



# The Future Tense

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RAINBOW OF  EDUCATION  
PowerPoint Presentations

# Future tense

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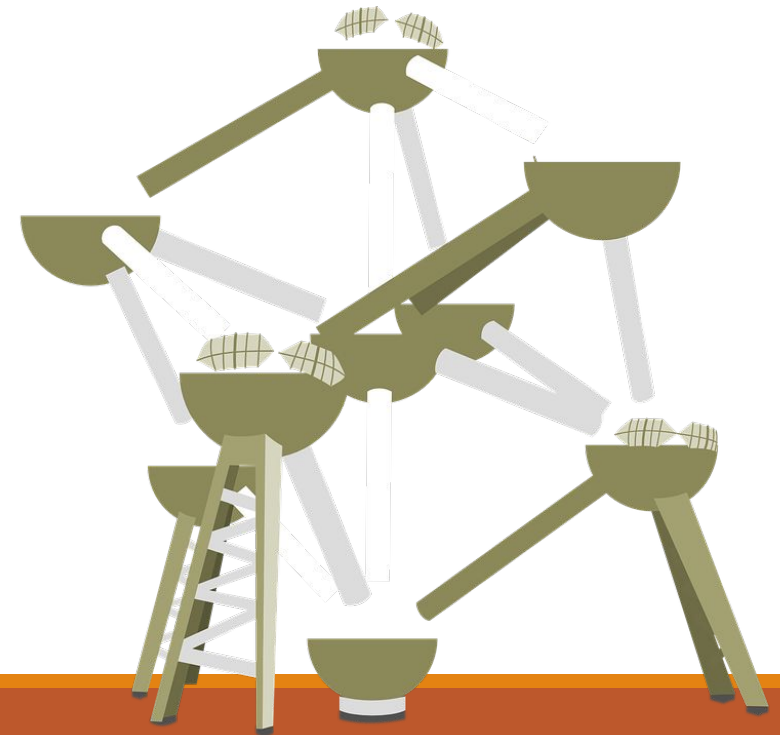
There is not only one future tense in English.

There are 4 future forms.

In spoken English we mostly use:

1. 'be going to'

2. 'will'.



# 1. 'Be going to'

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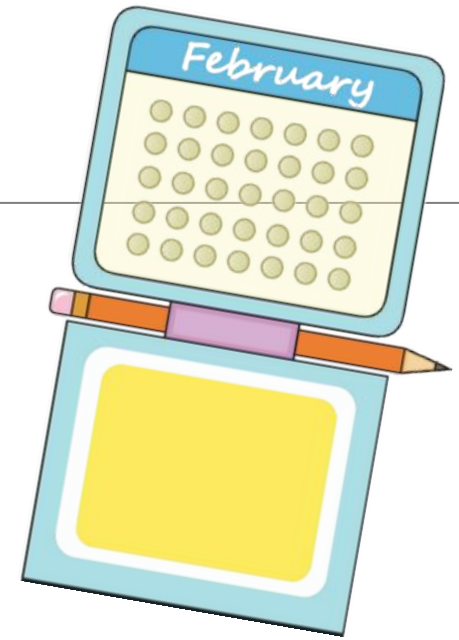
1. We use 'be going to' when we talk about **a plan for the future.**

(This plan has not to be for the near future.)

We are going to go to Mexico next week. (there is a clear plan)

2. We use 'be going to' when we want **to make a prediction based on evidence we can see now.**

These figures are really bad. We are going to make a loss.



# Future tense: we use the expression

## 1. 'be going to':

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### 1. In affirmative (positive) sentences:

I am going to go to the Philippines next Friday.

You are going to meet him within a few days.

He is going to spend next Christmas with his grandmother.

She is going to shop in Moscow during her stay in Russia.

It is going to be transported to the Amsterdam Zoo within a few days.

We are going to fly by helicopter.

They are going to come back 2 days later.



With 'be going to' we express that something will happen in the future.

am  
is  
are } + going to + infinitive



# Future tense we use the expression

## 1. 'be going to':

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### 2. In negative sentences:

I am **not** going to go to the Philippines next Friday.

You are **not** going to stay there for a long time,

He is **not** going to visit his parents during the Eastern holidays.

She is **not** going to give a concert in Moscow.

It is **not** going to be replaced Cairo to Beijing Zoo.

We are **not** going to have a Thanksgiving party this year.

They are **not** going to come back within a few days.

With '**not** be going to' we express that something will **not** happen in the future.

am  
is  
are } + **not** + going to + infinitive



# Future tense we use 1. 'be going to':

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## 3. In questions:

Am I going to play on the left or the right?

Are you going to go to New York tomorrow?

Is he going to play in the European Championships?

Is she going to attend the funeral next Monday?

Is he going to go to Helsinki on January 25?

Are we going to go on holiday next week?

Are they going to come back 2 days later?



### Questions

am  
is  
are

} **subject** + going to + infinitive +?

# Future tense we use 1. 'be going to':

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## 3A. Answers to questions:

Am I going to play on the left or the right?

On the right.

Are you going to go to New York tomorrow?

Yes, I am. or No, I'm not.

Is he going to play in the European or World Championships

In the European Championships.

Is she going to attend the funeral next Monday?

Yes, she is. or No, she isn't.

Is it going to be replaced to Japan?

Yes, it is. or No, it isn't.

Are we going on holiday next week?

Yes, we are. or No, we aren't.

Are they going to come back 2 days later?

Yes, they are. or No, they aren't.

# Verbs we often use to express future tense:

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come do

drive fly

go leave

meet return

spend start

stay take





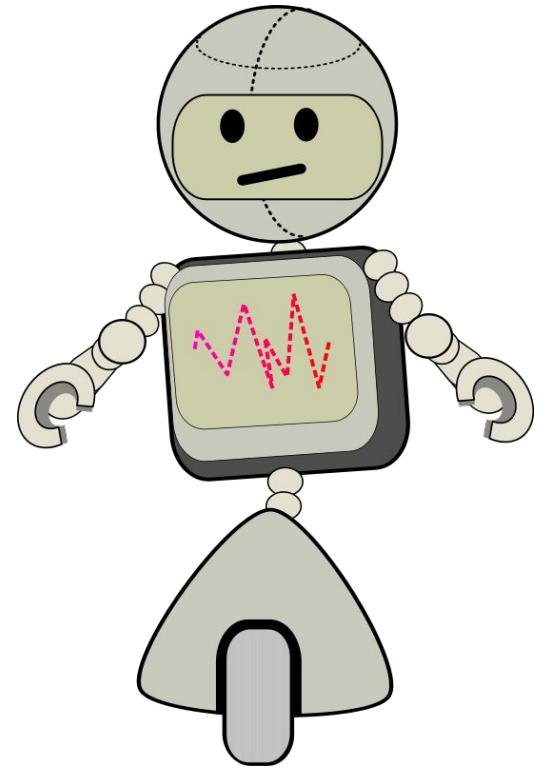
# Future tense we use 1. 'be going to':

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I am going to go to Tokyo the day after tomorrow. (Future tense)

I am going to Tokyo the day after tomorrow. (Present continuous tense)

**Both sentences are correct and have the same meaning.**



# Words we use in past and future tense

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## Past:

Yesterday morning.

Yesterday evening. (afternoon)

Last night.

Last week.

5 minutes ago.

A couple of months ago. (couple = 2)

A few days ago.

## Future:

Tomorrow morning.

Tomorrow evening. (afternoon)

Tomorrow night.

Next week.

In 5 minutes.

In a couple of months.

In a few days.

# Comparing the past, present and future tenses

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## Past

What did you do this morning?

What did you do yesterday?

What did you do last week?

## Present

What are you doing now?

What are you doing today?

What are you doing this week?

## Future

What are you going to do in the evening?

What are you going to do tomorrow?

What are you doing next week?

# 2. Will

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# Use 'will' to:

## 1. respond to somebody else's complaint or request for help.

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I will send you the information when I arrive.

I will help you mowing the grass.

## 2. express a promise.

I will call you when I arrive.

## 3. To express a prediction not based on evidence.

He will kill me!

## 4. A rapid decision:

Wait, I will get some coffee first.

## 2. Using 'will'

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### 1. In affirmative (positive) sentences

I will come.    I'll come.    (contracted)

You will come.    You'll come.

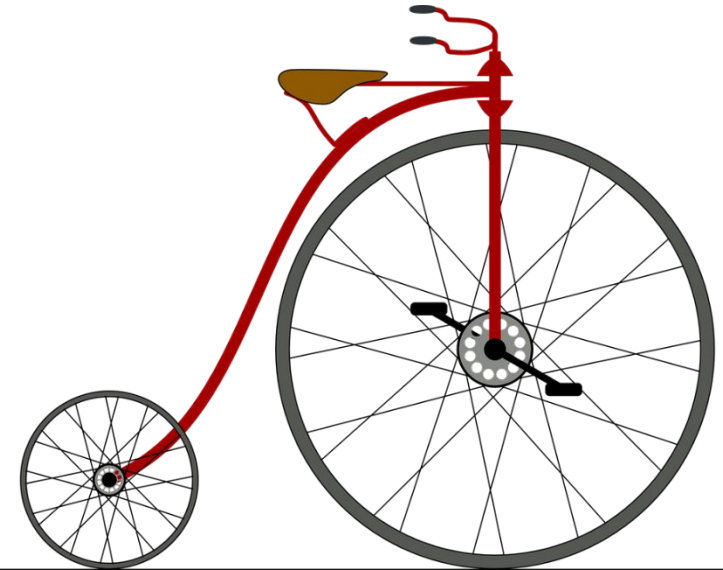
He will come.    He'll come.

She will come.    She'll come.

It will come.    It'll come.

We will come.    We'll come.

They will come.    They'll come.



## 2. Using 'will'

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### 2. In negative sentences:

I will not be at the final contest.	(I won't be..) (contracted)
You will not be at the final contest.	(You won't be..)
He will not be at the final contest.	(He won't be..)
She will not be at the final contest.	(She won't be..)
It will not be at the final contest.	(It won't be..)
We will not be at the final contest.	(We won't be..)
They will not be at the final contest.	(They won't be..)



## 2. Using 'will'

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### 2. In questions:

### answer:

### contracted answer

Will I be in the final contest?

Yes, you will.      No, you will not (won't).

Will you lend him your car?

Yes, I will.      No, I will not. (won't).

Will Maria arrive in time?

Yes, she will.      No, she will not. (won't).

She will not be at Jacqueline's party. She won't be at Jacqueline's party.

It will not be in its cage for 2 hours. It won't be in its cage for 2 hours.

We will not clean our room today.

We won't clean our room today.

They will not be in Beijing yet.

The won't be in Beijing yet.