



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Future Simple (Will)

is used for:

- on-the-spot decisions. *It's cold in here. I'll turn on the heating.*
- hopes, fears, threats, offers, promises, warnings, predictions, requests, comments, etc. Esp. with: *expect, hope, believe, I'm sure, I'm afraid, probably, etc. I hope he'll like his birthday present.*
- actions or predictions which we think may (not) happen in the future. *She'll probably win.*
- actions which we cannot control but which will definitely happen. *The baby will be born in the new year.*
- things we are not yet sure about or we haven't decided to do yet. *Maybe I'll buy a car.*

NOTE: *Shall* is used with I/we in questions, suggestions, offers or when asking for advice. *Shall we play tennis?*

Be going to

is used for:

- actions intended to be performed in the near future. *I'm going to buy some new clothes next week.*
- planned actions or intentions. *Now that she's rich, she's going to travel round the world.*
- predictions based on what we can see or what we know, especially when there is evidence. *Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.*
- things we are sure about or we have already decided to do in the near future. *We are going to offer the job to Ann. (It has been decided.)*

Present Simple with future meaning

timetables/programmes
The boat leaves at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Future Continuous

is used:

- for actions which will be in progress at a stated future time. *I'll be skiing in the Alps this time next week.*
- for actions which will definitely happen in the future as a result of a routine or arrangement (instead of Present Continuous). *I'll be playing golf on Friday. (I play golf every Friday – it's part of my routine)*
- when we ask politely about people's arrangements to see if they can do sth for us or because we want to offer to do sth for them. *Will you be driving into town this afternoon? Can you give me a lift?*

Present Continuous with future meaning

fixed arrangement in the near future
I'm having dinner with Jane this evening. (It's a date.)

Future Perfect

is used for:

- an action which will be finished before a stated future time. *They will have finished building their house by May.*

NOTE: *by* or *not until/till* are used with Future Perfect. *Until/till* are normally only used with Future Perfect in negative sentences. *She will have written it by next week. (NOT: till/until) She won't have graduated until May. (NOT: by May)*

Future Perfect Continuous

is used to:

- emphasise the duration of an action up to a certain time in the future. *By this time next month he will have been studying piano for 2 years.*

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Tense Forms

Shall is used with I/we in questions, suggestions, offers or when asking for advice.

Shall we go for a walk? Who shall I invite?

Will is used to express offers, threats, promises, predictions, warnings, requests, hopes, fears, on-the-spot decisions, comments (mainly with: think, expect, believe, I'm sure, hope, know, suppose and probably). *I'm sure John will pass his driving test.*

Time expressions used with:

Future Simple & Be going to	tomorrow, tonight, next week/month, in two/three, etc. days, the day after tomorrow, soon, in a week/month, etc.
Future Perfect	before, by, by then, by the time (until/till is used only in negative sentences with this tense)
Future Perfect Continuous	by ... for

19 Identify the tenses, then match them with the correct description.

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|--|---|
| 1 I'm hungry. I'll make a sandwich. | a action which may (not) happen in the future |
| 2 The bus for Brighton departs in an hour. | b action in progress at a stated future time |
| 3 We'll be sailing around the islands this time next month. | c fixed arrangement in the near future |
| 4 By May, he will have been living abroad for six years. | d action which will be finished before a stated future time |
| 5 The men are delivering the furniture tomorrow. | e timetable/programme |
| 6 Look at the baby! He's going to eat that worm! | f on-the-spot decision |
| 7 Perhaps we'll see Nicky at the club tonight. | g action which is the result of a routine |
| 8 He's going to take a few days off next week. | h duration of an action up to a certain time in the future |
| 9 I'm sure you'll have a wonderful holiday. | i prediction about the future |
| 10 Will Jo be staying with you this summer? | j action intended to be performed in the near future |
| 11 I'll be having lunch with Sam tomorrow as usual. | k asking politely about people's arrangements |
| 12 They will have made a decision by Friday. | l evidence that sth will definitely happen |
| 13 Shall we visit the museum this weekend? | m suggesting something to somebody |

20 Fill in: will, won't or shall.

Wendy: I hope you 1) *will* be able to come to the surprise party we are arranging for Kate this weekend.

Emma: Of course I 2), Wendy. But I'm afraid my sister Harriet 3) be able to come.

Wendy: Oh that's a pity! Kate 4) be disappointed about that; she really likes your sister.

Emma: How many people do you think 5) be there?

Wendy: Well, I've asked everyone in the class and so far 15 people have promised they 6) come. Who else 7) I invite?

Emma: How about the girls in the netball team?

Wendy: That's a good idea. They 8) miss her when she moves to Scotland.

Emma: 9) we buy her a leaving present too?

Wendy: Definitely! I 10) ask everyone to make a small contribution.

Emma: I'm sure everyone 11) be happy to do that. We 12) all miss Kate – I hope she 13) forget about us in Scotland.



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Future Simple vs Be going to

The **future simple** is used:

- for predictions based on what we think, believe or imagine.
*In the year 2050, people **will drive** flying cars.*
- for on-the-spot decisions.
*It's hot in here. I'll **open** the window.*

Be going to is used:

- for predictions based on what we can see or what we know, especially when there is evidence.
*Look at that boy! He's **going to** climb the tree.*
- for intentions, plans or ambitions for the future.
*They **are going to** get married next month.*
(They have already decided to do it.)

21 Fill in: **will** or **be going to**.

- A: Have you decided where you're going for your holidays?
B: Yes, I ... *'m going to* ... tour Spain.
- A: We've almost run out of petrol.
B: Don't worry. We get some on the way home.
- A: Does your tooth hurt a lot?
B: Yes, I see the dentist tomorrow.
- A: Did you buy any stamps?
B: I forgot to, but I get some now if you like.
- A: Have you heard about Sharon?
B: Yes. She have a baby.
- A: When did you last speak to Susan?
B: Oh, weeks ago, but I meet her tonight.
- A: Your car is very dirty.
B: I know. My son wash it this afternoon.

- A: Do you know what the weather forecast is for tomorrow?
B: No, but I expect it be warmer than today.
- A: Shall we go out tonight?
B: Sorry! I eat at the Chinese restaurant with Paul.
- A: What do you want to eat?
B: I have a hamburger and some chips, please.
- A: Are you watching TV tonight?
B: Yes, I watch a football match.
- A: Watch out! You trip over that toy on the floor.
B: Oh! I didn't even see it.
- A: I'm really hungry after all that hard work.
B: I make some sandwiches.
- A: These elections are going to be very close.
B: Yes, that's true. But I believe John Keys be the next President.