

SIMPLE FUTURE AND FUTURE PROGRESSIVE



SIMPLE FUTURE

- ▶ Simple Future has two different forms in English: "will" and "be going to." Although the two forms can sometimes be used the same, they often express two very different meanings.
- ▶ Both (will and be going to) refer to a specific time in the future.



Form WILL

AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

- ▶ S + will + verb (base form) + C
I will do exercise tomorrow



NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

- ▶ S + won't + verb (base form) + C
He won't go out tonight.



QUESTION

- ▶ Will + S + verb + C + ?
Will Luis play basketball?



USAGE

1. To express a voluntary action: "Will" often suggests that a speaker will do something voluntarily. We use "will not" or "won't" when we refuse to voluntarily do something.

- ▶ I will send you the information when I get it.
- ▶ I won't do all the housework myself!
- ▶ Will you make dinner?
- ▶ A: I am hungry.
- ▶ B: I'll make some cookies.



2. To express a promise: “will” is usually used in promises.

- ▶ I **will** call you when I arrive.
- ▶ I **won't** tell anyone your secret.
- ▶ Don't worry, I'll **be** careful.



3. To express a prediction: Predictions are guesses about what might happen in the future. In "prediction" sentences, the subject usually has little control over the future.

- ▶ The year 2022 **will be** a very interesting year.
- ▶ AMLO **will be** the next president.
- ▶ It **won't** rain on September 28th.



FORM BE GOING TO

AFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

- ▶ S + is/are/am + going to + verb base form +
I am going to be an actor when I grow up.



NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

- ▶ S + isn't/aren't/am not + going to + verb + C
You aren't going to watch TV tonight.



QUESTION

- ▶ Is/Are/Am + S + going to + verb + C + ?
Is Pablo going to study this afternoon?



USAGE

1. **To express a plan:** “be going to” expresses that something is a plan, the idea that a person intends to do something in the future. It does not matter whether the plan is realistic or not.
- ▶ She is going to spend his vacation in Hawaii next year.
 - ▶ I am not going to see my girlfriend today.
 - ▶ Are you going to buy Jhon’s birthday cake?



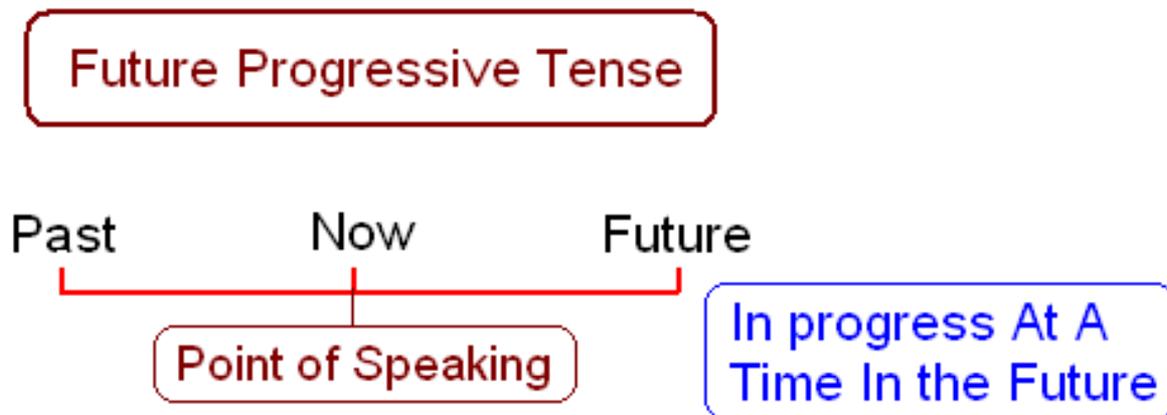
2. To express a prediction: “be going” to can also be used for predictions, same as will. You can use both, it doesn’t affect the meaning.

- ▶ **The year 2022 is going to be a very interesting year.**
- ▶ **AMLO is going to be the next president.**
- ▶ **It is going to rain on September 28th.**



FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

Future Progressive has two different forms: "will be doing " and "be going to be verb-ing." Unlike Simple Future forms, Future Progressive forms are usually interchangeable.



Form Will

AFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

- ▶ S + will + be + verb -ing + C

I will be singing tonight

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

- ▶ S + won't + be + verb -ing + C

She won't be dancing jazz tomorrow.

QUESTIONS

- ▶ Will + S + be + verb -ing + C + ?

Will you be waitng for me?



Waiting..



Form be going to be v-ing

AFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

- ▶ S + am/is/are + going to be + verb -ing + C
I am going to be taking a shower.



NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

- ▶ S + am not/isn't/aren't + going to be + verb-ing + C

She isn't going to be sleeping.



QUESTIONS

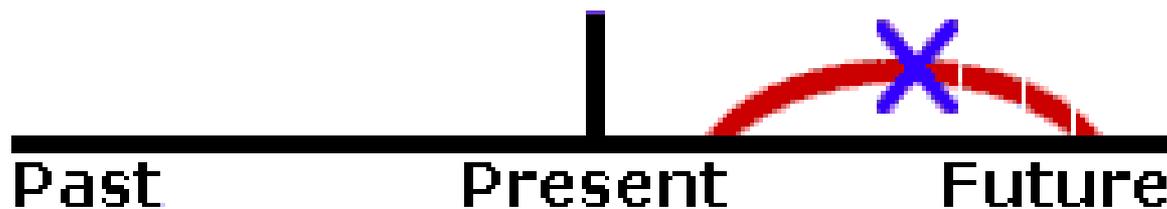
am/is/are + going to be + verb -ing + C + ?

Are you going to be studying?

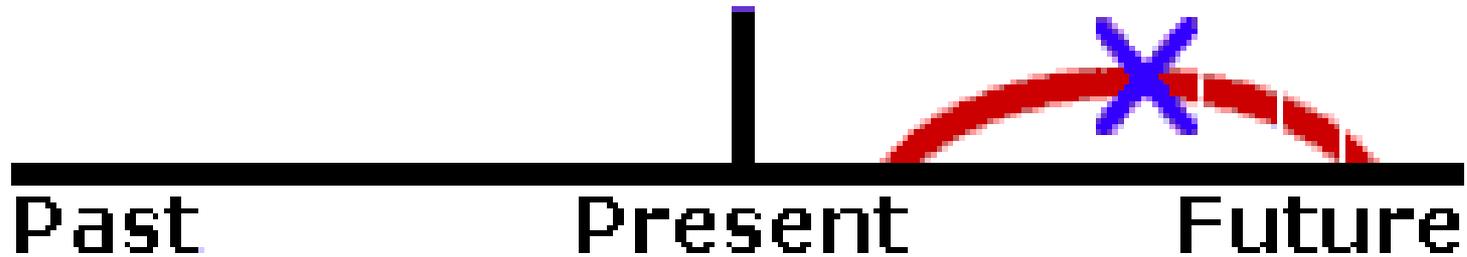


USAGE

- 1. Interrupted action in the future:** to indicate that a longer action in the future will be interrupted by a shorter action in the future. Remember this can be a real interruption or just an interruption in time.
 - ▶ I will be waiting for you when your bus arrives.
 - ▶ I am going to be staying at the Hilton Hotel, if anything happens call me.



2. Specific time as interruption in the future



- ▶ Tonight at 6 PM, I am going to be eating dinner.

I WILL BE IN THE PROCESS OF EATING DINNER.

- ▶ At midnight tonight, we will still be driving through the desert.

WE WILL BE IN THE PROCESS OF DRIVING THROUGH THE DESERT.



REMEMBER!

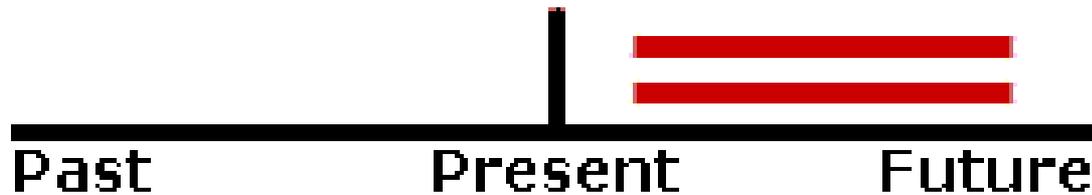
- ▶ In the Simple Future, a specific time is used to show the time an action will begin or end. In the Future Continuous, a specific time interrupts the action.
- ▶ Examples:
- ▶ Tonight at 6 PM, I am going to eat dinner.
I AM GOING TO START EATING AT 6 PM.
- ▶ Tonight at 6 PM, I am going to be eating dinner.
I AM GOING TO START EARLIER AND I WILL BE IN THE PROCESS OF EATING DINNER AT 6 PM.



3. Parallel actions in the future

When you use the Future Continuous with two actions in the same sentence, it expresses the idea that both actions will be happening at the same time. The actions are parallel.

- ▶ I am going to be studying and he is going to be making dinner.
- ▶ Tonight, they will be eating dinner, discussing their plans, and having a good time.



Exercises

Sandra: Where is Tim going to meet us?

Marcus: He (wait) for us when our train arrives. I am sure he (stand) on the platform when we pull into the station.

Sandra: And then what?

Marcus: We (pick) Michele up at work and go out to dinner.

Florence: Oh, look at that mountain of dirty dishes! Who (wash) all of those?

Jack: I promise I (do) them when I get home from work.

Florence: Thanks.

Jack: When you get home this evening, that mountain will be gone and nice stacks of sparkling clean dishes (sit) in the cabinets.