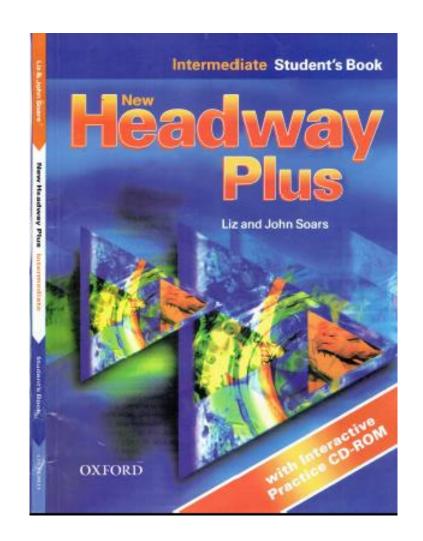
Class Reference book

English Language

For 3rd Year Students College Pharmacy

Al-Mustansiriyah University

Chapter Five Future Forms



Introduction to Future Forms

There is no future tense in English as there is in many European languages. However, English has several forms that can refer to the future. Three of these are will, going to, and the Present Continuous.

I'll see you later. (will)

We're going to see a film tonight. Do you want to come? (going to) I'm seeing the doctor tomorrow evening. (Present Continuous)

The difference between them is not about near or distant future, or about certainty. The speaker chooses a future form depending on how the speaker sees the future event. Is it a plan, a decision, an intention, an offer, a prediction, or an arrangement? This is the important question to ask when choosing a future form. There is more about this in Use below.

Form

Positive and negative

I He They	'll won't	help you.
I'm/I'm not She's/She isn't We're/We aren't	going to	watch TV tonight.
I'm/I'm not He's/He isn't You're/You aren't	catching the 10 o'clock flight.	

Question

What time	will you	dels of gall	
	are you going to	arrive?	
	are you meeting the manager?		

the assessive refers to the near takens.

Note

We avoid saying going to come or going to go.

We're coming tomorrow.

When are you going home?

Use

Plans, decisions, and intentions (will and going to) will

Will is used as a modal auxiliary verb to express a decision, intention, or offer made at the moment of speaking. We saw this use in Unit 4. (See 4.4.) Remember that you can't use the present tense for this use.

I'll have the steak, please.

NOT I have the steak.

NOT I see you tomorrow. Bye!

NOT I see you tomorrow.

Give me a call sometime. We'll go out for coffee. 'Jeff, there's someone at the door!' 'OK, I'll get it.'

going to

Going to is used to express a future plan, decision, or intention made before the moment of speaking.

When I grow up, I'm going to be a doctor.

Jane and Peter are going to get married next month.

We're going to paint this room blue.

Facts and predictions (will and going to) will

The most common use of will is as an auxiliary verb to show future time. It expresses a future fact or prediction. It is called the pure future or the Future Simple.

We'll be away for two weeks.

Those flowers won't grow under the tree. It's too dark.

Our friendship will last forever.

You'll be sick if you eat all those sweets!

Will for a prediction can be based more on an opinion than a fact.

I don't think Laura will do very well in her exam. She doesn't do any work.

I am convinced that inflation will fall to three per cent next year.

going to

Going to can also express a prediction, especially when it is based on a present fact. There is evidence now that something is certain to happen.

She's going to have a baby. (We can see she's pregnant.)
Our team is going to win the match. (It's four-nil, and there are only five minutes left to play.)

It isn't going to rain today. (Look at that beautiful blue sky.)

Note

Sometimes there is no difference between will and going to.

In September he

will start is going to start

his course at university.

Arrangements (Present Continuous)

The Present Continuous can be used to express a future arrangement between people. It usually refers to the near future.

We're going out with Jeremy tonight.
I'm having my hair cut tomorrow.
What are we having for lunch?

Think of the things you might put in your diary to remind you of what you are doing over the next few days and weeks. These are the kinds of events that are often expressed by the Present Continuous for the future. The verbs express some kind of activity or movement.

I'm meeting Peter tonight.

The Taylors are coming for dinner.

I'm seeing the doctor in the morning.

Remember that you can't use the present tense for this use.

We're going to the cinema on Saturday evening.

NOT We go to the cinema on Saturday evening.

We're catching the 10 o'clock flight.

NOT We catch the 10 o'clock flight.

What are you doing this evening?

NOT What do you do this evening?

Sometimes there is no difference between an agreed arrangement (Present Continuous) and an intention (going to).

We're going to get We're getting

married in the spring.

Practice

Discussing grammar

- 1 Work with a partner. <u>Underline</u> the correct verb form.
 - 1 'Why are you putting on your coat?'
 'Because I'll take / I'm going to take the children for a walk.'
 - 2 'Would you like to go out for a meal this evening?' 'How about tomorrow evening? I'll call / I'm calling you.'
 - 3 'What's the score?' '6-0. They're going to lose / They'll lose.'
 - 4 'It's Tony's birthday next week.'

 'Is it? I didn't know. I'll send | I'm going to send him a card.'
 - 5 'Are Sue and Alan engaged?'
 'Oh yes, they'll get / they're getting married in June.'
 - 6 'Where are you going on holiday this year?' 'We haven't decided. We might go / We're going to Italy.'

Practice

What do you think will happen?

3 Make sentences using I think ... will and the prompts in A. Match them with a sentence in B.

I think Jerry will win the tennis match. He's been playing really well lately.

A	B GROS
1 Jerry/win the tennis match	But we'd better get going.
2 it/be a nice day tomorrow	He's been playing really well lately.
3 I/pass my exam on Friday	The forecast is for warm and dry weather.
4 you/like the film	You have the right qualifications and plenty of experience.
5 we/get to the airport in time	It's a wonderful story, and the acting is excellent.
6 you/get the job	I've been studying for weeks.

Practice

Talking about you

- 5 Make true sentences about you starting with I think ... or I don't think
 - 1 I/use the computer tonight
 - 2 the teacher/give us a lot of homework
 - 3 I/eat out tonight
 - 4 it/rain tomorrow
 - 5 I/go shopping this afternoon
 - 6 my brother/be a millionaire one day
 - 7 we/have an exam this week