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1 FUTURE TENSES

- TIME EXPRESSIONS:

Tomorrow, next week, next month, next year...



I am going to travel to New York next year.

Three main ways of expressing the future



The phone's ringing, I'll
answer the phone: **decision**



I am going to study German at
university: **plan**



I'm travelling to Japan next
summer: **fixed arrangement**

WILL/BE GOING TO

The simple Future has two different forms in English: will and be going to. Although the two forms can sometimes be used interchangeably, they often express two different meanings.

will
be going to

sometimes
have same
meaning

2 USES OF *WILL*

1. **Instant decisions:** Ok, I'll see you on Friday.
2. **Predictions based in what we think:** It will rain in the evening.
3. **Promises and offers:** Don't worry, I'll go and buy some food for you.

Often introduced by expressions and verbs like:

Think, probably, I'm certain, I'm sure, It's likely/unlikely

It's very likely that Juventus will win the premiere league.

2 FORMS WITH *WILL*

Dinner will be ready in one hour.



2 FORMS WITH *WILL*

STATEMENT I-You-She-He-It-We-They
will be home next week.

NEGATIVE I-You-She-He-It-We-They
will not (won't) be home next week.

QUESTION *Will* I-you-she-he-it-we-they
be home next week?

SHORT
ANSWER Yes, I-you-she-he-it-we-they *will*.
No, I-you-she-he-it-we-they *won't*.

SHALL

I shall get married in one hour.

Shall we get a taxi?

What **shall** we do?

use of
shall



Infrequent
and formal, but
often used in the
interrogative

CONTRACTIONS

I 'll

she 'll

he 'll

we 'll

you 'll

they 'll

pronouns + *will*
in speech & formal writing

CONTRACTIONS

Bob + *will* = “Bob’ *ll*”

the doctor + *will* = “the doctor’ *ll*”

nouns + *will*

usually *only in speech*

CONTRACTION?

They will probably go to the party.



CONTRACTION?

They will probably go to the party.

They'll probably go to the party.



3 EXPRESSING FUTURE TIME: *BE GOING TO*

They are going to have a picnic in the park this afternoon.



3 USES OF *BE GOING TO*

1. **Future plans and intentions:** I am going to buy a new laptop computer next week



2. **Predictions based in what we can see at the moment:** Look at that car! It is going to crash into the lamp post.

Differences between *be going to* and *will*:

1. *be going to* implies that there are **signs** that something will happen
2. is used to talk about an **immediate future**.

Compare:

The lift is going to break down.

The lift will break down.

He is going to get better.

He will get better.

3 FORMS WITH *BE GOING TO*

It is going to snow again tomorrow.



3 FORMS OF *BE GOING TO*

- **Affirmative:** I am going to travel by plane.
- **Interrogative:** Are you going to travel by plane?
- **Negative:** I'm not going to travel by plane because I'm going to fly in a hot air balloon.



STATEMENTS

Her family *'s going to **have*** a party.

INCORRECT: Her family 's going to ~~haves~~ a party.



QUESTIONS

Am I ***going to go*** to the party?

Is he, she, it ***going to go*** to the party?

Are they, we, you ***going to go*** to the party?

QUESTION: *be* + *subject* + *going to*

NEGATIONS

I
He, she, it
They, we, you

am not
is not
are not

going to go
to the party.

NEGATIVE: *be + not + going to*

CONTRACTIONS: “GONNA”

“Come on, we *'re gonna* go to the party!”

gonna

**informal
not usually
written**

3 LET'S PRACTICE

**be going to
will**

we, eat

What _____ for dinner?



**be going to
will**

we, eat

What are we going to eat for dinner?



be going to
will

If you need this
I _____ buy it
for you.



be going to
will

If you need this
I _____ will _____ buy it
for you.



I made this food because we _____
have a party.

be going to

will

I made this food because ***we are going to***
have a party.

be going to



prior plan

be going to
will

I _____
go to college in
England.



be going to
will

I am going to
go to college in
England.



be going to
will

It _____ be another
beautiful sunset.

It ____ be another beautiful
sunset.



be going to
will

It is going to be another
beautiful sunset.

It ____ be another beautiful
sunset.



be going to
will

It is going to be another
beautiful sunset.

It will be another beautiful
sunset.



4 USING THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TO EXPRESS FUTURE TIME

Jennifer **is playing** in a piano recital this afternoon.

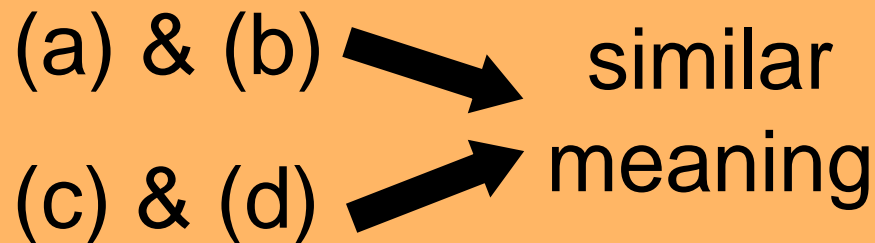


Alicia ***is going to start*** college in September.

Alicia ***is starting*** college in September.

We ***'re going to try*** a new restaurant tonight.

We ***'re trying*** a new restaurant tonight.



(a) & (b) → similar
(c) & (d) → meaning

We ***are going to have*** a meeting tomorrow.

We ***are having*** a meeting tomorrow.

Elisa ***is going to drive*** to Peru this summer.

Elisa ***is driving*** to Peru this summer.

(e) & (f) → similar
(g) & (h) → meaning

definite plans,
made earlier

You **'re going to cry** when you read that story.

INCORRECT: You're crying when you read that story.

present progressive future  predictions

4 LET' S PRACTICE

go

Where ____ you _____ next year?

OR

Where _____ you _____ next year?

go

Where are you going to go next year?

OR

Where _____ you _____ next year?

go

Where are you going to go next year?

OR

Where are you going next year?

study

What type of bacteria _____ you
_____ next year?

OR

What type of bacteria _____ you
_____ next year?

study

What type of bacteria are you
going to study next year?

OR

What type of bacteria ____ you
_____ next year?

study

What type of bacteria are you
going to study next year?

OR

What type of bacteria are you
studying next year?

fly

She _____ this afternoon.

OR

She _____ this afternoon.



fly

She is going to fly this afternoon.

OR

She _____ this afternoon.



fly

She is going to fly this afternoon.

OR

She is flying this afternoon.



5 PARALLEL VERBS

James plays his guitar and jumps up and down at the same time.



(a) Kristie ^vreads her email ^{and}and ^vlistens to her voice mail every morning.

same subject

v + and + v = parallel verbs

James *is playing* the guitar *and (is) jumping*.



**repeating helping verb
not necessary**

I will **cook** dinner and (will) **clean** up
in one hour.

We **are going to take** a walk and
buy some milk.

**repeating helping verb
not necessary**

5 LET' S PRACTICE

watch
eat

After dinner we _____ a
funny movie and _____ popcorn.



watch
eat

After dinner we are going to watch a
funny movie and _____ popcorn.



watch
eat

After dinner we are going to watch a
funny movie and eat popcorn.



go
work

I _____ to Oxford and _____
to help pay tuition.

go
work

I am going to go to Oxford and _____
to help pay tuition.

go
work

I am going to go to Oxford and work
to help pay tuition.

6 SURENESS ABOUT THE FUTURE

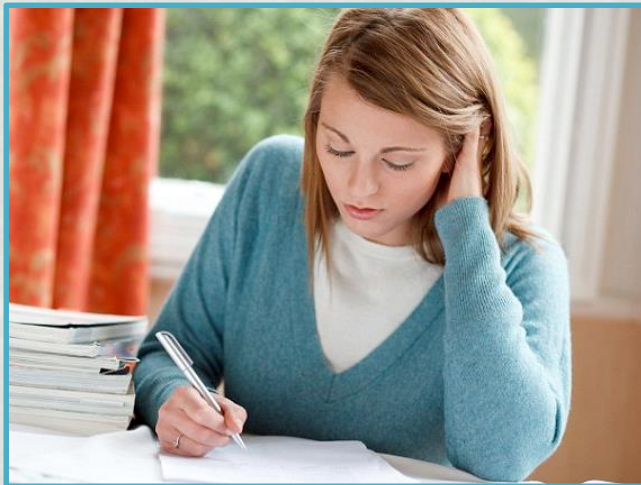
The Smiths will probably move into their new home next week.



I ***will finish*** my homework tonight.

I ***am going to finish*** my homework tonight.

100% sure



will

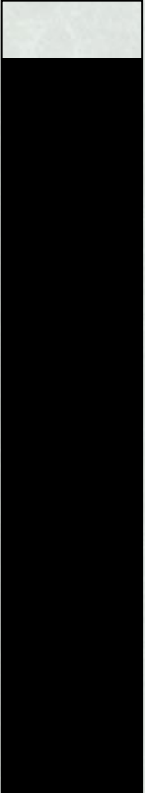
be going to

sure,

fact

Alex ***will probably finish*** his homework.

Alex ***is probably going to finish*** his homework.



90% sure

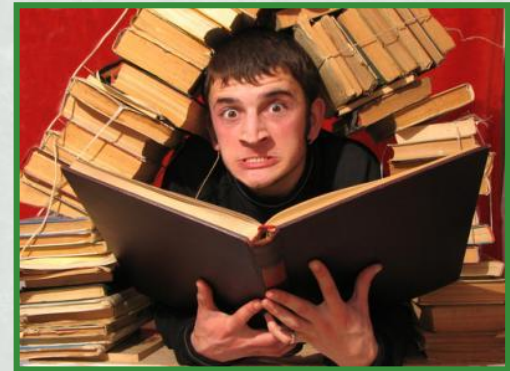
helping verb

probably



Alex *probably won't finish* his homework.

Alex *probably isn't going to finish* his homework.



90% sure

probably

helping verb

when verb is negative

Lee *may quit* his job.

Lee *may not quit* his job.

speaker
is
guessing



50% sure



Maybe Lee **will quit** his job,
and **maybe** he **won't**.

OR

Maybe Lee **is going to quit** his job,
and **maybe** he **isn't**.

maybe + will

maybe + be going to

may

} same
meaning

4 LET'S PRACTICE

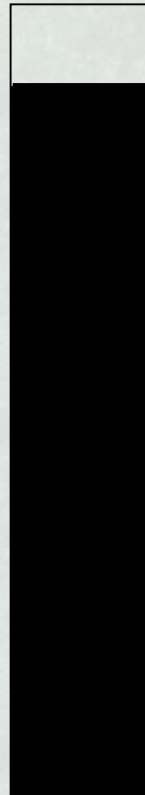
HOW SURE?

100%

90%

50%

I will probably finish my homework.



HOW SURE?

100%

90%

50%

I will probably finish my homework.



HOW SURE?

100%

90%

50%

I will make spaghetti for dinner.



HOW SURE?

100%

90%

50%

I will make spaghetti for dinner.



HOW SURE?

100%

90%

50%

Maybe it will snow again tomorrow.



HOW SURE?

100%

90%

50%

Maybe it will snow again tomorrow.



8 USING THE SIMPLE PRESENT TO EXPRESS FUTURE TIME

My train arrives at 9:00 every morning.



The museum *closes* at 6 pm.

It *opens* at 9 am.




The museum ***closes*** at 6 pm.

It ***opens*** at 9 am.

The swimming season ***ends*** in September.

There ***is*** a great movie on tonight.

simple present  **future time**
(definite schedule)

COMMON VERBS:	arrive	leave	start
	begin	end	finish
	open	close	be

INCORRECT: I study this evening.

*CORRECT: I am going to study this evening.
I am studying this evening.*

simple present  future time

most verbs

LET' S PRACTICE

CORRECT or **INCORRECT** ?

Jacob rides in the race tomorrow.

Jacob is riding in the race tomorrow.

Jacob is going to ride in the race tomorrow.



LET' S PRACTICE

CORRECT or **INCORRECT** ?

Jacob ~~rides~~ in the race tomorrow.

Jacob is riding in the race tomorrow.

Jacob is going to ride in the race tomorrow.



CORRECT or **INCORRECT** ?

The party begins in 5 minutes.

The party is beginning in 5 minutes.

The party is begin in 5 minutes.

CORRECT or **INCORRECT** ?

The party begins in 5 minutes.

The party is beginning in 5 minutes.

The party  begin in 5 minutes.

CORRECT or **INCORRECT** ?

He takes the bus to school tomorrow.

He is taking the bus to school tomorrow.

He is going to take the bus to school tomorrow.

CORRECT or **INCORRECT** ?

He ~~takes~~ the bus to school tomorrow.

He is taking the bus to school tomorrow.

He is going to take the bus to school tomorrow.

9 IMMEDIATE FUTURE: USING *BE ABOUT TO*

The doctor says that this cast is about to come off.





The official *is about to start* the race.

The runners are *about to begin* running.

immediate future

LET' S PRACTICE

about to

Jack is holding an ice cream cone. He is hungry and loves ice cream.

He _____ it.



LET' S PRACTICE

about to

Jack is holding an ice cream cone. He is hungry and loves ice cream.

He is about to eat it.



about to



His clothes are wrinkled.

He _____ them.

about to



His clothes are wrinkled.

He is about to iron them.