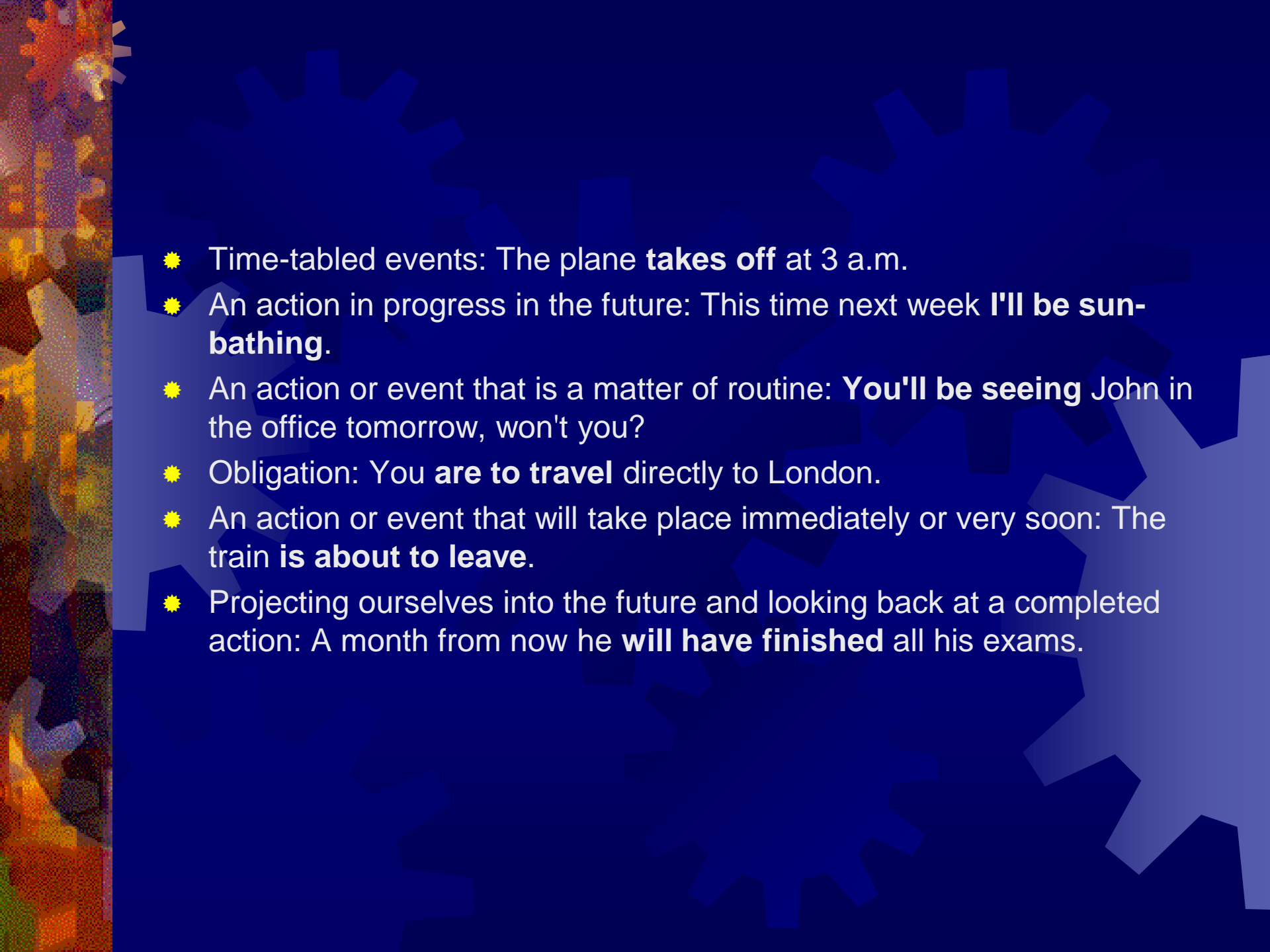




Future in English

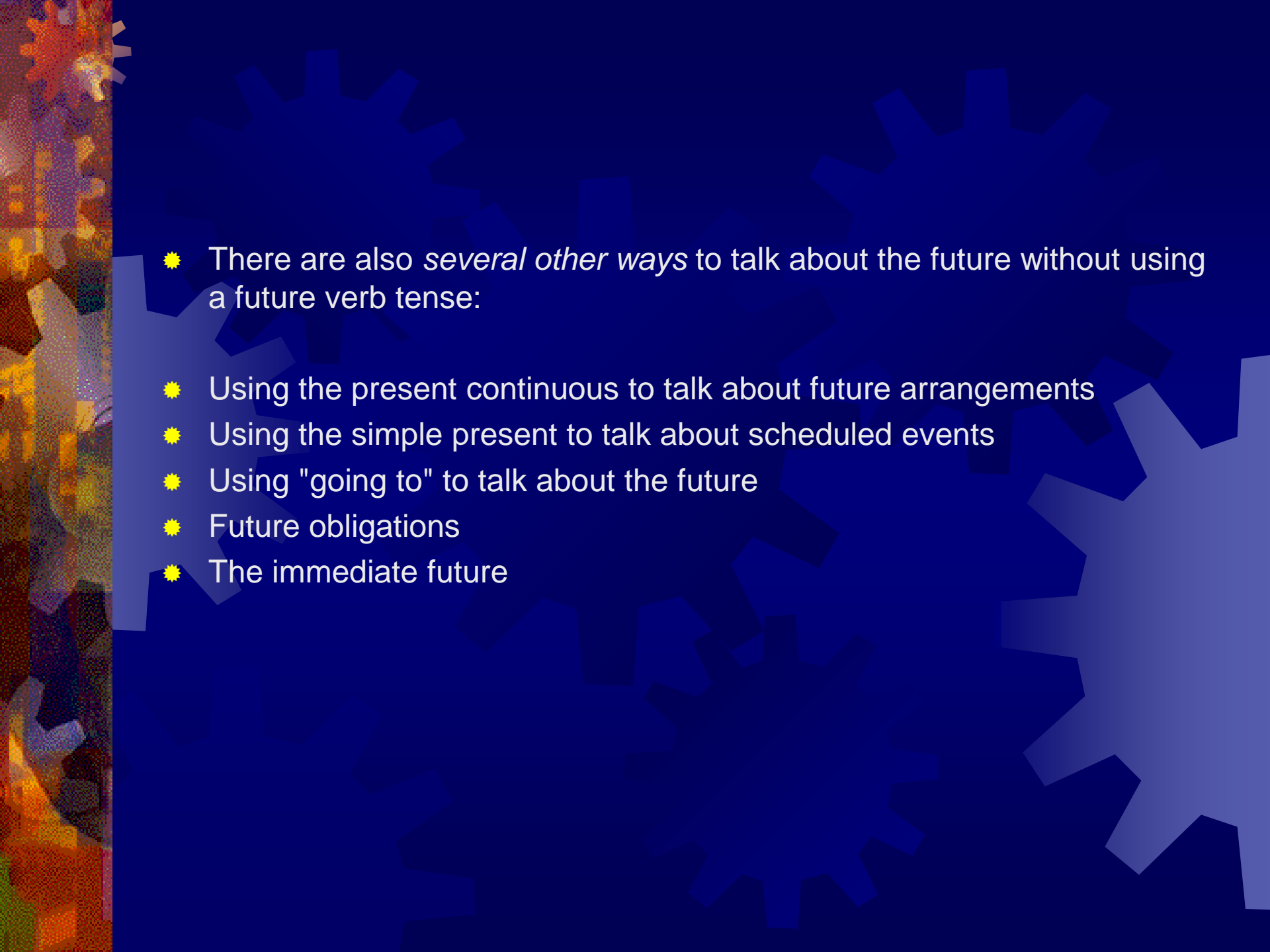
Future

- ✿ There are a number of different ways of referring to the future in English.
- ✿ It is important to remember that we are expressing more than simply the time of the action or event.
- ✿ Obviously, any 'future' tense will always refer to a time **'later than now'**, but it may also express **our attitude** to the future event.
- ✿ All of the following ideas can be expressed using different forms:
 - ✿ Simple prediction: There **will be** snow in many areas tomorrow.
 - ✿ Prediction based on present evidence: I think **it's going to rain!**
 - ✿ Promises: **We'll call you back.**
 - ✿ Decisions brought on the spot: I **will lend** you the money.
 - ✿ Plans and intentions: **We're going to spend** the summer abroad.
 - ✿ Arrangements: **I'm spending the summer abroad.**

- 
- ☀ Time-tabled events: The plane **takes off** at 3 a.m.
 - ☀ An action in progress in the future: This time next week **I'll be sunbathing**.
 - ☀ An action or event that is a matter of routine: **You'll be seeing** John in the office tomorrow, won't you?
 - ☀ Obligation: You **are to travel** directly to London.
 - ☀ An action or event that will take place immediately or very soon: The train **is about to leave**.
 - ☀ Projecting ourselves into the future and looking back at a completed action: A month from now he **will have finished** all his exams.

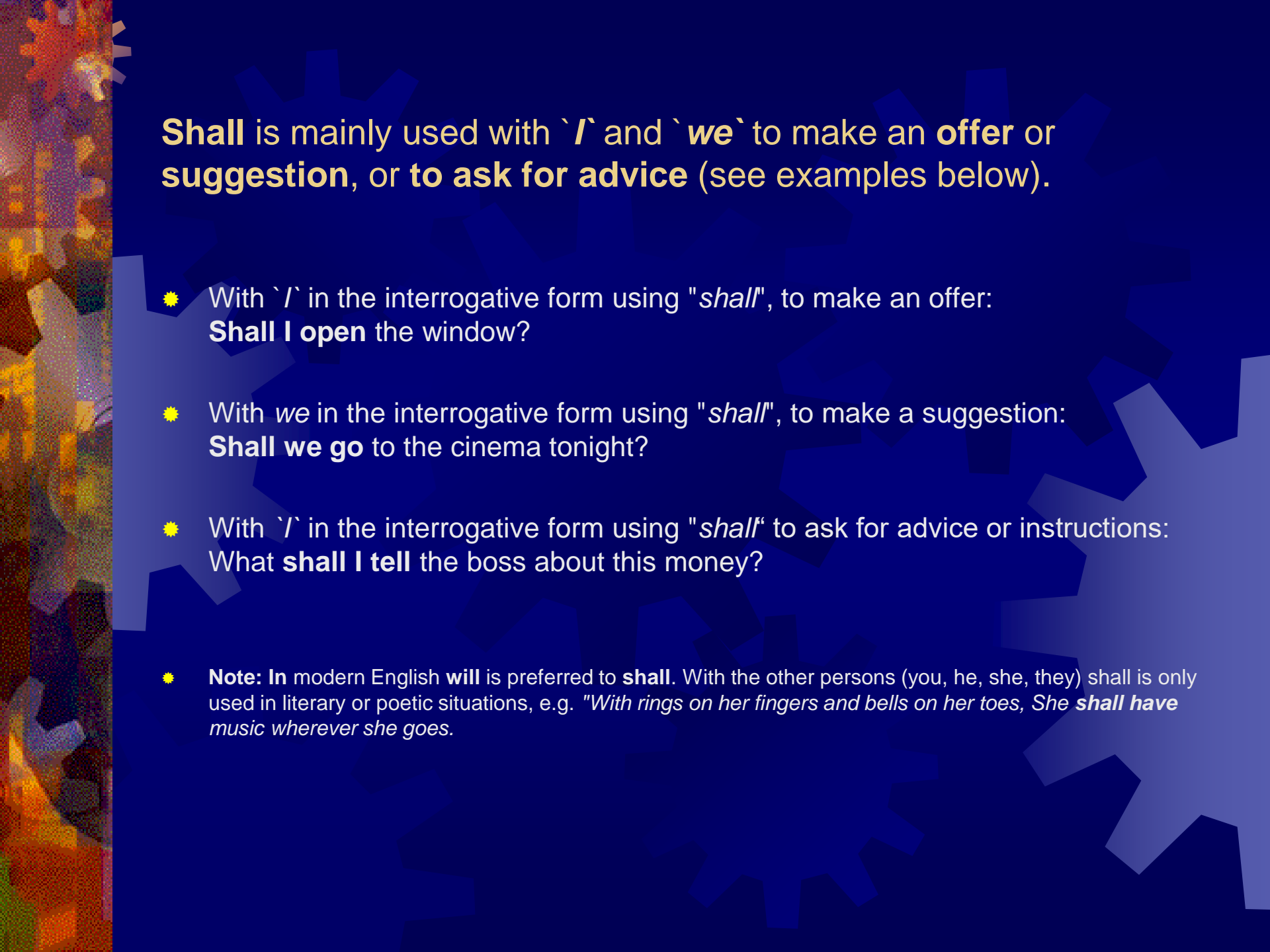
Future tenses

- ✿ It is clear from these examples that several tenses are used to express the future. The next section shows the form and function of each of these uses of future tenses.
- ✿ There are **four** future verb tenses in English.
- ✿ Simple future tense
- ✿ Future continuous tense
- ✿ Future perfect tense
- ✿ Future perfect continuous tense

- 
- ✿ There are also *several other ways* to talk about the future without using a future verb tense:
 - ✿ Using the present continuous to talk about future arrangements
 - ✿ Using the simple present to talk about scheduled events
 - ✿ Using "going to" to talk about the future
 - ✿ Future obligations
 - ✿ The immediate future

1) Simple future tense – *will* and *shall*

- ✿ **FUNCTION:** The simple future refers to a time later than now, and expresses facts or certainty. In this case there is no 'attitude'.
- ✿ **The simple future is used:**
 - ✿ To predict a future event:
It **will rain** tomorrow.
 - ✿ With *I* or *We*, to express a spontaneous decision:
I'll pay for the tickets by credit card.
 - ✿ For promises:
Don't worry. **I'll help** you.
 - ✿ To express willingness/for offers:
I'll do the washing-up.
He'll carry your bag for you.



Shall is mainly used with *`I`* and *`we`* to make an **offer** or **suggestion**, or to **ask for advice** (see examples below).

- ✿ With *`I`* in the interrogative form using "*shall*", to make an offer:
Shall I open the window?
- ✿ With *we* in the interrogative form using "*shall*", to make a suggestion:
Shall we go to the cinema tonight?
- ✿ With *`I`* in the interrogative form using "*shall*" to ask for advice or instructions:
What **shall I tell** the boss about this money?
- ✿ **Note:** In modern English **will** is preferred to **shall**. With the other persons (you, he, she, they) shall is only used in literary or poetic situations, e.g. "*With rings on her fingers and bells on her toes, She **shall have** music wherever she goes.*"

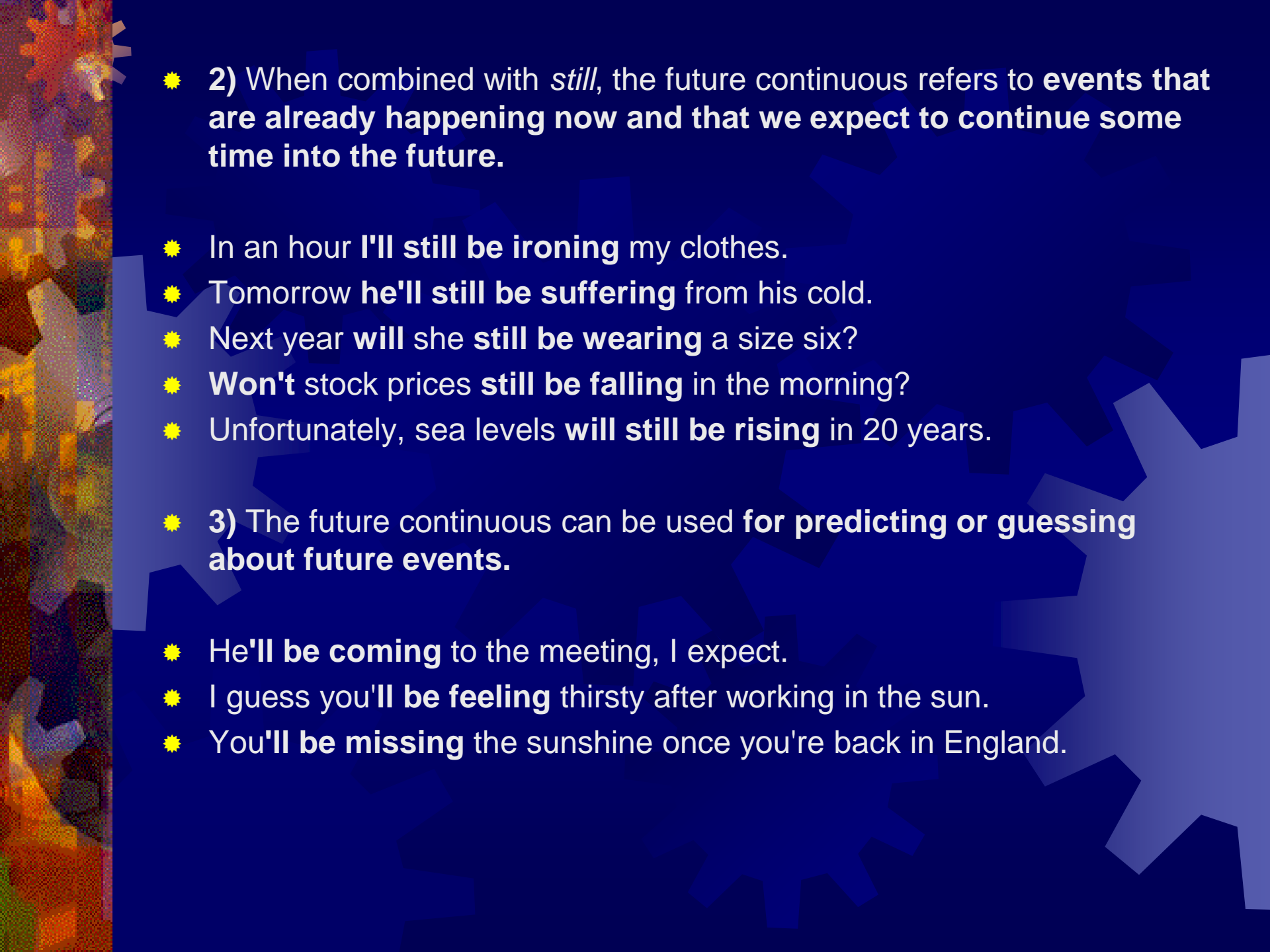
2) Future continuous

- ✿ The future continuous is made up of two elements:

1. the simple future of the verb 'to be' (will be)

2. the present participle (base+ing)

- ✿ **Functions:** The future continuous refers to an **unfinished action** or event that will be in progress at a time later than now.
- ✿ The future continuous is used for quite a few different purposes:
 - ✿ 1) The future continuous can be used to refer to **continuous events that we expect to happen in the future.**
 - ✿ I'll be seeing Jim at the conference next week.
 - ✿ When he is in Australia **he will be staying** with friends.
 - ✿ **I'll be eating** with Jane this evening so I can tell her.



★ 2) When combined with *still*, the future continuous refers to **events that are already happening now and that we expect to continue some time into the future.**

★ In an hour **I'll still be ironing** my clothes.

★ Tomorrow **he'll still be suffering** from his cold.

★ Next year **will she still be wearing** a size six?

★ **Won't** stock prices **still be falling** in the morning?

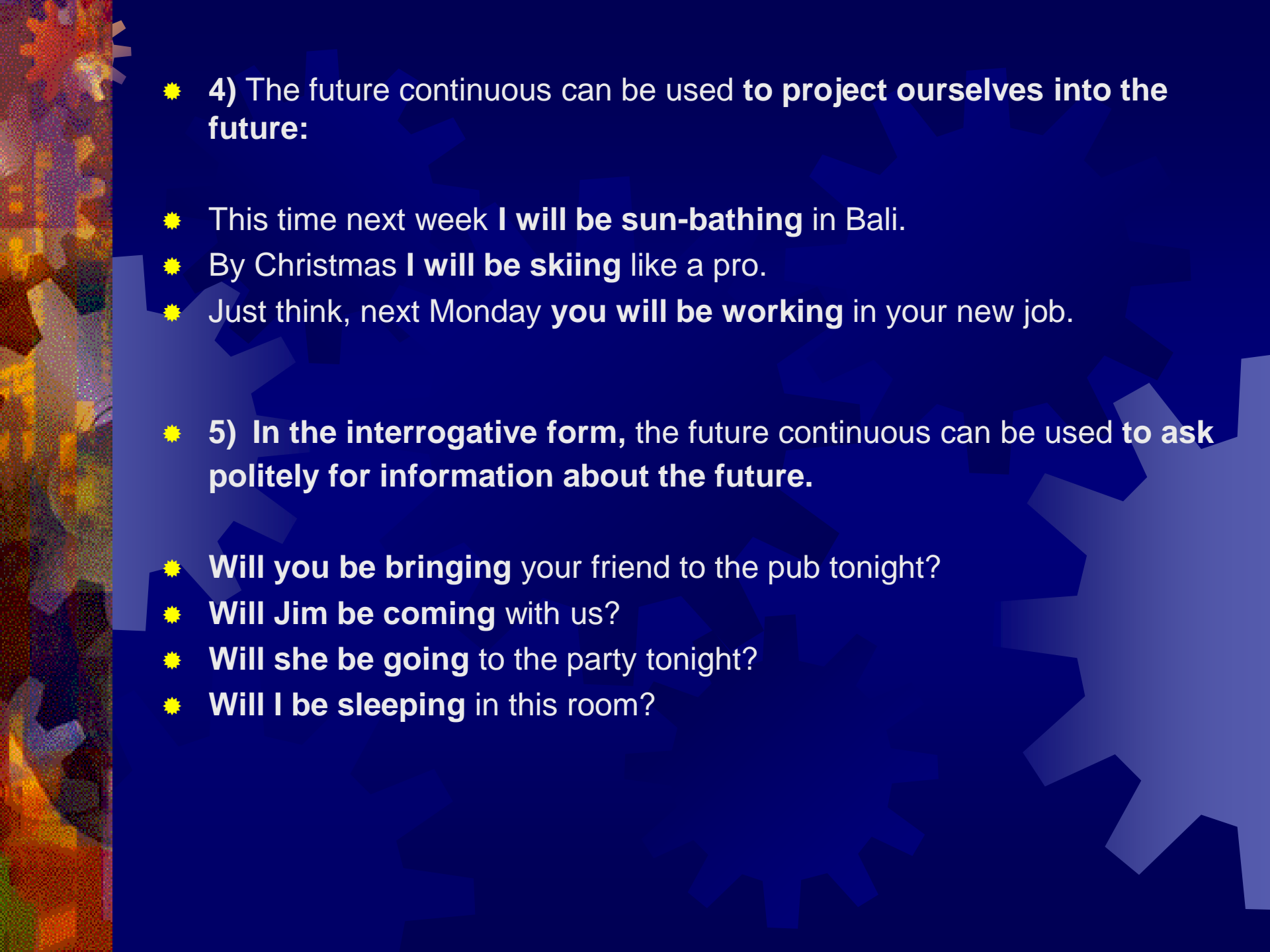
★ Unfortunately, sea levels **will still be rising** in 20 years.

★ 3) The future continuous can be used **for predicting or guessing about future events.**

★ **He'll be coming** to the meeting, I expect.

★ I guess you'll **be feeling** thirsty after working in the sun.

★ You'll **be missing** the sunshine once you're back in England.



☀ 4) The future continuous can be used to **project ourselves into the future:**

☀ This time next week **I will be sun-bathing** in Bali.

☀ By Christmas **I will be skiing** like a pro.

☀ Just think, next Monday **you will be working** in your new job.

☀ 5) In the **interrogative form**, the future continuous can be used to **ask politely for information about the future.**

☀ **Will you be bringing** your friend to the pub tonight?

☀ **Will Jim be coming** with us?

☀ **Will she be going** to the party tonight?

☀ **Will I be sleeping** in this room?

3) Future perfect

☀ **Form:** The future perfect is composed of two elements:

1. the simple future of the verb "to have" (will have) +
2. the past participle of the main verb.

☀ **Function:** The future perfect tense refers to a **completed action in the future**. When we use this tense we are projecting ourselves forward into the future and looking back at an action that will be completed some time later than now. **It is most often used with a time expression.**

- ☀ **I will have been** here for six months on June 23rd.
- ☀ By the time you read this **I will have left**.
- ☀ **You will have finished** your report by this time next week.
- ☀ **Won't they have arrived** by 5:00?
- ☀ **Will you have eaten** when I pick you up?

4) Future Perfect Continuous

- ☀ **Form:** The future perfect continuous is composed of two elements
 1. the future perfect of the verb "to be" (will have been) +
 2. the present participle of the main verb (base + ing)
- ☀ **Function:** Like the future perfect simple, this form is used to project ourselves forward in time and to look back. It refers to **events or actions that are currently unfinished but will be finished at some future time**. It is most often used with a time expression.
- ☀ **I will have been waiting** here for three hours by six o'clock.
- ☀ By 2001 **I will have been living** in London for sixteen years.
- ☀ When I finish this course, **I will have been learning** English for twenty years.
- ☀ Next year **I will have been working** here for four years.
- ☀ When I come at 6:00, **will you have been practicing** long?

Present continuous for future arrangements

- ✿ The present continuous is used to talk about **arrangements** for events at a time later than now. **There is a suggestion that *more than one person is aware of the event, and that some preparation has already happened.*** e.g:
 - ✿ **I'm meeting** Jim at the airport, *means that*
Jim and I have discussed this.
 - ✿ **I am leaving** tomorrow, *means that*
I've already bought my train ticket.
 - ✿ **We're having** a staff meeting next Monday., *means that*
all members of staff have been told about it.
- ✿ BE CAREFUL! The **simple present** is used when a future event is part of a programme or time-table.
- ✿ Notice the difference between:
 - ✿ a. **We're having** a staff meeting next Monday = just that once
 - ✿ b. **We have** a staff meeting every Monday

Simple Present for Future Events

- ✿ The simple present is used to make statements about events at a time later than now, when the statements are based on **present facts**, and when these facts are something fixed like a **time-table, schedule, calendar**.
- ✿ The plane **arrives** at 18.00 tomorrow.
- ✿ She **has** a yoga class tomorrow morning.
- ✿ The restaurant **opens** at 19.30 tonight.
- ✿ Next Thursday at 14.00 there **is** an English exam.
- ✿ The plane **leaves** in ten minutes.

Future with "going (to)"

- ✿ **Function:** The use of *going* to refer to future events suggests a very strong association with the present. The time is not important, it is later than now, but the attitude is that the event depends on something in the present situation that we know about.
- ✿ *Going to* is mainly used to refer to our **plans** and **intentions** or to make **predictions** based on present evidence. In everyday speech, *going to* is often shortened to *gonna*, especially in American English, but it is never written that way.
- ✿ **Using "going to" for plans and intentions:**
 - ✿ **Is Freddy going to buy** a new car soon?
 - ✿ **Are John and Pam going to visit** Milan when they are in Italy?
 - ✿ I think **Nigel and Mary are going to have** a party next week.
 - ✿ **We are going to have** dinner together tomorrow.
 - ✿ **Aren't you going to stay** at the library until your report is finished?



✱ Using "going to" for **predictions**:

- ✱ He's going to be a brilliant politician.
- ✱ I'm going to have a hard time falling asleep.
- ✱ You're going to be sorry you said that.
- ✱ Is it going to rain this afternoon?
- ✱ Aren't they going to come to the party?

Future obligation

☀ **Form:** When we write about future obligations, we can use a formal pattern composed of two elements:

1. the verb *to be* in the present tense conjugated to match the subject +
2. the infinitive of the main verb

☀ **Function:** In written English, we can use this pattern to refer to an obligation or requirement that we do something at a time later than now. It is similar in meaning to *must*, but there is a suggestion that something has been arranged or organized for us. It is not normally used in spoken English.

Examples:

- ✱ **You are to leave** this room at once, and **you are to travel** by train to London.
- ✱ In London **you are to pick up** your ticket from Mr Smith, and **you are to fly** to your destination alone.
- ✱ When you arrive, **you are to meet** our agent, Mr X, who will give you further information.
- ✱ **You are to destroy** this message now.

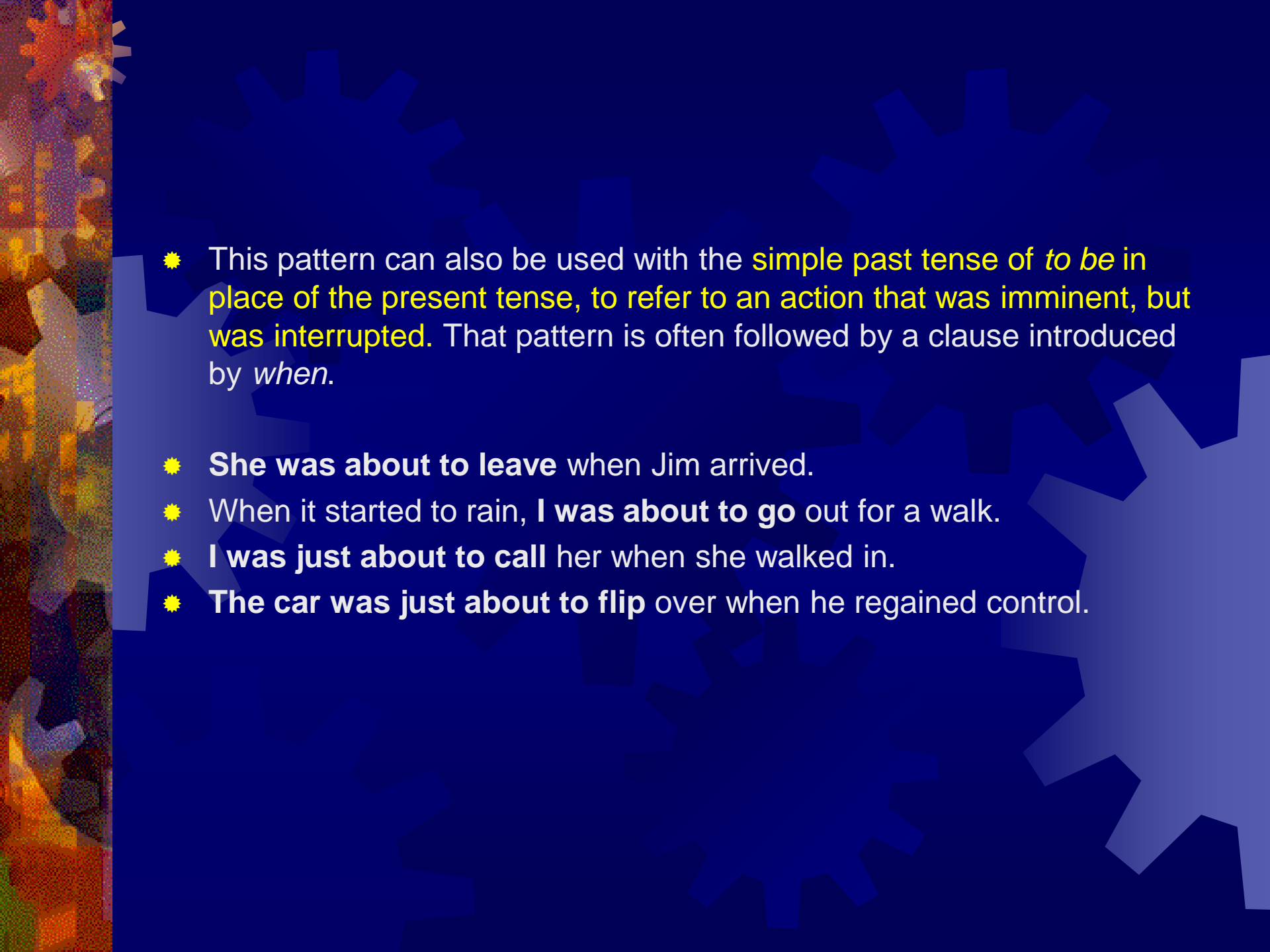
Immediate Future

- ☀ **Form:** When we talk about the immediate future, we can use a pattern composed of three elements:

1. the verb "to be", conjugated in the present tense, +
2. about +
3. the infinitive of the main verb.

- ☀ **Function:** This pattern is used to refer to a time **immediately** after the moment of speaking, and emphasizes that the event or action will happen **very soon**. We often add the word *just* before the word *about*, which emphasizes the immediacy of the action.

- ☀ **She is about to cry.**
- ☀ **You are about to see** something very unusual.
- ☀ **I am about to go** to a meeting.
- ☀ **We are just about to go** inside.
- ☀ **Sally is just about to jump** off that diving board.



☀ This pattern can also be used with the **simple past tense of *to be* in place of the present tense, to refer to an action that was imminent, but was interrupted.** That pattern is often followed by a clause introduced by *when*.

☀ **She was about to leave** when Jim arrived.

☀ When it started to rain, **I was about to go** out for a walk.

☀ **I was just about to call** her when she walked in.

☀ **The car was just about to flip** over when he regained control.



✦ THAT`S ALL FOLKS. 😊

✦ QUESTIONS?

✦ If there aren`t any, you are about to answer some...

EXERCISE:

Future tense

Will / Be Going To

✿ Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses.

1. A: Why are you holding a piece of paper?

B: I (write) _____ a letter to my friends back home in Texas.

2. A: I'm about to fall asleep. I need to wake up!

B: I (get) _____ you a cup of coffee. That will wake you up.



3. A: I can't hear the television!

B: I (turn) _____ it up so you can hear it.

4. We are so excited about our trip next month to France. We (visit)
_____ Paris, Nice and Grenoble.

5. Sarah (come) _____ to the party. Oliver (be)
_____ there as well.

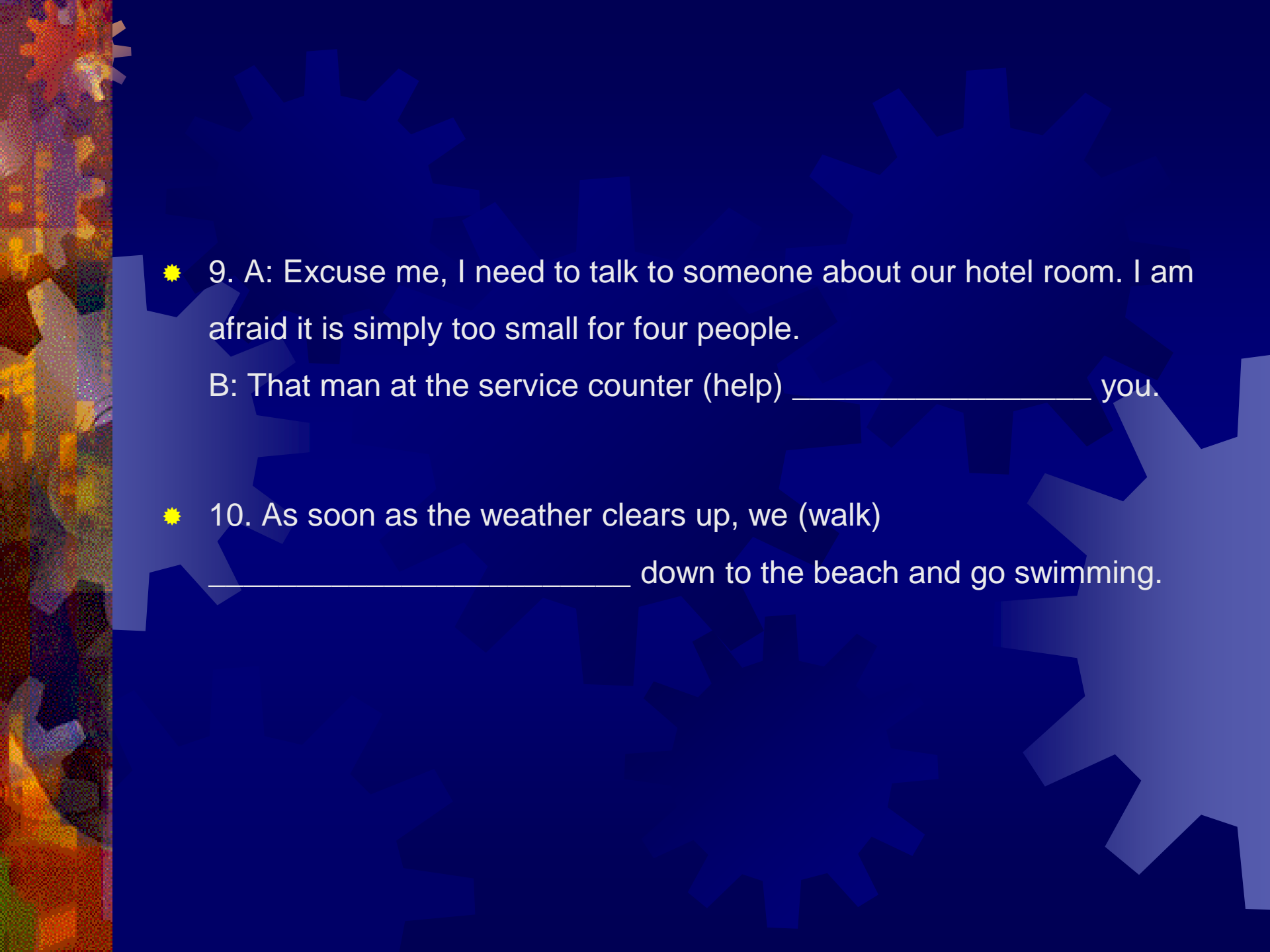


6. Ted: It is so hot in here!

Sarah: I (turn) _____ the air-conditioning on.

7. I think he (be) _____ the next President of the United States.

8. After I graduate, I (attend) _____ medical school and become a doctor. I have wanted to be a doctor all my life.



9. A: Excuse me, I need to talk to someone about our hotel room. I am afraid it is simply too small for four people.

B: That man at the service counter (help) _____ you.

10. As soon as the weather clears up, we (walk) _____ down to the beach and go swimming.

Future tense

Will / Be Going To / Present Continuous

✿ Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses.

✿ 1.

Mark: What are you doing with those scissors?

Beth: I (cut) _____ that picture of the ocean out of the travel magazine.

Mark: What (you, do) _____ with it?

Beth: I (paint) _____ a watercolor of the ocean for my art class, and I thought I could use this photograph as a model.

Will / Be Going To / Present Continuous

☀ 2.

Mark: (you, do) _____ me a favor, Sam?

Sam: Sure, what do you want me to do?

Mark: I (change) _____ the broken light bulb in the lamp above the dining room table. I need someone to hold the ladder for me while I am up there.

Sam: No problem, I (hold) _____ it for you.

Will / Be Going To / Present Continuous

★ **3.Gina:** Where are you going?

Ted: I (go) _____ to the store to pick up some groceries.

Gina: What (you, get) _____?

Ted: I (buy) _____ some milk, some bread, and some coffee.

Will / Be Going To / Present Continuous

4. **John:** Wow, it's freezing out there.

Jane: I (make) _____ some coffee to warm us up. Do you want a piece of pie as well?

John: Coffee sounds great! But I (have) _____ dinner with some friends later, so I'd better skip the pie.

Jane: I (go) _____ to dinner tonight too, but I'm having a piece of pie anyway.

Will / Be Going To / Present Continuous

★ 5.

Frank: I heard you're taking a Spanish class at the community college.

Tom: Yeah, I (go) _____ to Guatemala next spring and I thought knowing a little Spanish would make the trip easier.

Frank: I (visit) _____ my brother in Marseilles next year. Maybe I should take a French class.

Tom: I have a course catalog in the other room. I (go) _____ get it, and we can see whether or not they're offering a French course next semester.

Future Perfect Exercise 1/2

★ Make the future perfect

★ 1) I _____ (leave) by six.

★ [will have left]

★ 2) _____ (you/finish) the report by the deadline?

★ [Will you have finished]

★ 3) When _____ (we/do) everything?

★ [will we have done]

★ 4) She _____ (finish) her exams by then, so we can go out for dinner.

★ [will have finished]

Future Perfect Exercise 2/2

- ★ 5) You _____ (read) the book before the next class.
- ★ [will have read]
- ★ 6) She _____ (not/finish) work by seven.
- ★ [won't have finished]
- ★ 7) When _____ (you/complete) the work?
- ★ [will you have completed]
- ★ 8) They _____ (arrive) by dinner time.
- ★ [will have arrived]
- ★ 9) We _____ (be) in London for three years next week.
- ★ [will have been]
- ★ 10) _____ (she/get) home by lunch time?
- ★ [Will she have got]

Future Perfect Continuous 1/2

☀ Make the future perfect continuous. Choose the positive, negative or question form.

☀ 1) I _____ (work) all weekend so I won't be energetic on Sunday night.

☀ ['ll have been working]

☀ 2) How long _____ (you / wait) when you finally get your exam results?

☀ [will you have been waiting]

☀ 3) Julie _____ (not / eat) much, so we'll need to make sure she has a good meal when she arrives.

☀ [won't have been eating]

☀ 4) How long _____ (she / plan) to move house when she finally moves?

☀ [will she have been planning]

☀ 5) _____ (she / wait) long by the time we get there?

☀ [Will she have been waiting]

Future Perfect Continuous 2/2

☀ 6) _____ (he / play) computer games for ten hours when he finally stops?

☀ [Will he have been playing]

☀ 7) They _____ (study) all day, so they'll want to go out in the evening.

☀ ['ll have been studying]

☀ 8) They _____ (not / stay) in the hotel for long when she arrives.

☀ [won't have been staying]

☀ 9) I _____ (not / walk) when I meet you " I'll have been cycling.

☀ [won't have been walking]

☀ 10) She _____ (play) squash, so she won't be dressed up.

☀ ['ll have been playing]