

## FUTURE TIME

by Julian Conde

## I. Write T (true) or F (false).

- \_\_\_\_: You can use both **be going to** and **will** to express what you think will happen in the future.
- \_\_\_\_: **Be going to** is the preferred form when talking about a future situation that is already planned.
- \_\_\_\_: If you decide to do something at the exact moment you are speaking, you should use **be going to**.
- \_\_\_\_: You can use **be going to** to make a prediction based on evidence you see right now (e.g., dark clouds in the sky).
- \_\_\_\_: The **present progressive** (e.g., we are traveling) can be used for future actions that are already arranged.
- \_\_\_\_: In a sentence with two future actions, you must use **will** or **be going to** in both the independent and the dependent clause.
- \_\_\_\_: In a dependent clause starting with **when** or as **soon as**, the verb should be in the **simple present**, even if it refers to the future.
- \_\_\_\_: The **future perfect** is used to describe an action that will be completed before a specific time in the future.
- \_\_\_\_: The **future perfect progressive** (e.g., will have been traveling) is used to show that an action will be in progress before a certain time in the future.
- \_\_\_\_: It is common to use the phrases **by** and **by the time** when using the **future perfect**.

## II Choose the best answer.

1. I can't meet you on Wednesday because I \_\_\_\_\_ to New York for a conference. That's my plan.

- A) will fly
- B) am flying

2. We will start the meeting as soon as the manager \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) arrives
- B) will arrive

