



Types of Future Tense in English Language



Put each verb in brackets into a suitable future form. Listen and check.

Have you ever wondered what exactly (1) (you do) in ten years time? Well, according to computer expert Joe Farmer, computers (2)..... (soon be able) to make accurate predictions about the future. Professor Farmer, from Cambridge, (3)..... (hold) a press conference next week to describe the computer which he calls 'Computafuture'.

'This computer can tell us what life (4)..... (be) like, based on data describing past events,' explains Professor Farmer.



For example, Computafuture can predict how many people (5)..... (live) in a particular area, or whether there (6)..... (be) a lot of rain during a particular period. Professor Farmer also believes that by the year 2050, computers (7)..... (replace) teachers, and (8)..... (also do) most of the jobs now being done by the police. 'Computers are becoming more intelligent all the time,' says Professor Farmer. 'Soon they (9)..... (direct) traffic and (10)..... (teach) our children. And telling us about the future.'

Put each verb in brackets into a suitable future form. More than one answer may be possible.

- 1) I can't see you on Thursday afternoon. I (visit) our library.
- 2) Alfred (not be) back until six. Can I take a message?
- 3) What (you buy) with the money you won in the competition?
- 4) I don't think you (have) any problems at the airport.
- 5) (you take).....your dog with you to İzmir?
- 6) All the hotels are full. Where (we spend) the night?
- 7) You'd better not come in July. My mother (stay)..... with me then.
- 8) What time (your plane leave)..... ?



Put each verb in brackets into a suitable future form. More than one answer may be possible.

- 1) By the time we reach home, the rain.....
- 2) This time next week I (lie) on the beach in Patara.
- 3) In ten years' time I (work) for a different company.
- 4) If we don't get there by 6.00, Jeff (leave).....
- 5) In July they (be married)for twenty years.
- 6) In the year 2500 a lot of people (live)..... on the Moon.
- 7) When you get to the station, I (wait)..... for you outside.
- 8) Don't worry! The plane (land)..... in a moment.
- 9) By the time you come home, I (finish)..... the decorating.
- 10) Come round between eight and nine. We (watch)..... the match on television then.





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Answer Key



Put each verb in brackets into a suitable future form. Listen and check.

Have you ever wondered what exactly (1) **.you will be doing..** (you do) in ten years time? Well, according to computer expert Joe Farmer, computers (2) **..will soon be able**..... (soon be able) to make accurate predictions about the future. Professor Farmer, from Cambridge, (3) **...is holding**..... (hold) a press conference next week to describe the computer which he calls 'Computafuture'.

'This computer can tell us what life (4) **...will be**..... (be) like, based on data describing past events,' explains Professor Farmer.



For example, Computafuture can predict how many people

(5) **...will live/will be living**. (live) in a particular area, or whether there (6) **..will be**..... (be) a lot of rain during a particular period. Professor Farmer also believes that by the year 2050, computers (7) **...will have replaced**..... (replace) teachers, and (8) **...will also be doing/do**.... (also do) most of the jobs now being done by the police. 'Computers are becoming more intelligent all the time,' says Professor Farmer. 'Soon they (9) **..will be directing**..... (direct) traffic and (10) **....(will be) teaching**..... (teach) our children. And telling us about the future.'

Put each verb in brackets into a suitable future form. More than one answer may be possible.

- 1) I can't see you on Thursday afternoon. I (visit) **..am visiting**..... our library.
- 2) Alfred (not be) **...won't be**..... back until six. Can I take a message?
- 3) What (you buy) **are you going to buy**..... with the money you won in the competition?
- 4) I don't think you (have) **...will have**..... any problems at the airport.
- 5) (you take) **Are you taking/Are you going to take**..... your dog with you to İzmir?
- 6) All the hotels are full. Where (we spend) **..are we going to spend**..... the night?
- 7) You'd better not come in July. My mother (stay) **...will be staying/is staying**..... with me then.
- 8) What time (your plane leave) **...does your plane leave**..... ?



Put each verb in brackets into a suitable future form. More than one answer may be possible.

- 1) By the time we reach home, the rain (stop) **..will have stopped**
- 2) This time next week I (lie) **...will be lying**..... on the beach in Patara.
- 3) In ten years' time I (work) **...will be working**.... for a different company.
- 4) If we don't get there by 6.00, Jeff (leave) **..will have left**.....
- 5) In July they (be married) **..will have been married** for twenty years.
- 6) In the year 2500 a lot of people (live) **..will be living/will live** on the Moon.
- 7) When you get to the station, I (wait) **..will be waiting**..... for you outside.
- 8) Don't worry! The plane (land) **..will/is going to land/will be landing** in a moment.
- 9) By the time you come home, I (finish) **...will have finished**..... the decorating.
- 10) Come round between eight and nine. We (watch) **...will be watching**.... the match on television then.



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Explanations

- **Will** (prediction)

Will is used to make predictions. It is often preceded by I think or by opinion words like perhaps. A time expression is also necessary.

I think it'll rain. Perhaps she'll be late.

In speech, will is contracted to 'll.

- **Going to**

Going to is also used for predictions. It is especially common when we can see the cause of the event.

Look out! There's a bus coming! It's going to hit us!

I can see you're going to have a baby. When is it due?

You're going to fall!

Going to is also common in impersonal statements.

Liverpool are going to win the Cup.

But will can also be used for most examples like this, with no change of meaning.

- **Future continuous**

The future continuous is used to describe a situation in progress at a particular time in the future.

This time next week I expect I'll be living in London. And I'll probably be cycling to work.

- **Future perfect**

The future perfect looks back from a point in the future.

By the time we get there, the film will have started.

It refers to indefinite time up to that point. This means that when we get to the future point we can say:

The film has started.

- **Going to (Intention)**

Going to is used to describe a present intention or plan. This is something we have already decided to do.

I'm going to fix the television tomorrow.

- **Will**

Will is used for instant decisions made at the time of speaking.

I know, I'll get him a wallet for his birthday.

- **Present continuous (Fixed arrangements and timetables)**

The present continuous is used to describe definite, fixed arrangements.

Sorry, I can't help you, I'm leaving in the morning.

The arrangements are often social arrangements or appointments and may be written in a diary.

- **Present simple**

The present simple is used to describe future events which are based on a timetable, programme or calendar.

My train leaves at 11.30 tomorrow morning.

When, until, as soon as

After the time expressions when, until and as soon as a present tense form is used, although this refers to future time.

I'll wait for you here until you get back.

The present perfect is often used in cases like this to emphasize the completion of an event.

I'll wait here until you have finished.

