

Future Time

Prediction

1. **Will** is used to make predictions. It is often preceded by / think or by opinion words like perhaps. A time expression is also necessary.
 - I think it'll **rain** tomorrow.
 - Perhaps she'll **be** late.
 - Tomorrow **will be** warm with some cloud in the afternoon.
 - Who do you think **will win**?
 - You'll never **finish** that book.



Will- Shall

- I / we **will** and I / we **shall** are used with no difference of meaning in most situations in modern British English.
- **Will** is more common than **shall**.
- In speech, both **will** and **shall** are contracted to 'll. Use of **shall** after **I** and **we** is more common in formal speech.



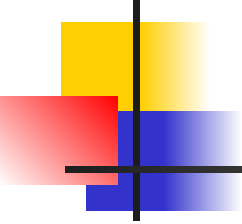
Will is also used

2. to give or ask for information about the future, in cases where there is no reason to use a present verb-form
 - We **will need** the money on the 15 th.
 - **Will** all the family **be** at the wedding?
 - It **will be** spring soon.
 - She **will be** here in a few minutes.

Going to



1. If a predicted event is very near, and especially in impersonal statements, **going to** is also commonly used for predictions.
 - **Will** can also be used in these examples, with no change of meaning.
 - **You're going to fall!**
 - **Liverpool are going to win the Cup.**



2. **Going to** can be used instead of **will** in predictions. For some speakers this seems more colloquial.

- I'm sure you **'re going to enjoy** the film.
- I 'm sure you **'ll enjoy** the film.

Present Cause



- a) We often make a prediction because we can see the cause of the event.
 - Look out! There's a bus coming! It's going to hit us!
 - I can see you're going to have a baby. When is it due?
 - He is looking up! He is going to fall into the hole.



Going to is also used

- b) When we talk about plans, decisions and firm intentions, especially in an informal style.
- We're going to get a new car soon.
 - When are you going to get your hair cut?
 - I'm going to keep asking her out until she says 'Yes'.

Future Continuous



1. The future continuous is used to describe a situation in the future at a particular time.
 - This time next week we'll be eating lunch on the plane!
 - This time tomorrow I'll be skiing.

Future Continuous



2. It is also used to predict a future state or habit at a particular time in the future.
 - In ten years time I expect I'll be living in London.
 - And I'll probably be cycling to work.
 - Professor Asher will be giving another lecture at the same time next week.
 - I'll be seeing you one of these days. I expect.



Future Perfect

- The future perfect looks back from a point in the future and refers to indefinite time up to that point.
 - By the time we get there, the film **will have started**.
 - The builder says he'll **have finished** the roof by Saturday.
 - The car **will soon have done** 100.000 miles.
- This means that at the future time when we get there, we can say:
The film has started.



The Future Perfect Progressive

- We can use the future perfect progressive to say how long something will have continued by a certain time.
 - Next Christmas I'll have been teaching for twenty years.
 - By her fifth birthday she will have been working in the same office.



Future Time Clauses

1. After time expressions **when, if, until** and **as soon as** a present tense form is used, although this refers to future time.
 - I'll wait for you here until you get back.
 - If I'm there tomorrow. I'll phone you.
 - When it's ready I'll give it to you.
2. The present perfect can be used to emphasise the completion of an event.
 - I'll wait here until you have finished.



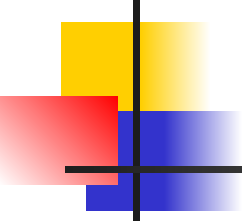
Intention

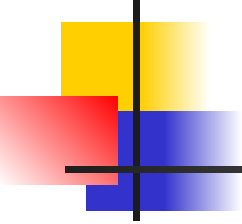
1. **Going to** is used to describe a present intention.
 - I'm **going to fix** the television tomorrow.
2. **Will** is also used for decisions made at the time of speaking.
 - I know, I'll **get** him a wallet for his birthday.

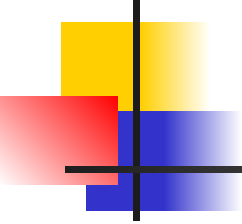


Plans and Facts

1. The present continuous is used to describe plans and arrangements which are definite. Such arrangements may be written in a diary.
 - Sorry, I can't help you, I'm leaving in the morning.
 - The present continuous is used to describe fixed arrangements, and to ask about social arrangements.
 - Are you doing anything this evening?

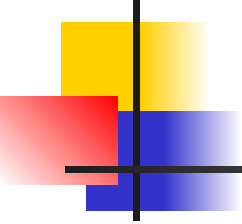
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- we often give the time, date, and / or place when we talk about future personal arrangements and fixed plans.
 - What **are** you **doing** this evening?' 'I'm **washing** my hair.'
 - My car's **having** a service next week.
 - We're **going** to Spain in June.
 - Did you know I'm **getting** a new job?
 - What **are** we **having** for dinner?

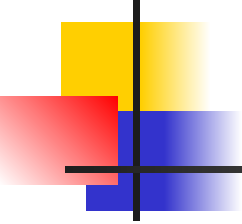
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2. The present simple is used to describe future events which we cannot control. They may be facts, such as events in a timetable, or a law.
 - The plane for Paris **leaves** at 9.45.
 3. The present simple and present perfect can also be used to refer to future time.
 - I'll tell you the news when I see you.
 - Call me when you have finished.

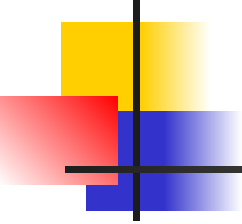
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- We can often use more than one structure to talk about the same future event. Present forms emphasize present ideas like intention, certainty and plans. We prefer will / shall when we are not emphasizing present ideas. Compare:

- Next year **is going to be** different - I promise.
- Next year **will** probably be different.
- What **are** you **doing** next year? You haven't told me your plans.

□ What **will** you **do** next year - do you know?

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- We prefer present forms when are talking about future events that have some present reality. Compare:
 - I'm seeing Pete on Tuesday. (There is an arrangement now.)
 - I wonder if he'll recognise me. (No present idea.)

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- In predictions, we prefer present forms when there is outside evidence for what **will happen** - when we can see something coming.
 - **Look out - we're going to crash!** (I can see it coming.)
 - We prefer will when we are talking more about what is inside our heads: our beliefs, guesses, knowledge etc.
 - **Don't lend him your car - he'll crash it.** (I know him.)

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- In polite enquiries the future progressive suggests 'What have you already decided?' giving the idea that we are not trying to influence people. Compare:
 - Will you be staying in staying in this evening? (just asking about plans)
 - Are you going to stay in this evening? (perhaps pressing for a decision)
 - Will you stay in this evening? (request or order)



is to, are to, was to

- We can talk about the future by saying that something **is to** happen. We often use this structure to talk about official plans and fixed personal arrangements.
 - The President **is to visit** Scotland in September.
 - We **are to get** a wage rise.
 - I felt nervous because I **was soon to leave** home for the first time.



exercises

- Choose the most suitable answer.
 1. Why a new mountain bike?
 - a. are **you** going to buy
 - b. will **you** buy

- ✓ are you going to buy



2. Don't phone between 8.00 and 9.00.
.....then.

a) I'll study

b) I'll be studying

✓ I'll be studying



3. Look out! That tree..... !

a) will fall

b) is going to fall

✓ is going to fall



4. Let me know as soon as Louise

Here

a) will get

b) gets

✓ gets



5. Great news! Jean and Christo stay with us.

a) will come

b) are coming

✓ are coming

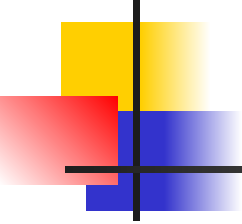


6. According to this timetable, the bus
.....at 6.00.

a) is going to arrive

b) arrives

✓ arrives



7. I have a feeling that something strange
.....in a minute.

a) is going to happen

b) is happening

✓ is going to happen



8. The doctor says Ia baby!

a) will have

b) am going to have

✓ am going to have

9. Can you call me at 7.00, because
.....tomorrow.

a) I'll leave

b) I'm leaving

✓ I'm leaving

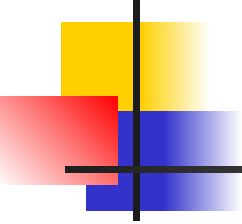


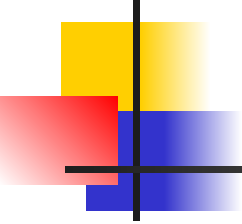
10. If you arrive late at the sale, the best things

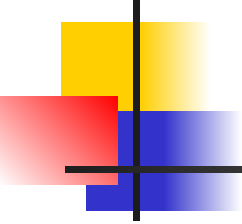
a) will go

b) will have gone

✓ will have gone

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11. Mr. Beckham..... back until six. Can I take a message?
- a) Won't be
 - b) Is not going to be
 - c) Isn't
 - d) Wasn't
 - e) Won't being
 - ✓ **Won't be**

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12. What with the money you won in the lottery?
- a) Will you buy
 - b) Are you going to buy
 - c) Are you buying
 - d) Will you have bought
 - e) Will you buying
 - ✓ Are you going to buy



13. I don't think you any problems at the airport.

- a) Will have
- b) Are going to have
- c) Are having
- d) Will be having
- e) Will have had
- ✓ Will have



14. your dog with you to Ankara ?

a) Will **you** take

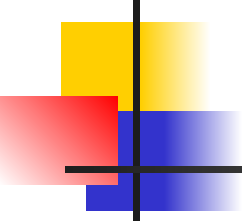
b) Are **you** going to take

c) Are **you** taking

d) Will **you** be taking

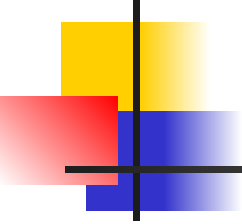
e) Will **have** taken

✓ Are **you taking** * are you going to take



15. Can you answer the phone for me? I
..... for a while.

- a) Will lie down
- b) Am going to lie down
- c) Will be lying down
- d) Will have lien down
- e) Am lying
- ✓ Am going to lie down

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16. All the hotels are full. Where the night?
- a) Will **we** spend
 - b) Are **we** going to spend
 - c) Are **we** spending
 - d) Will **we** be spending
 - e) Will **we** have spent
 - ✓ **Are we going to spend**



16. You'd better not come in July. My mother..... with me then.

a) Will stay

b) Are going to stay

c) Will be staying

d) Is staying

e) Will have stayed

✓ Will be staying * Is staying



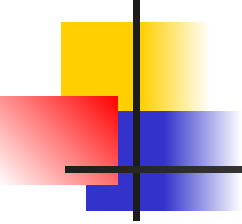
17. What time ?

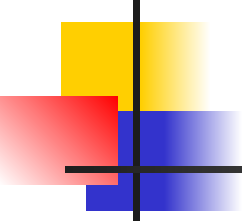
- a) Will your plane leave
- b) Does your plane leave
- c) Is your plane leaving
- d) Is your plane going to leave
- e) Will your plane be leaving
- ✓ Does your plane leave

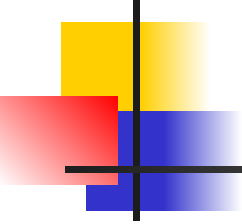


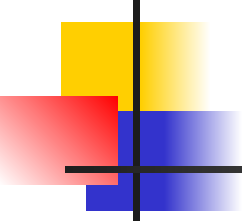
18. Leave the car here. Maybe the police
..... it.

- a) Will notice
- b) Doesn't notice
- c) Isn't going to notice
- d) Won't be noticing
- e) Won't notice
- ✓ **Won't notice**

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19. By the time we reach home, the rain
- a) Will stop
 - b) Is going to stop
 - c) Will be stopping
 - d) Will have stopped
 - e) Is stopping
 - ✓ **Will have stopped**

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20. This time next week I on the beach in Antalya.
- a) Will lie
 - b) Is going to lie
 - c) Is lying
 - d) Will be lying
 - e) Will have lean
 - ✓ Will be lying

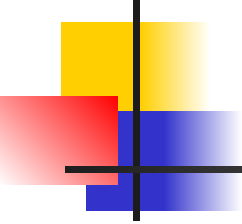
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21. In ten years' time I for a different company.
- a) Will work
 - b) Is going to work
 - c) Is working
 - d) Will be working
 - e) Will have worked
 - ✓ **Will be working**

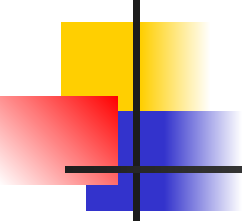
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22. If we don't get there by 5, the teacher
- a) Will leave
 - b) Is going to leave
 - c) Is leaving
 - d) Will be leaving
 - e) Will have left
 - ✓ **Will have left**



23. In July they for twenty years.

- a) Will be married
- b) Is going to be married
- c) Is being married
- d) Will have been married
- e) Will be being married
- ✓ Will have been married

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24. According to computer experts, computers to make accurate predictions about the future.
- a) Will soon be able
 - b) is soon going to be able
 - c) Will soon being able
 - d) Will have been able
 - ✓ **Will soon be able**



25. Professor Vincent, from Cambridge University,..... a press conference next week to describe the computer which he calls 'Computafuture'.

a) Will hold

b) is going to hold

c) is holding

d) will be holding

✓ **Is holding**