

IX- Future

The Future simple can be expressed in four form: 'Be going to', 'Will', 'Present Simple' and 'Present Continuous'; Sometimes only one form is appropriate, but in many cases more than one form can be used.

1. 'Be going to'

1.1. Be going to is used to express the future. We use 'be going to' to talk about future plans and intentions.

e.g. Professor Fox **is going to attend** a conference next week.
I'm going to go with him.

Eg. We're **going to listen** to Dr Green's speech tomorrow.

1.2. We use 'be going to' to express the future when something in the present leads you to predict something in the future.

e.g. Look at those dark clouds! It's **going to rain**.
Watch out! You're **going to fall**.

e.g. Look at that spaceship. It's going to land.
But not : It will land.

2. Will

2.1. 'Will' is used to say what you think or guess will happen in the future.

e.g. I think it **will be** very interesting.

e.g. I suppose he'll **talk** about his new invention.

e.g. The cars of the future **won't run** on petrol.

e.g. In the future, people will spend their holidays in space.

2.2. 'Will' is used to give information about the future.

e.g. Professor Fox's books **will be** on sale at the conference.

Or: When you decide something at the moment of speaking.

e.g. A: Professor Fox is speaking at noon.

B: I think I'll **go** to his talk.

e.g. A: **Will** Dr Fisher be at the conference?

B: No, he **won't** but Dr Green **will**.

2.3. When you decide something at the moment of speaking and to make offers.

e.g. A: Dr Green is giving a talk tomorrow.

B: Oh, Maybe I'll **go**.

A: Great, I'll **get** you a ticket.

3. The present continuous : We use the P.C to express the future when we talk about fixed arrangements that have been made for the future. We often mention the time and / or place of arrangement.

e.g. Dr Green **is giving** a lecture at 10 o'clock in Lecture Room A.

4. The present simple : is used to express the future when we talk about scheduled future events, especially timetables, programmes, etc.

e.g. The shuttle to Mars **leaves** at 10:00 a.m. **tomorrow**.

We **land** at midnight.

Compare

Expressing intention	You have already fixed a date
I'm going to take the IELTS exam this Summer.	I'm taking the IELTS exam this Summer.

Exercise:

Put the verbs between brackets in the appropriate form of the future.

My mother (come) tomorrow morning. She (get) in at 8. I (pick) her up from the airport and then we (go) to see my sister.

Future Time Clauses

When a sentence about future time has two clauses, the verb in the main clause is often in the future (will or be going to). The verb in the time clause is often in the present.

e.g. He'll look for a job **when** he leaves school.

main clause time clause

e.g. I'm going to work **after** I leave school, **But not:** after I will leave school.

main clause time clause

The time clause can come at the beginning or at the end of the sentence. The meaning is the same. We use a comma after the time clause when it comes at the beginning.
Be careful! Do not use a comma when it comes at the end.

e.g. **Before** she applies, she'll visit different schools.

But: She'll visit different schools **before** she applies.

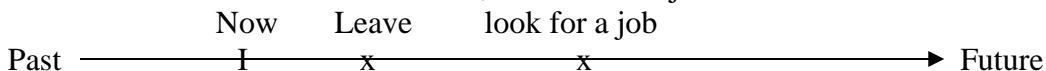
* The common time expressions:

1- *when, after, as soon as*, often introduce the event that happens first.

e.g. **When** I leave school, I'll look for a job.

After I leave school, I'll look for a job.

As soon as I leave school, I'll look for a job.

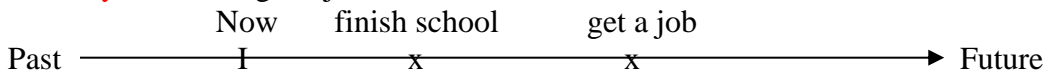


2- *before, until and by the time*, often introduce the event that happens second.

e.g. **Before** I get a job, I'll finish school.

Untill I get a job, I'll stay school.

By the time I get a job, I'll be out of school.



3- *while*, introduces an event that will happen at the same time as another one.

e.g. **While** I look for a job, I'll continue to study.

