Frank Shearer, 99, waterskis. He was a championship polo player until age 70.
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 mid-sixties. 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.
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 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: I’m retired now. I’m looking 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 are those people doing?

B: They are doing yoga. It’s very popular here. And here’s our pool. As you can see, some people are swimming.

A: What about those people in the pool?

B: They are doing a water aerobics class. Now let’s go to the computer center.

A: That’s Nicole. She’s the teacher. Marge makes a photo album for her grandchildren. And Bob and Cindy over there travel all over the world together on a webpage with their vacation pictures. Let me show you our game room. As you can see, some people are playing chess.

B: What about those women? What game are they playing?

A: That’s called Mahjong. It’s especially popular among the women.

B: I’m a widower. Maybe I can meet a woman here.

A: That’s possible. We have a singles group that meets once a week. In fact, right now, I can introduce you to Mary Dodge. She’s wearing 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.

1. Jack is visiting a retirement village.
2. He is taking a tour.
3. He is looking at the different activities.

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

1. More and more older people are working at second careers these days.
2. Many people are working at a younger age.
3. They are doing interesting things.
4. Some people are starting new careers.
5. Other people are helping others without pay.
6. People are living longer and healthier lives.
7. Some people are developing new talents and abilities.
8. Some older women are volunteering, to work after raising a family.

2.2 The Present Continuous—Use

Examples

| Some people are doing yoga over there. | 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: sit, stand, wear, and sleep. |
| 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. |

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| 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 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.

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
   Are those men playing ____________? No, they aren't. They're playing chess.

2. you/consider
   ________ this retirement home? Yes, I'm considering it now that my wife is gone.

3. Marge/design
   ________ a website? Yes, she is. She's designing a website with pictures of her vacations.

4. Marge/take
   ________ pictures now? No, she isn't. She's putting her pictures on her website.

5. your wife do
   ________ something now? No, she isn't. She's just relaxing.

6. Betty and Charles/take
   ________ art classes? Yes, they are. They love art.

7. I/ask
   ________ too many questions? No, I'm not. You can ask as many questions as you want.

8. you/write
   ________ down this information? No, I can check your website later.

2.3 Questions with the Present Continuous

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

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

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 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)  
   **Why are you having more fun, Judy?**

3. Jack is taking piano lessons. (where)  
   **Where are you taking piano lessons, Jack?**

4. I’m starting a new career. (what kind of career)  
   **What kind of career are you starting?**

5. Some seniors are studying new things. (what)  
   **What are you studying, seniors?**

6. My father is thinking about retirement. (why)  
   **Why are you thinking about retirement, dad?**

7. Those women are playing a game. (what game)  
   **What game are they playing, women?**

8. We’re not planning to retire. (why)  
   **Why aren’t you planning to retire?**

9. People are living longer nowadays. (why)  
   **Why are people living longer nowadays?**

10. I’m doing interesting things. (what kinds of things)  
    **What kinds of things are you doing?**

11. My father isn’t working now. (why)  
    **Why isn’t your father working now?**

---

**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?

**B:** I **look at** some brochures.

**A:** What kind of brochures **are you looking at**?

**B:** They’re from a retirement village.

**A:** **Think you** about moving?

**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 **work**. And the neighbors across the street are never home.

**A:** They’re older people. **Work** too?

**B:** No. They **travel** now.

**A:** But I’m here. I **water** my lawn, as usual. And my wife is inside. She **talk** on the phone, as usual.

**B:** I’m sorry I’m complaining so much.

**A:** You **not/complain**. You **just look** for something to do.

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

**A:** What retirement village **plan** to go to?

**B:** Sun Valley Senior Village seems nice.

**A:** What about your daughter?

**B:** She **plan** to move in with a friend of hers.
Digital Natives and Digital Immigrants

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 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 workplace 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 smart phones? 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 the 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

2.4 Contrasting the Simple Present and the Present Continuous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Simple Present</th>
<th>The Present Continuous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grandma uses e-mail.</td>
<td>Marc is receiving a message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She doesn’t use a smart phone.</td>
<td>He isn’t getting a phone call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does she use the Internet? Yes, she does.</td>
<td>Is he receiving a message from his friend? Yes, he is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When does she use the Internet?</td>
<td>How is he receiving a message?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why doesn’t she use a smart phone?</td>
<td>Why isn’t he receiving a message from his friend?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use
did he find out what they do? Yes, he did.
did she ask? Yes, she did.

Examples Explanation

People use their phones to text. We use the simple present for:
I sometimes send photos to my grandmother. • a general truth
Older people prefer to talk on the phone. • a habitual activity
They like to see the pictures of grandchildren. • a custom

I’m getting a text message right now. We use the present continuous for:
My grandfather is learning about technology. • an action that is in progress now
Technology is growing quickly. • a longer action in progress at this general time

My grandparents live in a retirement home. We use live in the simple present to indicate a person’s home.
My sister is living in a dorm this semester. We use live 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 teaching her grandson.

“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’re eating and working on your essay at the same time.
B: That’s not a problem, Grandma.
A: What are you eating? Is that a hamburger?
B: No, it isn’t. It’s a veggie burger. I never eat meat. continued
A: You don’t eat enough. Look at you. You’re so thin.
B: I ____________________________ to lose weight.
A: You always ____________________________ in front of your computer. Take a break.
B: But I ____________________________ on something important now.
A: How is that possible? You ____________________________ to music too.
B: I always ____________________________ to music when I ____________________________ work or study.
A: Whenever I ____________________________ , I ____________________________ on my work.
B: You ____________________________ the world of young people. We often multitask.
A: You’re right. I don’t.

2. Conversation between two brothers:
A: ____________________________ ? Wake up. It’s almost time for class.
B: I’m so tired. I never ____________________________ enough sleep.
A: That’s because you’re always on your computer or phone. How many hours ____________________________ a night?
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.
B: I never ____________________________ my devices. I always ____________________________ to know when I get a message.
A: That’s ridiculous! Let’s go get breakfast. Mom ____________________________ pancakes.
B: I ____________________________ breakfast. I just ____________________________ coffee.
A: That’s not good. You ____________________________ to live a healthier life.

3. Conversation between two friends:
A: What ____________________________ for a living?
B: She’s retired now.
A: ____________________________ old?

B: No. She’s only fifty-eight.
A: What ____________________________ with her free time?
B: A lot of things. In fact, she ____________________________ any free time at all.
She ____________________________ a course at the art center this semester. Right now she ____________________________ a picture of me.

2.5 Action and Nonaction Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He is texting his friend.</td>
<td>Some verbs are action verbs. These verbs express physical or mental activity (text, call, work, share, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am listening to music.</td>
<td>Some verbs are action 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young people know a lot about technology.</td>
<td>Some verbs are nonaction verbs. These verbs express a perception (for example, know or like), they are nonaction verbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many people have a smart phone now.</td>
<td>Some verbs can express an action or a perception. When they express an action (for example, look at), they are action verbs. When they express a perception (for example, look + adjective or look like), they are nonaction verbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you remember a time without cell phones?</td>
<td>Some verbs express an action or a perception. When they express a perception (for example, look at), they are action verbs. When they express an action (for example, look at), they are nonaction verbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She’s looking at the text message.</td>
<td>Some verbs express an action or a perception. When they express a perception (for example, look at), they are action verbs. When they express an action (for example, look at), they are nonaction verbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want to learn about technology, but it looks hard.</td>
<td>Some verbs express an action or a perception. When they express a perception (for example, look at), they are action verbs. When they express an action (for example, look at), they are nonaction verbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your photo looks like a selfie.</td>
<td>Some verbs express an action or a perception. When they express a perception (for example, look at), they are action verbs. When they express an action (for example, look at), they are nonaction verbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She’s having lunch with her friends now.</td>
<td>Some verbs express an action or a perception. When they express a perception (for example, look at), they are action verbs. When they express an action (for example, look at), they are nonaction verbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandma has free time now.</td>
<td>Some verbs express an action or a perception. When they express a perception (for example, look at), they are action verbs. When they express an action (for example, look at), they are nonaction verbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She can’t visit her now. I have a cold.</td>
<td>Some verbs express an action or a perception. When they express a perception (for example, look at), they are action verbs. When they express an action (for example, look at), they are nonaction verbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?
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.
B: It’s my cell phone. It’s my new ringtone. __________ (I receive/I’m receiving) a text message now.
A: It __________ (looks/is looking) like Greek to me. What does it say?
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.
A: When __________ (I have/I’m having) something to say, __________ (I use/I’m using) the phone.
B: __________ (I prefer/I’m preferring) to text. __________ (It saves/It’s saving) time. You can text me too, Grandma.
A: OK. __________ (It looks/It’s looking) hard. Teach me. Let me send a note to Grandpa. “Jim, where are you? See you later.”
B: Grandma, you’re writing/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.
A: You know I’m an English teacher, and __________ (I don’t like/I’m not liking) to write without punctuation.
B: Text messages don’t need punctuation.
A: __________ (I don’t think/I’m not thinking) I can do it.
B: __________ (You send/You’re sending) e-mail every day.
A: That’s different. __________ (I write/I’m writing) slowly, and __________ (I check/I’m checking) my spelling.
B: You’re so old-fashioned!
A: No, I’m not. This month __________ (I study/I’m studying) photo editing at the senior center.
B: That’s great, Grandma! I’m proud of you.
5. A: ___________, that guy over there? Who is he?
   B: That's my technology teacher.
   A: He ___________ jeans and running shoes. And he ___________ an earing in his ear. He ___________ like a student.
   B: I ___________. Everyone ___________ he's a student. But he's a very professional teacher.

6. A: My parents ___________ to put Grandma in a nursing home. Mom ___________.
   B: It ___________ like a difficult decision.
   A: It is. Mom ___________, what else to do. Grandma ___________.
   B: Maybe she ___________ a cane or a walker.
   A: Her memory is bad too. She ___________ where she puts things.
   B: Can I call you back later? I ___________ my other phone. My son ___________.

---

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 shortage 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.

---

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.  **F**
2. The biggest growth in population will be in people over eighty-five.  **T**
3. The baby boomers will live longer than younger generations.  **T**

---

**2.6 The Future with Will**

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

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

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

---

**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 my last day of work.
B: What will you spend all your free time?
A: Our retired friends all say I have plenty of things to do.
B: So what will you spend first?
A: Dad and I are planning to travel.
B: When will you move first?
A: To the Grand Canyon.
B: That’s great! How long will you stay there?
A: For about two weeks. Then I’ll be happy to see you.
B: I’m sure eighty-five at the end of August: there for his birthday.
A: What will you do with the dog?
B: Can you take care of her for us while we’re gone?
A: Sorry. I need to find someone else to take care of the dog.
B: All right. Can you take care of her for us while we’re gone?
A: Maybe I’ll try. Don’t forget to send Grandpa a birthday card.
B: I’m sure it. A: I’m sure it.

**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

1. Today’s generation will live longer.
2. The population of old people will increase.
3. The over-85 population will triple by 2050.
4. Many young people will have more job opportunities?
5. Many young people will need jobs in health care.
6. Some older people will move into retirement housing.
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

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

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

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

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 ____________ 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. ____________ you ____________ 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.
B: That's wonderful news. What ____________ next?
A: I don't really know yet. I ____________ new things.
B: What ____________ ?
A: I think I have a talent for art. I ____________ art classes.
B: ____________ part-time?
A: No way! I want to have fun.
B: Is your husband happy about your retirement?
A: Yes. He ____________ too.
B: But you're not that old.
A: I'm 58 and he's 56. Our children 8. not/need us much anymore.

B: Why 9. not/need you?

A: Our youngest son 10. graduate from college in June. And the other two are already on their own. The oldest 11. get married next year, and the middle one has her own apartment and a job.

B: I 12. miss you at work. It 13. not/be the same without you.

A: I 14. not/miss the boss and the long hours.

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The U.S. population <strong>will</strong> be 440 million by 2050.</td>
<td>For a prediction about the future, we use either will or be going to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The U.S. population <strong>is going to be</strong> 440 million by 2050.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandpa <strong>will</strong> be 85 years old in August.</td>
<td>For a fact about the future, we use either will or be going to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandpa <strong>is going to be</strong> 85 in August.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: I'm interested in health care. <strong>I am going to become</strong> a nurse.</td>
<td>When we have a definite plan for the future, we use be going to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: My sister's a nurse. I'll tell her about your plan. Maybe she can give you some advice. <strong>I'll help</strong> you. <strong>I'll take</strong> you shopping. Grandma: You always say that. But you never have time. Grandson: I'll make time. I promise. <strong>I will help you.</strong> <strong>I'll take</strong> you shopping. Grandma: You always say that. But you never have time. Grandson: I'll make time. I promise.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My grandmother <strong>is moving</strong> into a retirement home on Friday. <strong>I'm helping</strong> her move. The weather report says it's <strong>going to rain</strong> on Friday, so the move won't be easy. <strong>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. (Nor: it is raining on Friday.)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Note:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a scheduled event, such as a flight, movie, or class, we often use the simple present.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The semester <strong>begins</strong> in August. My nursing course <strong>ends</strong> next month.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

A: I hear **you're retiring** next month.

B: Yes. Isn't it wonderful? **Sixty-five in September.**

A: What **after you retire**?

B: **Florida.**

A: What **in Florida?**

B: **a sailboat. Maybe** **to play golf. What about you?**

A: I don't know. **any time soon. I'm only forty-five.**

B: I hope **me in Florida.**

A: Of course! **pack this weekend.**

B: Thanks. **my life a lot easier!**

EXERCISE 16 Circle the correct words to complete the conversation. In some cases, both choices are possible. 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) my grandfather this afternoon. **I'm going to help/I'll help** him with his computer. And I need to return some books to the library. **I'll text/I'm going to text** you tomorrow to let you know.
   A: Give them to me. I'm going that way on my way home. (I'll return/I'm going to return) 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) you tomorrow to let you know.

2. A: I have to go to the airport. My grandparents' plane **is arriving/is going to arrive** at four o'clock this afternoon.
   B: (I'll go/I'm going) with you. (I'll/I'm going to) stay in the car while you go into the airport.
   A: Thanks.
   B: How long (are they going to stay/are they staying)?
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.

B: My mother’s so happy. (She’s going to retire/she’ll) retire next month.

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

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**

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

**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 he/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/will do) when (he’s/he’ll be) no longer able to take care of himself?

B: We never think about it. He’s in great health. I think he’s (outliving/will outlive) us all.

A: But (he’s probably going to need/hell probably need) help when (he’ll get/hel gets) older.

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

A: My grandparents are in their sixties now. But when (they’re/will they 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.

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/will I be) old, (I’m going to take/I’m taking) care of myself. I don’t want to depend on anyone.

2.9 Future + Time or If Clause

**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. __________________________ |
6. __________________________ |
7. __________________________ |
8. __________________________ |
9. __________________________ |
10. __________________________ |
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 if 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

Will
He is going to retire in two years.

Be Going To
The number of old people will increase.

For a fact
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/are you doing? (Do/Are) you want to go out for a cup of coffee?
B: I'm not having/I don't have) time now. (I pack/I'm packing).
A: We're moving/We're going to move) next Saturday.
B: Oh, really? Why are you/are you moving? You have/are having) such a lovely apartment now.
A: Yes, I know we do. But my father (comes/is coming) soon, so we're (going to need/need) a bigger apartment.

A: When (is he/he is) going to come?
B: He (leaves/ll leave) as soon as he (gets/ll get) his visa. That (is probably/ll probably) be in about four months.
A: But your present apartment (has/have) an extra bedroom.
B: Yes, but my husband (likes/is liking) to have an extra room for an office.
A: He usually (brings/is bringing) a lot of work home. He doesn't (likes/like) noise when he works.
B: (Is your father/Your father is) going to get his own apartment after he (will find/finds) a job?
A: He's retired now. He's going to (live/living) with us. He (isn't liking/doesn't like) to live alone.
A: (Do you need/Are you needing) help with your packing?
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.
A: I'd like to help. (I come/I calll) over next Saturday to help you move.
B: (We're going to use/We use) professional movers on Saturday. We (aren't/don't) want to bother our friends.
A: It's no bother. I (want/1n wanting) to help.
B: Thanks. I have to go now. (I hear/I'm hearing) Bill now. (He calls/He's calling) me.
A: He (needs/needs) help in the basement. (I call/I'll call) you back later.
B: That's not necessary. (I see/I'll see) you on Saturday. Bye.
**WRITING**

**PART 1 Editing Advice**

1. Always include a form of be in a present continuous verb. 
   - She is working now.
2. Don't use the present continuous with a nonaction verb. 
   - He is liking my new hobby.
3. Include be in a future sentence that has no other verb. 
   - You will busy when you retire.
4. Don't combine will and be going to. 
   - He won't be 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. 
   - He's going to help his grandfather.
7. Use the correct word order in questions. 
   - When will you retire? 
   - Will she be 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 I will do today?” On the other hand, my grandmother is very busy. My grandparents live in a retirement village, and Grandma is learning how to draw. She’s also taking singing lessons, and she’s studying photography. Next month, she’s 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 that Grandpa is needing to find a hobby. Grandma always tells him, “You will happy if you find something to do.” Will I going to have a hard time like Grandpa when I will retire? I’ll think about it when the time comes.

**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.