* The structure of the future continuous tense is:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| subject | + | auxiliary verb WILL | + | auxiliary verb BE | + | main verb |
|  | | invariable |  | invariable |  | present participle |
| will | be | base + ing |

For negative sentences in the future continuous tense, we insert not between will and be. For question sentences, we exchange the subject and will. Look at these example sentences with the future continuous tense:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | subject | auxiliary verb |  | auxiliary verb | main verb |  |
| + | I | will |  | be | working | at 10am. |
| + | You | will |  | be | lying | on a beach tomorrow. |
| - | She | will | not | be | using | the car. |
| - | We | will | not | be | having | dinner at home. |
| ? | Will | you |  | be | playing | football? |
| ? | Will | they |  | be | watching | TV? |

When we use the future continuous tense in speaking, we often contract the subject and will:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I will | I'll |
| you will | you'll |
| he will she will it will | he'll she'll it'll |
| we will | we'll |
| they will | they'll |

For spoken negative sentences in the future continuous tense, we contract with won't, like this:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I will not | I won't |
| you will not | you won't |
| he will not she will not it will not | he won't she won't it won't |
| we will not | we won't |
| they will not | they won't |

When we use the future continuous tense, our listener usually knows or understands what time we are talking about. Look at these examples:

1. I will be playing tennis at 10am tomorrow.
2. They won't be watching TV at 9pm tonight.
3. What will you be doing at 10pm tonight?
4. What will you be doing when I arrive?
5. She will not be sleeping when you telephone her.
6. We'll be having dinner when the film starts.
7. Take your umbrella. It will be raining when you retur

* The structure of the future simple tense is:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| subject | + | auxiliary verb WILL | + | main verb |
|  | | invariable |  | base |
| will | V1 |

For negative sentences in the future simple tense, we insert not between the auxiliary verb and main verb. For question sentences, we exchange the subject and auxiliary verb. Look at these example sentences with the future simple tense:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | subject | auxiliary verb |  | main verb |  |
| + | I | will |  | open | the door. |
| + | You | will |  | finish | before me. |
| - | She | will | not | be | at school tomorrow. |
| - | We | will | not | leave | yet. |
| ? | Will | you |  | arrive | on time? |
| ? | Will | they |  | want | dinner? |

When we use the future simple tense in speaking, we often contract the subject and auxiliary verb:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I will | I'll |
| you will | you'll |
| he will she will it will | he'll she'll it'll |
| we will | we'll |
| they will | they'll |

For negative sentences in the future simple tense, we contract with won't, like this:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I will not | I won't |
| you will not | you won't |
| he will not she will not it will not | he won't she won't it won't |
| we will not | we won't |
| they will not | they won't |

We use the future simple tense when there is no plan or decision to do something before we speak. We make the decision spontaneously at the time of speaking. Look at these examples:

1. Hold on. I'll get a pen.
2. We will see what we can do to help you.
3. Maybe we'll stay in and watch television tonight.

In these examples, we had no firm plan before speaking. The decision is made at the time of speaking.

We often use the future simple tense with the verb to think before it:

1. I think I'll go to the gym tomorrow.
2. I think I will have a holiday next year.
3. I don't think I'll buy that car.

We often use the future simple tense to make a prediction about the future. Again, there is no firm plan. We are saying what we think will happen. Here are some examples:

1. It will rain tomorrow.
2. People won't go to Jupiter before the 22nd century.
3. Who do you think will get the job?

When the main verb is be, we can use the future simple tense even if we have a firm plan or decision before speaking. Examples:

1. I'll be in London tomorrow.
2. I'm going shopping.
3. Will you be at work tomorrow?

* The structure of the future perfect tense is:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| subject | + | auxiliary verb WILL | + | auxiliary verb HAVE | + | main verb |
|  | | invariable |  | invariable |  | past participle |
| will | have | V3 |

Look at these example sentences in the future perfect tense:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | subject | auxiliary verb |  | auxiliary verb | main verb |  |
| + | I | will |  | have | finished | by 10am. |
| + | You | will |  | have | forgotten | me by then. |
| - | She | will | not | have | gone | to school. |
| - | We | will | not | have | left. |  |
| ? | Will | you |  | have | arrived? |  |
| ? | Will | they |  | have | received | it? |

In speaking with the future perfect tense, we often contract the subject and will. Sometimes, we contract the subject, will and have all together:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| I will have | I'll have | I'll've |
| you will have | you'll have | you'll've |
| he will have she will have it will have | he'll have she'll have it'll have | he'll've she'll've it'll've |
| we will have | we'll have | we'll've |
| they will have | they'll have | they'll've |

Look at some more examples:

1. You can call me at work at 8am. I will have arrived at the office by 8.
2. They will be tired when they arrive. They will not have slept for a long time.
3. "Mary won't be at home when you arrive."  
   "Really? Where will she have gone?"

* The structure of the future perfect continuous tense is:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| subject | + | auxiliary verb WILL | + | auxiliary verb HAVE | + | auxiliary verb BE | + | main verb |
|  | | invariable |  | invariable |  | past participle |  | present participle |
| will | have | been | base + ing |

For negative sentences in the future perfect continuous tense, we insert not between will and have. For question sentences, we exchange the subject and will. Look at these example sentences with the future perfect continuous tense:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | subject | auxiliary verb |  | auxiliary verb | auxiliary verb | main verb |  |
| + | I | will |  | have | been | working | for four hours. |
| + | You | will |  | have | been | travelling | for two days. |
| - | She | will | not | have | been | using | the car. |
| - | We | will | not | have | been | waiting | long. |
| ? | Will | you |  | have | been | playing | football? |
| ? | Will | they |  | have | been | watching | TV? |

When we use the future perfect continuous tense in speaking, we often contract the subject and auxiliary verb:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I will | I'll |
| you will | you'll |
| he will she will it will | he'll she'll it'll |
| we will | we'll |
| they will | they'll |

For negative sentences in the future perfect continuous tense, we contract with won't, like this:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I will not | I won't |
| you will not | you won't |
| he will not she will not it will not | he won't she won't it won't |
| we will not | we won't |
| they will not | they won't |

We use the future perfect continuous tense to talk about a long action before some point in the future. Look at these examples:

1. I will have been working here for ten years next week.
2. He will be tired when he arrives. He will have been travelling for 24 hours.