



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.

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