

FUTURE TENSE

The grammatical simple future tense is used to talk about actions happening in the future. Learn how to use and conjugate verbs in the simple.

I will be going. Projecting ourselves into the future and looking back at a completed action: A month from now he will have finished all his exams. I will have gone. However, the future can also be expressed by employing an auxiliary construction that combines certain present tense auxiliary verbs with the simple infinitive stem of the main verb. Prediction based on present evidence: I think it's going to rain! It is possible to use would in its capacity as the past tense of the future marker will see English modal verbs and future-in-the-past ; for example: "The match started at midday but would not end until the evening. Interactive Test. In this case there is no 'attitude'. Get Grammarly for free Works on all your favorite websites Related Articles. You will have been starting your shop since May. You are going to fall. Future meaning is supplied by the context, with the use of temporal adverbs such as "later", "next year", etc. The future perfect tense is used to describe an action that will have been completed at some point in the future. Use of the present tense rather than forms with will is mandatory in some subordinate clauses referring to the future, such as "If I feel better next week, Future Perfect Tense Future Perfect Progressive Tense Let us understand more about each one of them and how they can be used to refer to the future. But€! There is another way to show that something will happen in the future. It is used to: [6] express a promise or a proposal emphasize that something will certainly happen express that an event is likely going to take place by explicitly mentioning the probability English will and Dutch wil, although cognates, have over the centuries shifted in meaning, such that will is almost identical to shall, whereas Dutch wil means want, as in Ik wil het doen I want to do it. Other Ways of Depicting Future Tense Apart from using the future tense form of the verbs, there are other ways of indicating or talking about events in the future. Arrangements: I'm meeting Jim at the airport. They'll be waiting for you when you arrive. We're having a party at Christmas. Mentioning denote obligations You are to delete the mail right now. Other, generally more informal, expressions of futurity use an auxiliary with the compound infinitive of the main verb as with the English is going to I think Brazil will win the World Cup. The same modal verbs are also often used with present rather than future reference. Expressions[edit] The nature of the future , necessarily uncertain and at varying distances ahead, means that the speaker may refer to future events with the modality either of probability what the speaker expects to happen or intent what the speaker plans to make happen. Will you marry me? This year, Jen will read War and Peace. With I in the interrogative form using "shall", to ask for advice or instructions: What shall I tell the boss about this money? An action or event that is a matter of routine: You'll be seeing John in the office tomorrow, won't you? I have an English exam next Friday. We are staying with friends when we get to Boston. He will be coming to the meeting. What are you going to buy with the money you found? Referring to the immediate future He is about to leave We are just about to leave for the wedding reception. So, the correct answer is the option c. I am not going to finish my homework in time for class. Use of modal verbs with future meaning, to combine the expression of future time with certain modality : "I must do this" also mun in Northern English dialect ; "We should help him"; "I can get out of here"; "We may win"; "You might succeed". Questions and negatives are formed from all of the above constructions in the regular manner: see Questions and Negation in the English grammar article.