

MÓDULO 02 - LOOK FORWARD TO

DEFINITION

LOOK FORWARD TO - to feel happy and excited about something that is going to happen

LOOK FORWARD TO is inseparable

LOOK is a regular verb (LOOK - LOOKED - LOOKED)

EXAMPLES AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Present tense

I *look forward to* **hearing** from you.

- Remember to use the gerund or a noun after prepositions.
 - o I look forward to HEARING/MEETING/SEEING, etc.

2. Present continuous

I'm *looking forward to* **my trip** to Malta next month.

- trip x travel - trip (noun) and travel (verb). However, both can be used as adjectives.
 - o How was your trip?
 - o I traveled to Egypt last year.
 - o Did you use a travel agent?
 - o I bought trip protection just in case I get sick.

3. Past simple

Mary *looked forward to* seeing you.

4. Past continuous

Mary was *looking forward to* **seeing** you.

- Even though “see” and “hear” are non-action verbs, they can be used in the gerund form as nouns. Remember that the gerund is different than the present participle even though they look exactly the same.
 - o I am reading a book. (Reading is a verb/a present participle)
 - o Reading is my favorite hobby. (Reading is a gerund here, serving as a noun/the subject of the sentence)
- In fact, all non-action verbs can be used as gerunds (subjects or objects in a sentence).
 - o Knowing sign language is not a course requirement.
 - o Believing in something without scientific proof is very difficult for some people.

5. Used to

My **children** *used to look forward to* reading bedtime stories when they were kids.

- children - kids or sons and daughters
 - o I have two children. = I have two kids (informal) = I have two sons/daughters.
 - o There are 10 children/kids at the park. (not my sons/daughters)

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6. Future (be going to)

I know Martin is going to look forward to **your** gift this year.

- your - possessive adjective that means “from or belonging to YOU (singular or plural)”

possessive adjective	from or belonging to...
my <i>meu(s), minha(s)</i>	me
your <i>seu(s), sua(s) - de você(s)</i>	you
his <i>seu(s), sua(s) - dele</i>	him
her <i>seu(s), sua(s) - dela</i>	her
their <i>seu(s), sua(s) - deles</i>	them
our <i>nosso(s), nossa(s)</i>	us

7. Present perfect continuous

I have been looking forward to the **holidays** since October!

- holidays - In the U.S., a holiday is a day in which we officially celebrate something (Christmas, Independence Day, Thanksgiving, etc.)
 - o Halloween is my favorite holiday.
- to go on holiday (UK) = to go on vacation (U.S.) - travel somewhere when you have a break from work or school
 - o I can't wait for spring break. I'm going to vacation to Mexico!

8. Past perfect continuous

Grandma was **really** sad; she and Mom had been looking forward **to spending time** together today.

- “really” + adjective/adverb - used to give emphasis to the adjective or adverb. “Very” or “so” can also be used and the meaning is the same

SPEND TIME X PASS TIME

- spend time - what you do with your time
 - o I love to spend time playing with my dog at the park.
- pass time - what do you do to make the time go by faster
 - o While I was waiting to see the doctor, I read some magazines to pass the time.

9. Conditionals (third conditional) + past continuous

If I had known how much you were looking forward to going **to the movies**, I would've bought you tickets.

- In the U.S., we say “to the movies” or sometimes “to the movie theater.” “Cinema” is more commonly used in British English.

10. Modals (would) & second conditional

Katie said she would be really excited if she knew you were looking forward to her visit.

PRACTICE

What are you looking forward to?

*Remember, you need to use a noun or a gerund after the phrasal verb “look forward to.”

- o I'm looking forward to my yoga class this weekend.
- o I'm looking forward to seeing my family next week.