#### **FUTURE**

## The simple present/present continuous used for the future

The boys start school on Monday. The boys are starting school on Monday.

I leave tonight. I'm leaving tonight

I'm playing badminton with Matthew tomorrow.

I'm taking an exam in October

Rule of use: a definite arrangement in the near future =decision took simple present: a definite

future arrangement=part of a plan

Form: affirmative/interrogative/negative

### The future simple

The phone is ringing.  $\sim$  I'll answer it. BILL (to waiter): I'll have a steak, please

ANN: I'd better order a taxi for tonight. TOM: Don't bother. I'll drive you.

PAUL (who is getting fat and tired of paying parking fines): I know what to do. I'll sell my car and

buy another one

Will you come to dinner with us?

If it gets warmer the snow will start to melt.

Look at those clouds! It's going to rain.

Rule of use:, will for an instant decision, when we decide on

something or agree to do it more or less at the moment of speaking + We also use it to order

things+invitations +future result/prediction +intention alone

Form: affirmative/interrogative/negative

### Future with Be going to

TOM: What are you going to have? BILL: I'm going to have a steak.

Tom is going to drive me to the airport tonight.

I'm going to answer these letters tonight. (She hasn't made an arrangement with anybody.)

How pale that girl is! I am sure/I believe/I think she is going to faint.

I am going to think about it

Rule of use: (an intention and plan to perform an action

Form: affirmative/interrogative/negative

#### The future continuous

Imagine a class of students at this moment-9.30 a.m. We might say: Now they are sitting in their classroom. They are listening to a tape. This time tomorrow they will be sitting in the cinema. They will be watching a film. On Saturday there is no class. So on Saturday they will not be sitting in the classroom. They will be doing other things. Bill will be playing tennis. Ann will be shopping. George will still be having breakfast.

'When you arrive they'll still be cooking the meal!

I'll be seeing Jane this evening - I'll give her the message.

Will Jim be coming with us?

**Rule of use:** in the course of events=continuous action+ future intention with future time markers+ question

Form: affirmative/interrogative/negative

### The future perfect:

By the end of next month he will have been here for ten years.

Imagine that it is 3 December and David is very worried about an exam that he is taking on 13 December. Someone planning a party might say: We'd better wait till 14 December. David will have had his exam by then, so he'll be able to enjoy himself.

I save £50 a month and I started in January. So by the end of the year I will/ have saved £600. BILL (looking at Tom's cellar): You've got over 400 bottles. How long will that last you? Two years? TOM: Not a hope. I drink eight bottles a week. I'll have drunk all these by the end of this year.

#### Rule of use:

Form: affirmative/interrogative/negative

## The future perfect continuous

By the end of this year he'll have been acting for thirty years.

By the end of the month he will have been living/working/studying here for ten years.

By the end of the month he will have been training horses/climbing mountains for twenty years.

PS: By the end of the month he will have trained 600 horses/climbed 50 mountains.

Rule of use:

Form: affirmative/interrogative/negative

#### Other forms of the future

"You are to leave this room at once, and you are to travel by train to London. In London you are to pick up your ticket from Mr Smith, and you are to fly to your destination alone. When you arrive, you are to meet our agent, Mr X, who will give you further information. You are to destroy this message now."

She is about to leave.

You are about to see something very unusual. I am about to go to a meeting - can I talk to you later? We are just about to go to sleep. Sally is just about to take an exam.

# **PRACTICE**

Will, will be doing and will have done
1. Complete the live news report. Put in will and the simple, continuous or perfect form of the verb.
The Quiz Marathon (▶) will begin (begin) in five minutes. (1) (it / be) a
big test for the World Quiz Champion, Claude Jennings, (2)
questions from a group of quiz writers. Claude (3) (answer) their
questions for a very long time. In fact, (4)
when the rest of us are in bed tonight. Claude hopes that after 24 hours (5)
(he / reply) to about seventeen thousand questions. No meal breaks are planned, so
(6) (he / not / eat) anything. If all goes well, his name
(7) (be) in the next Guinness Book of Records. Claude has also got a
number of sponsors, and by tomorrow (8) (he / earn) at least
£10,000 for charity. Well, (9)(we / return) this afternoon for news of how
Claude is getting on. We think that by then (10) (he / get) some way past the
five thousandth question.
2. Complete the conversation. In each sentence choose the best form of the verb to express the
future.
Usually more than one answer is possible.
Mark: Hello, Claire. Sarah tells me (►) you're going (you /go) to New York.
Claire: Yes, (1)
(2)(I / look) round the shops.
Mark: (3) (that / be) exciting.
Claire: Exhausting, you mean. I think (4)
back.
Mark: (5) (you / stay) with friends?
Claire: No, (6) (I / stay) at a hotel near Central Park. But
(7)
apartment for a meal one evening. And it isn't definite yet, but (9) (we / see)
a show.
Mark: And when (10) (you / leave)?
Claire: My flight (11)(be) on Tuesday morning.
Mark: $OK$ , (12)