**Monday**

Objective(s): I will be able to understand and make use of the future perfect tenses.

Today we are going to review the future perfect tense.

Future perfect tense represents an action which will have been occurred at some time in the future. If two actions take place in the future, the first one is future perfect tense and the second one is simple present tense.

**The future perfect is composed of two elements**

**the simple future of the verb "to have" (will have) + the past participle of the main verb**

The conjugation is simple. Only the subject changes. Here are some examples with the subject pronouns I, you, he/she/it, they and we.

1. I will have talked. I will have walked. I will have danced. I will have eaten.
2. You will have talked. You will have walked. You will have danced. You will have eaten.
3. She/He/It will have talked. She/He/It will have walked. She/He/It will have danced. She/He/It will have eaten.
4. They will have talked. They will have walked. They will have danced. They will have eaten.
5. We will have talked. We will have walked. We will have danced. We will have eaten.

Practice fill in the blanks:

1. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Germany.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each other.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Mexico many times.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ squid?
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the movie yet?

Watch the video <https://youtu.be/IlIbIGynJD0> to help you better understand the future perfect tense.

**Future Perfect Verb Form**

1. **Affirmative Usage**

I will have studied.

You will have studied.

She/He/It will have studied.

They will have studied. We will have studied.

1. **Negative Usage**

I won't have traveled.

You won't have traveled.

She/He/It won't have traveled.

They won't have traveled.

We won't have traveled.

1. **Yes/No Questions**

Will I have spoken?

Will you have spoken?

Will she/he/it have spoken?

Will they have spoken?

Will we have spoken?

1. **Short Answers**

Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

Yes, you will. / No, you won't.

Yes, she/he/it will. / No, she/he/it won't.

Yes, they will. / No, they won't.

Yes, we will. / No, we won't.

**Note**: "Have" is sometimes added to the Short Answer form; *for example:* Yes, I will have. No, I won't have.

1. **WH- Questions**

When will she have studied?

Where will you have traveled?

How will they have bought the tickets?

**Exercise:**

Use the answers to complete the questions.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the top by noon?

No, he will not have reached the top by noon.

How long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the mountain this time tomorrow?

They will have been descending the mountain for 48 hours.

How many years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next year?

She'll have been married for 10 years.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Monday?

Yes, I'll have returned by Monday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for more than two hours when she crosses the border?

I think that she won't have been driving for more than two hours.

Fill in the blanks with the correct **future perfect tense** form of the verb (in parentheses):
Example: By this time tomorrow, I will have read (read) the book.

1. By the time you get here, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(finish) watching the movie.

2. By the time he graduates, Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(take) all the necessary classes.

3. By this time next year, Nancy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(move) to a new apartment.

4. By this time tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(put) all the furniture in the basement.

5. By the time my wife gets home, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(prepare) supper.

6. By this time next week, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(buy) all the Christmas presents.

7. By this time tomorrow, the teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(speak) to her about her grades.

8. By the time you wake up, your brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) to work.

9. By the time we get to Chicago, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(drive) for 10 hours.

10. By the time my friends arrive, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(do) my homework.

**Tuesday**

Objective(s): I will be able to use my reading comprehension skills to answer questions.

Today’s task is to complete a reading comprehension assignment. While reading the passage, highlight the following vocabulary and see if you can figure out the meaning of the vocabulary with the context.

**unique**

**helicopter**

**nest**

**nectar**

**beaks/bill**

**pollen**

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Hummingbirds

Have you ever heard the sound of a hummingbird? They make a buzzing noise when they fly. They make this noise because they beat their wings so fast. They beat their wings up to 80 times a second. All that flapping makes a lot of noise. That's why we call them hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds fly in a unique way. They move their wings so fast that they can hover. This means that they can stay in one spot in the middle of the air, like a helicopter. Sometimes they fly or hover upside down. They are the only bird that flies backward.

Hummingbirds are small. One type called the bee hummingbird is the smallest bird in the world. Bee hummingbirds weigh less than a penny. They are just a little bit bigger than bees. I guess that's where they get their name.

Bee hummingbirds build tiny nests. They use cobwebs and bits of bark to make their homes. Their homes are only an inch around. This is big enough for their eggs though. Their eggs are smaller than peas. People have found these tiny nests on a clothespin.

Hummingbirds move fast. It takes lots of energy to move as fast as they do. This means that they need to eat a lot of food. Their favorite food is nectar, a sweet liquid inside of some flowers. They drink more than their own weight in nectar daily. They have to visit hundreds of flowers to get enough nectar to live. They can only store enough energy to survive through the night. They live on the edge.

Hummingbirds don't use their long beaks like straws. They have a tongue just like you. They use their tongues for eating. They flick their tongues in and out of their mouths while inside of flowers. They lap up nectar. Flowers give them the energy that they need.

Hummingbirds help flowers too. They get pollen on their heads and bills when they feed. Flowers use pollen to make seeds. Hummingbirds help pollen get from one flower to the next. This helps flowers make more seeds. More seeds means more flowers. More flowers means more food for hummingbirds. Isn't it nice how that works out?

unique - being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else.

helicopter – small plane



nest - the spot in which a bird lays and incubates its eggs and raises its young.

nectar - a sweet liquid inside of some flowers.

beaks/bill - bird's sharp mouth used for eating, fighting, probing for food, and feeding young.

pollen - a fine powdery substance in flowers.

**Multiple choice questions:**

1. Why are they called hummingbirds?

a. They are very light

b. They sing when they fly

c. Their wings make a humming sound

d. Their song sounds like humming

2. How do hummingbirds eat?

a. They drink nectar through their beaks like a straw.

b. They chew up flower petals with their beaks.

c. They use their heads and bills to eat pollen.

d. They lap up nectar with their tongues.

3. How do hummingbirds help flowers?

a. They drink nectar.

b. They eat pollen.

c. They bring pollen from one flower to the next.

d. They plant seeds.

4. According to the text, which does the bee hummingbird use to make nests?

a. straw

b. concrete

c. bark

d. sticks

5. Which best describes the main idea of the fifth paragraph?

a. Hummingbirds move fast.

b. Hummingbirds like to eat nectar.

c. Hummingbirds use lots of energy and eat often.

d. Hummingbirds drink their own weight in nectar every day.

6. Which statement about bee hummingbirds is not true?

a. Bee hummingbird eggs are smaller than peas.

b. Bee hummingbirds weigh less than a penny.

c. Bee hummingbirds have built nests on clothespins.

d. Bee hummingbirds do not grow larger than bees.

7. What is unique about the way that hummingbirds fly?

a. They can fly faster than any other bird.

b. They can fly longer than any other bird.

c. They can fly forward and backward.

d. They can only fly for a few seconds at a time.

8. Which best defines the word hover as used in paragraph two?

a. To stay in one spot in the air

b. To clean an area thoroughly

c. An animal that has hooves

d. To move your wings very fast

9. Why do flowers need pollen?

a. Flowers eat pollen.

b. Pollen attracts hummingbirds.

c. Hummingbirds eat pollen.

d. Flowers use pollen to make seeds.

10. Which title best describes the main idea of this text?

a. Bee Hummingbirds: The World's Smallest Bird

b. Pollination: How Birds and Flowers Work Together

c. Hummingbirds: Unique and Uniquely Helpful

d. Interesting Facts About Birds

**Written response questions:**

1. How do flowers and hummingbirds benefit each other? Refer to the text to support your answer.

2. Why does the hummingbird have to eat so often? Refer to the text to support your answer.

3. Why is the ability to hover useful to a hummingbird? Refer to the text to support your answer.

**Wednesday**

Objective(s): I will be able to understand and make use of the future perfect tenses.

On Monday we reviewed future perfect tense Today, we will keep working on practice the future perfect tense.

**Function of Future Perfect Tense**
The Future Perfect is used to express an activity that will be completed by another time or event in the future. It's usually used with a time clause, for example, "by the time" or "by next week." If the time clause uses a verb, it will use the Present Simple tense.

Read the following sentences.

* She will finish the job. When? By the end of this month.

We can combine these two.

* She will have finished the job by the end of this month.

OR

* By the end of this month, she will have finished the job.

**Exercise**

Combine the following pairs by changing them into the **future perfect tense.**

1. The children will eat all the cake. (before their mother comes.)
2. The fire will destroy the whole building. (before the firemen arrive)
3. We will pay back all our debts. (before we leave this city)
4. You will have eaten two desserts. (by the time I finish dinner)
5. She will study English for six months. (by the time she leaves for the United States)
6. We will learn all the ESL verb tenses. (by the end of the semester)

**More practice:**

Fill in each blank with the correct words to change each **present continuous tense** sentence into a **future perfect tense** sentence:

Example: I am reading a book --> By this time tomorrow, I will have read the book.

窗体顶端

1. **I am writing a book.**
By this time next month, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the book.

2. **Maria is preparing a report.**
By this time tomorrow, Maria \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the report.

3. **Martha is learning German.**
By this time next year, Martha \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ German.

4. **They are inviting all their friends.**
By this time tomorrow, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all their friends.

5. **We are bringing our stuff to our new apartment.**
By this time tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all our stuff to our new apartment.

6. **I am fixing my computer.**
By this time next week, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my computer.

7. **My mother is making dinner.**
By the time the guests arrive, my mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner.

8. **Peter is reading a magazine.**
By the time his flight lands, Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the magazine.

9. **My sister and I are painting our apartment.**
By this time tomorrow, my sister and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our apartment.

10. **John is cleaning the house.**
By the time his parents arrive, John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the house.

窗体底端

**Writing activity (use future perfect tense)**

Write a paragraph about things you hope will have happened in your life by certain points in the future. (for example: by this time next week, in 20 years’ time, in a month, by the end of the year)

**Thursday**

Objective(s): I will be able to use my writing skills write an essay about my favorite animal.

**Writing assignment:**

On Tuesday we read a passage about hummingbirds. The passage was fun to read, and I learned a lot about hummingbirds. Now the spring is here, all kinds of animals are out and about. Today, I want you to describe a bird, an insect, or an animal that you have strong feelings about. Choose your favorite one or the one that amuses you. Be sure you know enough about the animal to describe it fully. You can do some research online to find fun facts about your animal. Use sensory details that will make your audience feel the same.

In your introduction/first paragraph: identify the animal you were writing about and why they interest you.

In your body/second paragraph: write at least two facts about the animal you picked. You can do some research online to help you write your facts.

In your conclusion/third paragraph: sum up your facts about the animal and state why they interest you.

**Friday**

Let’s do something fun today to wrap up the week. Please complete the following crossword puzzles with the clues. I picked words that are related to grammar and types of figurative language that we been working with for the past few weeks. Have FUN!!

**Grammar and types of figurative language**

Clues:

Down

1. Giving human traits to objects or ideas

4. Two things are compared without using “like” or “as.”

5. Comparison of two things using “like” or “as.”

6. A word in a sentence that shows action.

Across

2. A word used to show who or what does the verb.

3. A recurring idea, image, or group of images that contribute toward the development of the literature.

7. Words and phrases that create a picture that appeals to one or more of the reader’s senses.

8. Exaggerating to show strong feeling or effect.

9. A word used to identify a class of people, places, or things.

**Word Bank**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hyperbole | Simile |
| Motif | verb |
| Personification | imagery |
| Subject | noun |
| metaphor |  |