporting the details of a programme or timetable)

B

The future continuous is sometimes used to indicate that a future activity is pre-arranged. Using **will** can indicate willingness, intention, invitation, etc. Compare:

- ☐ Ann **will be helping** us to organise the party. (suggests a previous arrangement) *and*
- ☐ Ann'll **help** us organise the party. (suggests she is willing to help)

When we don't want to indicate willingness, intention, invitation, etc., we prefer to use the future continuous instead of **will**. For example, if guests have stayed longer than you wanted, and you don't know when they are leaving, you might ask:

- ☐ **Will you be staying** with us again tonight? (asking about their plans) *rather than*
- ☐ **Will you stay** with us again tonight? (they might think this is an invitation)

Future perfect and future perfect continuous: I will have done and I will have been doing

C

We use the future perfect to say that something will be ended, completed, or achieved by a particular point in the future:

- ☐ *By the time you get home* I **will have cleaned** the house from top to bottom.
- ☐ I'm sure his awful behaviour **will soon have been forgotten**. (= passive form)

We use the future perfect continuous to emphasise the duration of an activity in progress at a particular point in the future:

- ☐ *On Saturday*, we **will have been living** in this house for a year.
- ☐ *Next year* I **will have been working** in the company for 30 years.

With both the future perfect and future perfect continuous we usually mention the future time (*By the time you get home...*, *On Saturday...*, etc.).

D

The future continuous, future perfect and future perfect continuous can also be used to say what we believe or imagine is happening around now:

- ☐ We could ask to borrow Jim's car. He **won't be using** it today – he went to work by bike.
- ☐ Most people **will have forgotten** the fire by now.
- ☐ Tennis fans **will have been queuing** at Wimbledon all day to buy tickets.

We can use the future perfect continuous to say what we think was happening at a point in the past:

- ☐ Motorist Alan Hesketh **will have been asking** himself whether speed cameras are a good idea after he was fined £100 last week for driving at 33 mph in a 30 mph zone.

Exercises

Unit 11

11.1 Choose a verb that can complete both sentences in the pair. Use the future continuous (will/won't be + -ing) in one sentence and will/won't + infinitive in the other. (A & B)

give leave move use work

- 1 a I'm sorry that the train is delayed, ladies and gentlemen, but we the station as soon as the driver arrives.
b Without more cheap housing, families the village and find homes in town.
- 2 a you late at the office again? I want to know when to cook.
b 'We need to get this order sent out before Monday.' 'Well, I over the weekend if that will help.'
- 3 a I my car until next week, so you can borrow it if you like.
b My father a computer. He says he's very happy with his old typewriter for letters and doesn't want to change now.
- 4 a Is your suitcase very heavy? I you a hand with it if you like.
b Dr Sankey evidence at the trial of James Morgan next week.
- 5 a He's parked his car across our drive and says he it. Shall I call the police?
b The company's headquarters closes in June, when most of the staff to its new building in Madrid.

11.2 Use a beginning from (i), an ending from (iii), and a verb from (ii) to make sentences, as in 1. Use either the future perfect or the future perfect continuous. (C & D)

(i)	(ii)	(iii)
1 The weather forecast says that the rain...		...the objective we set ourselves when we took over.
2 If the company is making a profit by the end of the year then we...	act	...by the morning and tomorrow will be dry.
3 In two years' time Morneau...	achieve	...for 50 years, and shows no sign of retiring from the theatre.
4 I am confident that I...	clear	...the report before the end of the week.
5 This book on Proust is really difficult. On Saturday I...	finish	...it for a month, and I'm still only half way.
6 Whether I've finished the report or not, by 9 o'clock I...	discover	...for 12 hours without a break and I'm going home.
7 As delegates who arrived early...	read	...there have been some late changes to the conference programme.
	work	

- 1 The weather forecast says that the rain will have cleared by the morning and tomorrow will be dry.

11.3 Here is part of a letter from Jane to her friend Rosa, a teacher in England. Underline the correct alternative. (A-D)

Darwin, 20th December

Dear ROSA

Hope this finds you all well. I suppose by now school (1) will close/ will have closed for Christmas and you (2) will be enjoying/ will have been enjoying a rest. It's hard to believe that Tim's already 18 and that it's only a few months until he (3) will be leaving/ will have been leaving school for college.

My main news is that my brother John, and his family (4) will have been arriving/ will be arriving next Friday as part of their big trip around the world. By the time they get here they (5) will be going/ will have been to California and New Zealand. No doubt John's children (6) will have been planning/ will plan it all out for months! They (7) won't be spending/ won't have spent all their time with me. John has to go to Perth on business, so I (8) will have kept/ will be keeping the rest of the family entertained while he's away. Then they (9) will all be going/ will all have been going to Sydney ...