



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.

1

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.