

MEETING V

FUTURE TENSES AND MODALS

A. OBJECTIVES

After studying this material, students are able to:

- 1.1. Understand the usage of future tense in a sentence
- 1.2. Understand the usage of modal auxiliaries in a sentence

B. COURSE DESCRIPTION

Objectives of point 1.1.

1.1 Students are able to understand the usage of future tense in a sentence

Passage 1

Carrol is sure that tomorrow will be a big day. She will wake up at 4 o'clock in the morning. She never wakes up so early this year so it's going to be a good start. She has already made a list of activities she is going to do tomorrow.

First of all, she is going to do self-affirmation. Some says that self-affirmation will influence her day in a positive way. How will she do self-affirmation? Firstly, she will be grateful for what she has achieved. She will appreciate herself and focus on her strength. Thinking of other people's kindness will make her feel good. Then, she will think of my goal that will motivate her to move forward. Self-affirmation will take about 30 minutes.

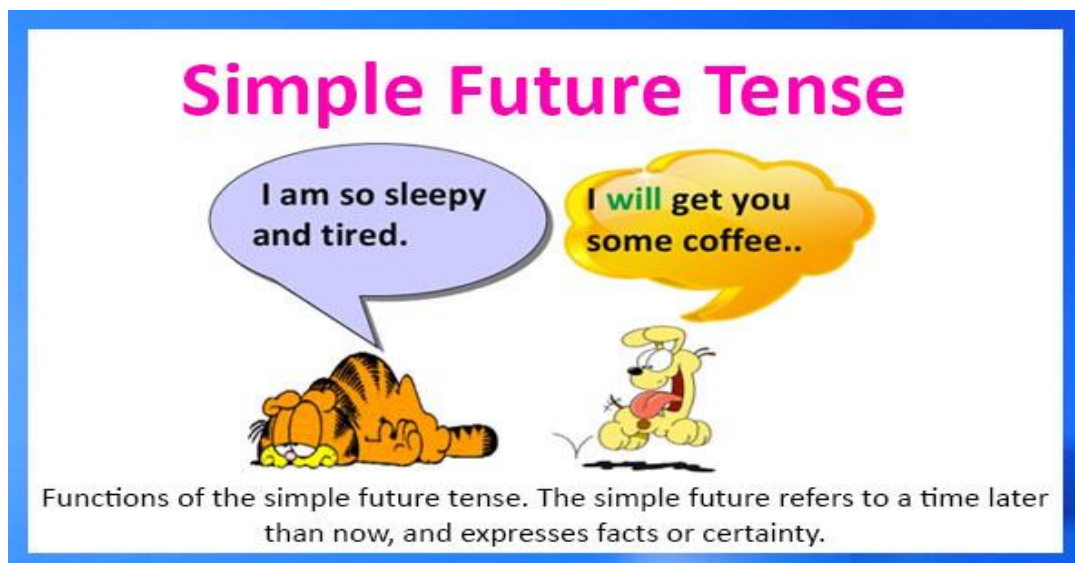
Second, she is going to watch some videos about negative and positive thinking. She has prepared those videos which are about 1 hour and 30 minutes. Third, she is going to do yoga. She loves yoga. She has joined yoga class for three months. Finally, she will do her morning routine and go to work. Yeay, it's going to be wonderful!

Exercise 1.

Directions: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in parentheses based on the passage.

1. Carrol is sure that tomorrow **will be** a big day.
2. She (wake) up at 4 o'clock in the morning.

3. she (do)self-affirmation. Some says that self-affirmation (influence)her day in a positive way.
4. She (appreciate)..... herself and focus on her strength.
5. she (think) of her goal that (motivate) her to move forward.
6. she (watch) some videos about negative and positive thinking.
7. she (do) yoga. She loves yoga.
8. She (do) her morning routine and go to work.



There are several time-expressions that are used in all of the different forms of the future tense. They are generally used at the end of the sentence or question. The most common are: ***tomorrow, next week (Sunday/month/year), in two days (weeks, months years), the day after tomorrow, etc.***

The future tenses can be expressed in several ways in English. Here are different possibilities:

1. Simple Future Tense: **will** and **be going to**

Simple Future Tense expresses an activity in the future.

| Formula of Simple Future: will and be going to | | | |
|--|--|--|-------------------|
| (+) | Subject + will + verb base | He will come to the class tomorrow. | Using Will |
| | Subject + am/is/are + going to + verb base | He is going to come to the class tomorrow. | Using Be Going To |
| (-) | Subject + will + not + verb base | He won't come to the class tomorrow. | Using Will |
| | Subject + am/is/are + not + going to + verb base | He is not going to come to the class tomorrow. | Using Be Going To |
| (?) | Will + subject + verb base | Will come to the class tomorrow? | Using Will |
| | Am/is/are + subject + going to + verb base? | Is he going to come to class tomorrow? | Using Be Going To |

2. Future Continuous Tense: **will** and **(be) going to**

Future Progressive Tense expresses an activity that will be in progress at a time in the future.

| Formula of Future Continuous Tense: will and (be) going to | | | |
|--|--|--|-------------------|
| (+) | Subject + will + be + verb-ing | The president will be delivering a speech tomorrow morning. | Using Will |
| | Subject + am/is/are + going to + be + verb-ing | The president is going to be delivering a speech tomorrow morning. | Using Be Going To |
| (-) | Subject + will + not + be + verb-ing | The president won't be delivering a speech tomorrow morning. | Using Will |
| | Subject + am/is/are + not + going to + be + verb-ing | The president is not going to be delivering a speech tomorrow morning. | Using Be Going To |
| (?) | Will + subject + be + verb-ing | Will the president be delivering a speech tomorrow morning? | Using Will |
| | Am/is/are + subject + going to + be + verb-ing | Is the president going to be delivering a speech tomorrow morning? | Using Be Going To |

3. Future Perfect

Future Perfect Tense expresses an activity that will be completed before a particular time in the future.

| Formula of Future Perfect | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| (+) | Subject + will + have + verb3 (past participle) | Ramon will have finished the English task by next Tuesday. |
| (-) | Subject + will + not + have + verb3 (past participle) | Ramon will have finished the English task by next Tuesday. |
| (?) | Will + subject + have + verb3 (past participle) | Will Ramon have finished the English task by next Tuesday? |

4. Future Perfect Continuous

Future Perfect Progressive Tense expresses the duration of an activity that will be in progress before another time or event in the future.

| Formula of Future Perfect Continuous | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| (+) | Subject + will + have + been + verb1-ing (present participle) | My mother will have been teaching for 35 years. |
| (-) | Subject + will + not + have + been + verb1-ing (present participle) | My mother will not have been teaching for 35 years. |
| (?) | Will + subject + have + been + verb1-ing (present participle) | Will My mother have been teaching for 35 years? |

Exercise 2.

Directions: Write about your activities tomorrow.

I'm going to get up at five tomorrow morning.
 Then, _____. After that, _____. Around _____ o'clock,
 _____. Later _____. At _____ o'clock,
 _____. Next, _____. _____ a little later. Then at
 _____ o'clock, _____.

Exercise 3.

Directions: Complete the sentences. Use the simple future (**be going to**) and the given expressions (or your own words).

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| go to the bookstore | look it up in my dictionary | stay in bed today |
| talk long walk in the park | go to the bookstore | go to the beach |

1. We need to buy some reference books. We are going to go to the bookstore.
2. I have a headache. I _____
3. She is writing a composition. She doesn't know how to spell a word. She _____
4. The students need to buy books. They _____
5. It's nice a day today. Wendy and I _____
6. Chicco and Niko want to go swimming. We _____

Exercise 4.

Directions: Use the future continuous.

1. Right now we are attending class. Yesterday at this time, we were attending class. Tomorrow at this time, we (attend) will be attending class.
2. A: Where is she going to be this evening?
B: She (work, at the library) _____ on my research paper.
3. A: _____ (I, feel) bad about my decision?
B: No. It is the best decision.

Exercise 5.

Directions: Fill in the correct form of the verb with the future continuous (using **will / be going to**) form of future as in the examples.

1. My teacher **will be receiving** his M.A. degree at the ceremony next week (receive)
2. **Is Tom going to be visiting** you today? (visit)
1. I _____ to Boston this weekend. (drive) Do you want to come along?
2. _____ he _____ the conference next week? (attend)
3. Ruth and Ann _____ out of class just as I arrive at the college. (get)
4. I _____ in Norway next week while you are sunbathing in Tahiti (freeze)
5. How many students _____ next month? (not graduate)

Objectives of point 1.2

1.2 Students are able to understand the usage of modal auxiliaries in a sentence

Modal auxiliaries generally express speakers' attitudes. On the other hand, modals can express that a speaker feels something is advisable, possible, permissible, necessary, or probable. It is always followed by verb base.

Summary Chart: Modal Auxiliaries and Similar Expressions

| Auxiliary | Meaning | Example |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| (a) can | ability / possibility | She can sing beautifully. |
| | polite request | Can you invite me to the group please? |
| (b) could | past ability | I couldn't attend to the next meeting tonight. |
| | polite request | Could you help me to close the door please? |
| (c) may | possibility | It may happen tomorrow. |
| | polite request | May I help you? |
| (d) might | possibility | It might rain tonight. |
| (e) must | necessity | You must study hard. |
| (f) should | advisability | You should take a rest at home. |
| (g) will | future happening | They will arrive at the airport on time. |
| (h) shall | future happening | We shall buy the tickets soon. |
| (i) would | polite request | Would you mind to join in my group discussion? |
| (j) be able to | ability | I wasn't able to read the text carefully. |
| (k) be going to | future happening | Harry and William are going to discuss the lesson after the class. |
| (l) ought to | advisability | They ought to speak English in the class. |
| (m) have to / has to | necessity | We have to review the lesson next meeting. |
| (n) had to | past necessity | The students had to study last night. |

***STRATEGY**

Modals are always followed by verb base.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| (a) Modals are followed by verb base. | <p>Correct:</p> <p>Sammy will sing a romantic song.</p> <p>Incorrect:</p> <p>Sammy will sings a romantic song.</p> | <p>Correct:</p> <p><i>They must submit the task soon.</i></p> <p>Incorrect:</p> <p><i>They must submitting the task soon.</i></p> |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| (b) Modals do not take a final –s , even when the subject is she, he , or, it . | Correct: Carla can make rainbow cake. Incorrect: Carla cans make rainbow cake | Correct: They should go home soon. Incorrect: They should went home soon. |
| (c) Phrasal modals are common expressions whose meanings are similar to those of some of modal auxiliaries. For example: be able to is similar to can ; be going to is similar to will . | The students are able to speak English well. The students can speak English well. | The students are going to go to the laboratory. The students will go to the laboratory. |

Exercise 1.

Directions: All of these contain errors in the form of modals. Correct the errors.

1. The children can ~~collecting~~ the sticks in the box.

The children can collect the sticks in the box.

2. Milley could read the whole text carefully.

3. We may received the bills later.

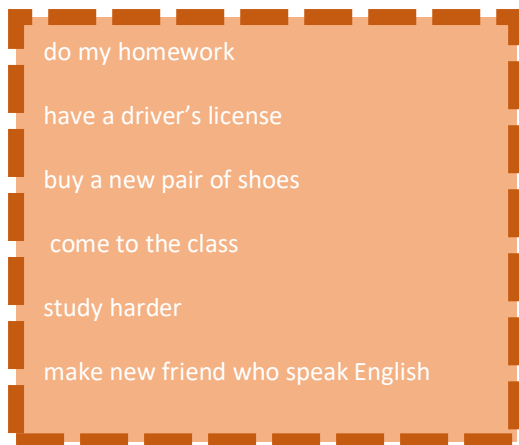
4. Those students should to repair the computer soon.

5. Shall we come to the party?

6. Would you remove that mouse from this house?

Exercise 2.

Directions: Complete the conversations. Begin the sentences with subject and appropriate modal auxiliaries based on the case. Use the expressions in the list or your own words.



1. A: My shoes have holes in the bottom.
B: _____
2. A: What is the headline on the newspaper today?
B: According to the law, a driver _____
3. A: Did you finish the homework?
B: I _____ last night although I was tired.
4. A: Why did our teacher come late yesterday?
B: Our teacher _____ on time because he had a crash.
5. A: I want to improve my speaking skill in English.
B: According to my teacher, we _____

Exercise 3.

Directions: Work in small groups. Make sentences with **should** and **shouldn't**.
Share some of your answers with the class.

1. The teacher is giving a final exam. One student keeps looking at a paper under his exam paper. It has the answers on it.
The teacher _____
 - a. take the paper away and give the student another chance.
 - b. give the student a failing grade for the test.
 - c. give the student a failing grade for the class.
 - d. send the student to see the director of the school.

2. Susan is 16 years old. A boy in her class wants her to go to dinner and a movie with him. This will be her first date.
Her parents _____
- let her go if her older brother goes too.
 - make her wait until she is older.
 - go with her.
 - let her go by herself.
 - let her go to dinner only.

Exercise 4.

Directions: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use a form of **have/has +infinitive (to + verb base)**.

- A: Recky can't join us for lunch today.
B: Why not?
A: (*he, work*) **He has to work.**
B: (*he, work*) **Does he have to work** tomorrow too? If he doesn't maybe we should postpone the lunch until tomorrow.
- A: Why (*she, go*) _____ to the library tomorrow?
B: (*she, find*) _____ some data for her research paper.
- A: It's almost seven-thirty. What time (*John and Brian, leave*) _____ for the airport?
B: Around eight. (*they, be*) _____ at the airport at nine-fifteen.
- A: Why did you go to the stationary after class yesterday?
B: (*I, buy*) _____ some colored markers.
A: Oh? Why? (*you, buy*) _____ colored markers?
B: I need them for some drawings in my art class.

C. EXERCISES

1.1 Exercise 1.

Directions: Add "**to**" where necessary. If "**to**" is not necessary, write "**X**".

- My brother can **X** play the guitar very well.
- They have _____ pay our the tax every month.
- You shouldn't _____ drink five cups of coffee a day.
- Jane might not _____ be there tomorrow.
- What time are you going _____ arrive?

6. My classmates are able _____ speak English fluently.
7. My sister has _____ read the text before the next week.
8. Is Darwin going _____ a brief meeting tomorrow?
9. May I _____ use your telephone?
10. You had _____ go to the post office to send this letter.

1.2 Exercise 2.

Direction: Analyze the errors of the following sentences. Correct the errors.

1. Could you ~~to~~ drive a car when you were seventeen years old?

Could you drive a car when you were seventeen years old

2. Would you please to help me?

3. He will can go to the library tomorrow.

4. My mother couldn't opens the class door because she didn't have a key.

5. Please turn the television off. I cannot studied for the exam.

6. My friend was not able call me yesterday.

7. We are going to Boston next year with our big family.

8. If you want to check a book out of the school library, you have to had a library card.

9. The doctor gave William a prescription. According to the directions on the bottle, William must takes one tablet every six hours.

10. We had to went to the campus yesterday.

11. The teachers must not to use their mobile phone during the class.

12. I saw a bucket of beautiful flowers at florist yesterday, but I couldn't bought it.

13. Salma cannot goes to market two hours later.

14. May I please to borrowing your dictionary?

15. We didn't able to get the tickets for the booming movie.

1.3 Exercise 3.

Direction: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the following modals: can, could, be able to, may, might, shall, should, must, have to, don't have to.

- You may have to make the modals negative according to the context of the sentence.
- There may be more than one possibility.

Example:

He **has to** take his car to be serviced. The brakes are squeaking.

Would you please save me a seat at the dinner event?

1. If you are sick, you _____ go to work. You'll infect everyone there.
2. Drivers _____ stop at red lights.
3. You _____ finish the proposal today. You can finish it tomorrow.
4. She _____ hear much better with her new hearing aids.
5. _____ I order us a bottle of wine?
6. Sam _____ pick his daughter up from school. She's taking the bus home.
7. You _____ smoke here. It's a smoke-free building.
8. You _____ eat so many sweets. They are bad for you.
9. _____ you mind walking a little faster? We're going to be late.
10. I'm sorry. I _____ help you. I don't know how to do it.

1.4 Exercise 4.

Directions: Circle the correct completions.

1. A: "Is Billy going to be at the meeting?"
 B: "No, he is too busy. He _____ be there,"
 A. doesn't B. will **C. won't** D. might
2. If you want to keep your current job, you _____ be late for work.
 A. don't have to B. must not C. doesn't have to D. didn't

3. A: Where is the left-over chicken from dinner last night?
B: I just saw it when I got some ice cubes. It _____ in the freezer.
A. could be B. must be C. is D. might be
4. A: It's supposed to rain tomorrow.
B: I know, but the forecast _____ wrong. Weather forecasts are far from 100 percent accurate.
A. could be B. must be C. is D. will be
5. He should _____ the homework soon.
A. finished B. finishing C. finishes D. finish
6. A: "Are your sisters going to go to market today?"
B: "No, they are going to there _____ Sunday."
A. next B. yesterday C. last D. ago
7. A: "Why is your classmate late today?"
B: "I don't know. _____ he slept late last night."
A. was B. maybe C. did D. may
8. A: Do you know where Pablo is?
B: He _____ at Crystal café. He said something about wanting to visit after work today, but I'm really not sure.
A. could be B. must be C. is D. are
9. Ann and Rose _____ to the zoo next week.
A. are going to go B. can going C. will going D. will can go
10. A: "When are you going to the library?"
B: "I'll go there before I _____ to the post office tomorrow morning."
A. am going B. went C. will go D. go
11. A: "What time _____ Tom and Brian going to arrive?"
B: "At nine."
A. is B. are C. do D. will
12. Frendy _____ to her mother on the phone.
A. are going to speak C. is going to speaking
B. is going to speak D. are going to speaking
13. A: "Is George going to talk to us this morning about our plans for next week."
B: "No. He'll _____ us this afternoon."
A. call B. calls C. calling D. called

14. A: Is Kate a good student?

B: She _____. I don't know her well., but I heard she was offered a scholarship for next year.

A. could be B. must be C. is D. are

15. A: Let's be really quiet when we go into the baby's room. The baby _____, and we don't want to wake her up.

B: Okay.

A. might sleep C. might have been sleeping
B. might be sleeping D. might sleeping

D. REFERENCES

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