

## Future Tenses

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. Four of these are *will*, *going to*, *present simple* and *present progressive*. The difference between them is not about the distant future form depending on when the decision was taken, but how the speaker sees the future event.

### I. Present Simple

This tense is used for the future in connection with written schedules and timetables. It is very important to imagine the situation.

e.g.: *It is ten o'clock in the morning; you are at the bus station and you are saying: "The bus leaves at two p.m."*

### II. Present Progressive

It can be used to express a future arrangement between people; it usually refers to the near future. You usually use present progressive when you talk about things you put in your diary to remind you of what you are doing over the next few days or weeks. It often expresses some kind of activity or movement.

e.g.: *I am meeting Peter tonight.*

*He is seeing the doctor in the morning.*

*We are going to the party on Saturday night.*

### III. Future Simple - will

It expresses a future fact or prediction. As a prediction it is more an opinion than a fact.

e.g.: *We will be away for two weeks.*

*I think Laura will do very well in her exam.*

It is also used as a modal auxiliary verb to express a decision, intention or offer made at the moment of speaking.

e.g.: *I will have the steak, please.*

*I will see you tomorrow. Bye.*

### IV. Going to - Future

It can express a prediction when it is based on a present fact. There is evidence now that something is certain to happen. - *čít 'chystat se'*

e.g.: *She is going to have a baby. (We can see she's pregnant.)*

*It isn't going to rain today. (The sky is clear.)*

We also use it when we talk about future plan, decision or intention, made before the moment of speaking.

e.g.: *When I grow up, I am going to be a doctor.*

*We are going to paint this room blue.*

## Future Tenses

### Going to

#### Positive sentences

*I'm going to watch TV tonight.*

*They're going to travel to Spain next week.*

#### Negative sentences

*You aren't going to play the piano at 5 p.m.*

*We aren't going to get married in the spring.*

#### Questions A

*Are you going to help your parents on Saturday?*

*Yes, I am.      No, I am not.*

*Is she going to see the film tomorrow, too?*

*Yes, she is.      No, she isn't.*

#### Questions B

*What are they going to do?*

*They are going to be at home.*

*Who is he going to write HW with?*

*He is going to write HW with his sister.*

*He isn't going to write it with his brother..*

#### Questions C

*What is going to happen?*

*It is going to snow.*

*Who is going to read this book?*

*Peter is going to read it.*

### Will

#### Positive sentences

*I will learn English.*

*They will travel to Spain.*

#### Negative sentences

*You won't pay for the ticket.*

*She won't get the job.*

#### Questions A

*Will you help your parents?*

*Yes, I will.      No, I won't.*

*Will they come soon?*

*Yes, they will.      No, they won't.*

#### Questions B

*What will they do?*

*They will be at home.*

*Who will he write HW with?*

*He will write it with his sister.*

*He won't write it with his brother.*

#### Questions C

*What will happen?*

*It will snow.*

*Who will read this book?*

*Peter will read it.*