

TRAVELLING

(Future)

FUTURE

Present simple

Functions / use	Examples	Write your examples
<p>When we know something sure about the future we normally use the present tense.</p> <p>We use the present simple for something scheduled or arranged:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

<p>We can use the present continuous for plans or arrangements:</p>	<p>I'm playing football tomorrow.</p> <p>They are coming to see us tomorrow.</p> <p>We're having a party at Christmas.</p>	
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Future simple (will)

<p>We use will to talk about the future:</p> <p>When we make predictions:</p>	<p>It will be a nice day tomorrow.</p> <p>I think Brazil will win the World Cup.</p> <p>I'm sure you will enjoy the film.</p>	
<p>To mean want to or be willing to:</p>	<p>I hope you will come to my party.</p> <p>George says he will help us.</p>	
<p>To make offers and promises:</p>	<p>I'll see you tomorrow.</p> <p>We'll send you an email.</p>	
<p>To talk about offers and promises:</p>	<p>Tim will be at the meeting.</p> <p>Mary will help with the cooking.</p>	

Future: be going to

<p>We use (be) going to:</p> <p>To talk about plans and intentions:</p>	<p>I'm going to drive to work today.</p> <p>They are going to move to Manchester.</p>	
<p>When we can see that something is likely to happen:</p>	<p>Be careful! You are going to fall.</p> <p>Look at those black clouds. I think it's going to rain.</p>	

<p>We often use verbs like would like, plan, want, mean, hope, expect to talk about the future:</p>	<p>What are you going to do next year? I'd like to go to University.</p> <p>We plan to go to France for our holidays.</p> <p>George wants to buy a new car.</p>	
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TRAVELLING

(Future)

<p>We use modals may, might, and could when we are not sure about the future:</p>	<p>I might stay at home tonight, or I might go to the cinema. We could see Mary at the meeting. She sometimes goes.</p>	
<p>We can use should if we think something is likely to happen:</p>	<p>We should be home in time for tea. The game should be over by eight o'clock.</p>	
<p>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:</p>	<p>I'll come home when I finish work. You must wait here until your father comes. They are coming after they have had dinner.</p>	
<p>Be to and be about to</p>		
<p>We use be to for a future event that is officially arranged. It is often used in news reports.</p>	<p>The Queen is to visit Portugal in November. The Student Games are to take place in Melbourne next year.</p>	
<p>We use be about to for the very near future.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>Future continuous</p>		
<p>for emphasis when we are talking about plans, arrangements and intentions:</p>	<p>They'll be coming to see us next week. I will be driving to work tomorrow.</p>	
<p>Future perfect</p>		
<p>used for actions that will be completed before some other point in the future.</p>	<p>The parade will have ended by the time Chester gets out of bed. At eight o'clock I will have left.</p>	
<p>Future perfect continuous</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p><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.</p>	