

TRAVELLING

(Future)

FUTURE

Present simple		
Functions / use	Examples	Write your examples
When we know something sure about the future we normally use the present tense. We use the present simple for something scheduled or arranged:	• We have a lesson <u>next Monday</u>. • The train arrives at <u>6.30 in the morning</u>. • The holidays start <u>next week</u>. • It is my birthday <u>tomorrow</u>.	
Present continuous		
We can use the present continuous for plans or arrangements:	I'm playing football tomorrow. They are coming to see us tomorrow. We're having a party at Christmas.	
Future simple (will)		
We use will to talk about the future: When we make predictions:	It will be a nice day tomorrow. I think Brazil will win the World Cup. I'm sure you will enjoy the film.	
To mean want to or be willing to:	I hope you will come to my party. George says he will help us.	
To make offers and promises:	I'll see you tomorrow. We'll send you an email.	
To talk about offers and promises:	Tim will be at the meeting. Mary will help with the cooking.	
Future: be going to		
We use (be) going to: To talk about plans and intentions:	I'm going to drive to work today. They are going to move to Manchester.	
When we can see that something is likely to happen:	Be careful! You are going to fall. Look at those black clouds. I think it's going to rain.	
We often use verbs like would like, plan, want, mean, hope, expect to talk about the future:	What are you going to do next year? I'd like to go to University. We plan to go to France for our holidays. George wants to buy a new car.	

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We use modals may , might , and could when we are not sure about the future:	I might stay at home tonight, or I might go to the cinema. We could see Mary at the meeting. She sometimes goes.	
We can use should if we think something is likely to happen :	We should be home in time for tea. The game should be over by eight o'clock.	
Clauses with time words : In clauses with time words like when , after , and until we often use a present tense form to talk about the future:	I'll come home when I finish work. You must wait here until your father comes . They are coming after they have had dinner.	
Be to and be about to		
We use be to for a future event that is officially arranged. It is often used in news reports.	The Queen is to visit Portugal in November. The Student Games are to take place in Melbourne next year.	
We use be about to for the very near future.	The plane is at the end of the runway. It is about to take off. Do you want to say goodbye to our visitors? They're about to leave.	
Future continuous		
for emphasis when we are talking about plans, arrangements and intentions:	They'll be coming to see us next week. I will be driving to work tomorrow.	
Future perfect		
used for actions that will be completed before some other point in the future.	The parade will have ended by the time Chester gets out of bed. At eight o'clock I will have left .	
Future perfect continuous		
describes actions that will continue up until a point in the future. The activity will have begun sometime in the past, present, or in the future, and is expected to continue in the future.	<u>In November</u> , I will have been working at my company for three years. <u>At five o'clock</u> , I will have been waiting for thirty minutes. <u>When I turn thirty</u> , I will have been playing piano for twenty-one years.	