

# 6th meeting

## FUTURE PLAN

Simple Future, Future  
Continuous Tense and  
Future Perfect Tense



***by: Novita Kusumaning Tyas, M.Pd***

YOUR COMPANY NAME





## “will” + [Base Form]

I **will dance** tomorrow.

David **will be** late.

Future  
activity

past

present

future

- Simple Future Tense is used to construct sentences about future time ( time after now ).
- In other words, Future Tense indicates the actions which will occur in the future. "will", "shall" and "be going to" are auxiliary verbs of Simple Future Tense.
- ( The use of shall as an auxiliary verb has been greatly reduced in recent times. We see it only in formal writings )

## **STRUCTURE**

**POSITIVE FORM (+)** : Subject ( I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They ) + will + V1 ( First Form of Verb )

**NEGATIVE FORM (-)** : Subject ( I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They ) + will not / won't + V1 ( First Form of Verb )

**QUESTION FORM (?)** : Will + Subject ( I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They ) + V1 ( First Form of Verb )

**NEGATIVE QUESTION FORM (?)** : Will not / Won't + Subject ( I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They ) + V1 ( First Form of Verb )

**SHORT ANSWER FORMS** : ( + / – ) : YES / NO + Subject ( I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They )+ will / will not (won't)



# SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Subject + WILL + V<sub>1</sub> ( First Form of Verb )

**Ex:** I have a headache. I'll take a medicine.

**Ex:** Winter will come soon.

for  
actions  
decided at the  
moment of  
speech

for  
unplanned  
future  
actions

for  
thoughts,  
predictions,  
assumptions,  
sureness,  
fears about  
future.

for  
offering,  
asking for a request  
promising,  
ordering,  
threatening

with  
conditional,  
time and  
purpose  
clauses

for  
unpreventable  
actions  
in future

**Ex:** I promise  
I won't tell this anyone.

**Ex:** I'm afraid we will get wet.

**It is used**

English Study Page

English Study Page

www.englishstudypage.com

**Ex:** When I arrive at home, I will call you.

**Ex:** Winter will come soon.

## FUTURE TENSE WITH “WILL”

### USING OF SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE:

1. Simple Future Tense expresses future ( time after now ) actions. There is no planning. It is used when talking about the actions that will take place due to future conditions. (uncertain actions that will occur or not and voluntary actions)

Examples:

We will ( We'll ) see him.

Marry will go out.

I will ( I'll ) stay at home.

2. It is used for the action that is decided at the moment of speech. ( Decisions taken at the moment of speaking )

Examples:

A: I'm afraid we're lost.

B: I'll stop and ask the way.

A: This book is really interesting.

B: Really? I'll read it.

3. It is used for the facts that are related to the future and we can not prevent them.

Examples:

- Winter will come soon.
- Summer will come again.
- My son will be 3 next week.

4. Future Tense is used for someone's thoughts, hopes, predictions, assumptions, sureness, fears , about future events.

Examples:

- I think this election will be a very important turning point in the history of the country. ( thought )
- The weather will probably be hot. ( prediction )
- I hope you'll win the prize. ( hope )
- I am sure they'll come back. ( sureness )
- I suppose it'll be easy. ( assumption )
- I'm afraid we will get wet. ( fear )

5. Future Tense is used while offering, promising, ordering, threatening, asking for a request

Examples:

A: The subject is very complicated.

B: I will help you understand it. ( offer )

- I promise I won't tell this anyone. ( promise )
- You will start work at 8 o'clock sharp. ( order )
- I'll kill your daughter if you do not leave your gun. ( threat )
- Will you close the window? ( request ) – ( Will you...? form of the question for request )

6. It is used with conditional, time and purpose clauses .

Examples:

- If you marry me, I will make you happy for a lifetime. (conditional clause )
- When I arrive at home, I'll call you. ( time clause )
- After he eats something, he'll start to study. ( time clause )
- I'm calling firstly you so that you'll hear it first. ( purpose clause )

## FUTURE TENSE WITH “SHALL”

The use of shall as an auxiliary verb has been greatly reduced in recent times. We see it only in formal writings. However, we can use or see “shall” as stated below.

“Shall” is mainly used to make an offer and a suggestion or to ask for advice with subjects “I” and “We” in questions.

Examples:

- Shall I open the window? ( offer )
- Shall we go to the theatre tonight? ( suggestion )
- What shall I wear? ( advice )
- What shall I tell her? ( advice )



## FUTURE TENSE WITH “BE GOING TO”

### FORM for “Be Going To”

POSITIVE FORM (+) : Subject + BE ( am / is / are ) + going to + V1 ( First Form of Verb )

NEGATIVE FORM (-) : Subject + BE ( am / is / are ) + NOT + going to + V1 ( First Form of Verb )

QUESTION FORM (?) : BE ( am / is / are ) + Subject + going to + V1 ( First Form of Verb )

SHORT ANSWER FORMS ( + / – ) : YES / NO + Subject + be ( am / is / are ) OR be ( am / is / are ) going to + Not

## USING “BE GOING TO”

1. It is used to make prediction, especially when we can see something is about to happen.

Examples:

- Clark and Lisa are engaged. They are going to marry next month.
- He is a student. He is studying English at a university. He is going to be a English teacher next year.
- Mary is pregnant. She’s going to have a baby soon.

2. It is used to indicate planned actions.

Examples:

- They have made reservations for their summer holiday. They’re going to spend their holiday in London.
- The boss waits reports about incomes every month. So he is going to write a report the day after tomorrow for this month.

# DIFFERENCES

BETWEEN

'WILL' AND 'BE GOING TO'

WILL

➤ ( "Will" is used to make prediction. There is no evidence. )

Example: Perhaps it will rain. (It is just prediction. )

➤ ( "Will" is used for unplanned actions in future. )

Example: I will fly to England. ( I don't have a flight ticket )

BE GOING TO

➤ ( It is used to make prediction if we have an evidence )

Example: Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain.

➤ ( "Be Going To" is used to indicate planned actions. )

Example: I have got a ticket. I'm going to fly to England.

# Future Progressive Tense



**“will be” + [Present Participle]**

I **will be fishing** tomorrow.

Ian **will be singing** later.





# Future Progressive

+

Affirmative- Positive

Subject + will + be +  
verb + ing

(root verb)

I will be walking  
You will be walking  
He will be walking  
She will be walking  
It will be walking  
We will be walking  
You will be walking  
They will be walking

AYSA Grammar

-

Negative

Subject + will +  
not + be + verb + ing

(root verb)

I will not be walking  
You will not be walking  
He will not be walking  
She will not be walking  
It will not be walking  
We will not be walking  
You will not be walking  
They will not be walking

?

Interrogative-Q

Will + Subject + be  
+ verb + ing + ?

(root verb)

Will I be walking?  
Will you be walking?  
Will he be walking?  
Will she be walking?  
Will it be walking?  
Will we be walking?  
Will you be walking?  
Will they be walking?

[www.cameet.com](http://www.cameet.com)





# FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

( SUBJECT + WILL + BE + V<sub>ING</sub> )

It is used

**for interrupted actions in the future**

- When you get home, I will be watching this movie.

**to ask question politely about the future**

- Will you be leaving Mexico tonight?

**for specific time as an interruption in the future**

- We will be having breakfast tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

**while expressing the intentions for the future**

- I will be helping my mother during the weekend.

**for the actions, already happening now and expected to continue some time in the future.**

- We will still be dealing with this task in an hour.

**for parallel actions or a series of parallel actions (sometimes to describe the atmosphere )**

- This time next week, they will be dancing, chatting together, and having fun.

## USING OF FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE:

### ***1. Future Continuous Tense is used for interrupted actions in the future.***

( In such sentences, it is not emphasized how long the action has continued. On the other hand, it is emphasized that the action will continue.)

Examples:

- When their daughter arrive in London, they will be waiting for her.
- When you get home, I will be watching this movie.

### ***2. It is used for specific time as an interruption in the future.***

( Specific time interrupts the action )

Examples:

- They will be playing tennis at 5 o'clock.
- We will be having breakfast tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.
- I will be talking with him this time tomorrow.

***3. It is used for parallel actions or a series of parallel actions ( sometimes to describe the atmosphere )***

Examples:

- While you are cleaning your room, I will be going shopping.
- He will be discussing the issue while we are watching TV.

***4. Future Continuous Tense is used with “still” for the actions, which are already happening now and expected to continue some time in the future.***

Examples:

- We will still be dealing with this task in an hour.
- In 50 years, many animal species will still be disappearing.

***5. It is used to ask question politely about the future.***

Examples:

- Will you be leaving Mexico tonight?
- Will they be staying at the hotel during their vacation?
- Will I be using the machine all day tomorrow?

***6. It is used while expressing the intentions for the future.***

Examples:

- I will be helping my mother during the weekend.
- After the meal, we will be drinking a coffee.
- We will be having dinner with you in the evening.

## Differences Between Simple Future Tense and Future Continuous Tense

Actually, both tenses show that the action will happen in the future. And the sentences made with them have approximately the same meaning. However, there is a slight difference.

- If we simply want to state that the action will happen in the future, we use simple future tense.
- But, if we want to emphasize that the action will be in progress at some time, we use future continuous tense.

Examples:

- I will stay at the hotel tonight. ( we just want to state what we will do )
- I will be staying at the hotel tonight. ( we want to emphasize the continuation of the action )



## Future Perfect Tense



**"will have " + [Past Participle]**

John **will have gone** by then.

I **will have eaten** before 9 o'clock.

At this time,  
the future  
activity will be  
completed

past

present

future

Source:

[https://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/future\\_perfect\\_tense.htm](https://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/future_perfect_tense.htm)

## FUTURE PERFECT TENSE



**S + will + have + past participle + ...**

He will have done it by this evening.



**S + will + not + have + past participle + ...**

He will not have done it by this evening.



**Will + S + have + past participle + ...**

Will he have done it by this evening?

# FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

## FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

It is used to express an action, which will have finished or completed before a specific time in the future.

**Example:**

By 5 o'clock, I **will have finished** my work.

It is used to express an action, which will have finished or completed before another action in the future.

**Example:**

She **will have cooked** dinner by the time we arrive.

It is used to express an action which began before and will continue up until another action in the future.

**Example:**

By the next week, we **will have been** married for 20 years.

## USING OF FUTURE PERFECT TENSE:

***1. Future Perfect Tense is used to express an action, which will have finished or completed before a certain( or specific ) time in the future.***

Examples:

- You will have graduated from high school by July.
- By 5 o'clock, I will have finished my work.
- They will have sent an email until tomorrow.

***2. It is used to express an action, which will have finished or completed before another action in the future.***

Examples:

- She will have cooked dinner by the time we arrive.
- I will have seen him before the police comes.
- By the time Alice reads this, John will have gone to London.

***3. It is used to express an action which began before and will continue up until another action in the future.***

( Duration in the future with Non-Continuous-Verbs )

( \* It express an action that starts before and continues up to another action or time in the future. In such sentences, It is emphasized that how long the action has continued. )

( \*We use Future Perfect Tense with stative verbs / non-continuous verbs / mixed verbs in such sentences)

( \*”for” is used with time in such sentences )

Examples:

- They will have been in California for 10 years by the time they retired.
- By the next week, we will have been married for 20 years.