



# The Future

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in Standard American English

**Review, in all aspects**

# The Future: 4 aspects



Simple Future



Future Progressive (Continuous)



Future Perfect



Future Perfect Progressive



We will cover these skills

- How to make the form
- What each aspect means
- How to use the aspects

# Presentation Outline



# Future Forms

## - Normal (Active Voice) -

- Simple Future :
  - Will + base form
  - I will walk, you will walk, they will walk, etc.
- Future Progressive (Continuous) :
  - Will + be + -ing
  - I will be walking, you will be walking, etc.
- Future Perfect :
  - Will + have + past participle
  - I will have eaten, she will have eaten, etc.
- Future Perfect Progressive :
  - Will + have + been + -ing
  - I will have been eating, you will have been eating, etc.

## – Passive Voice –

### Apply Aspect to **Be**, Add Past Participle

- Simple Future :
  - Will + be + past participle
  - I will be interviewed, they will be interviewed
- Future Progressive (Continuous) (**extremely rare**) :
  - Will + be + being
  - I will be being interviewed, they will be being interviewed
- Future Perfect :
  - Will + have + been + past participle
  - I will have been interviewed, she will have been interviewed



# Future Forms – be going to

## - Normal (Active Voice) -

- Simple Future :
  - Present *be going to* + base form
  - I am going to walk, they are going to walk
- Future Progressive (Continuous) :
  - Be going to + be + -ing
  - **Spoken only, very informal**
  - I'm gonna be walking, you're gonna be walking, etc.

## – Passive Voice –

### Apply Aspect to **Be**, Add Past Participle

- Simple Future :
  - Present *be going to* + be + past participle
  - I am going to be interviewed, they are going to be interviewed



# Modals – Changing from Present to Future

- **Will** is the modal verb that always refers to the future.
  - Occasionally, **shall** is used instead.
- Possibility modals can be used for future predictions
  - It may/might/could rain tomorrow.
- Advice (**should, ought to**) and orders (**must**) automatically refer to the future
  - You should wash the dishes (soon, later, etc).
  - You must not lose this key next semester.



## Modals – Changing from Present to Future

- These modal expressions change to **will** expressions in the future:
  - Can → will be able to, will be allowed to
  - May (permission) → will be allowed to



- Future forms with **Will**: → Start with **Will**
  - I will watch TV. → Will you watch TV?
  - She will be studying Korean today. → Will she be studying Korean today?
  - I will have met three cats. → Will you have met any cats?
- Future forms with **Be going to** → Start with **Be** verb
  - I am going to be happy. → Are you going to be happy?
  - I am going to be studying math. → Are you going to be studying math?
  - I am going to be loved by all. → Are you going to be loved by all?
- Future forms with prediction modals → Start with **Will**
  - It might rain tomorrow. → Will it rain tomorrow?
  - It may rain tomorrow. → Will it rain tomorrow?
- Future forms with other modals → Start with modal
  - I must go to the store tomorrow. → Must I go to the store tomorrow?
  - You should wash the dishes later. → Should you wash the dishes later?

# Questions - ??



# Negation -

- Future forms with **Will**: → Put after **Will**
  - I will watch TV. → I will not watch TV.
  - She will be studying Korean today. → She will not be studying Korean today.
  - I will have met three cats. → I will not have met any cats.
- Future forms with other modals → Put after modal verb
  - It might rain tomorrow. → It might not rain tomorrow.
  - You should do that next time. → You shouldn't do that next time.
- Future forms with **Be going to** → Put after **Be** verb
  - I am going to be happy. → I am **not** going to be happy.
  - I am going to be studying math. → I am **not** going to be studying math.
  - I am going to be loved by all. → I am **not** going to be loved by all.



# Questions and Negation: Long Verb Forms

- Sometimes English sentences use several verbs in a row.
  - Example 1: I *am going to be visiting* my sister tomorrow.
  - Example 2: She *will have been waiting* for us for days!
- When this long verb form happens in questions or negation, only the **first verb** changes position to make the question or negation.
  - Example 1 (Q): **Am I** *going to be visiting* my sister tomorrow?
  - Example 1 (N): I **am not** *going to be visiting* my sister tomorrow.
  - Example 2 (Q): **Will she** *have been waiting* for us for days?
  - Example 2 (N): She **will not** *have been waiting* for us for days.



# Irregular Forms – Past Participle

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## IRREGULAR VERBS

infinitive to ...	past simple	past participle have/has ...	infinitive to ...	past simple	past participle have/has ...	infinitive to ...	past simple	past participle have/has ...
be	was/were	been	grow	grew	grown	set	set	set
beat	beat	beaten	hang	hung	hung	sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
become	became	become	have	had	had	shake	shook	shaken
begin	began	begun	hear	heard	heard	shine	shone	shone
bite	bit	bitten	hide	hid	hidden	shoot	shot	shot
blow	blew	blown	hit	hit	hit	show	showed	shown/showed
break	broke	broken	hold	held	held	shrink	shrank	shrunk
bring	brought	brought	hurt	hurt	hurt	shut	shut	shut
build	built	built	keep	kept	kept	sing	sang	sung
buy	bought	bought	know	knew	known	sink	sank	sunk
catch	caught	caught	lay	laid	laid	sit	sat	sat
choose	chose	chosen	lead	led	led	sleep	slept	slept
come	came	come	leave	left	left	smell	smelt	smelt
cost	cost	cost	lend	lent	lent	speak	spoke	spoken
cut	cut	cut	let	let	let	spend	spent	spent
do	did	done	lie	lay	lain	spread	spread	spread
draw	drew	drawn	light	lit	lit	stand	stood	stood
dream	dreamt (-ed)	dreamt (-ed)	lose	lost	lost	steal	stole	stolen
drink	drank	drunk	make	made	made	stick	stuck	stuck
drive	drove	driven	mean	meant	meant	strike	struck	struck
eat	ate	eaten	meet	met	met	swim	swam	swum
fall	fell	fallen	pay	paid	paid	swing	swung	swung
feed	fed	fed	put	put	put	take	took	taken
feel	felt	felt	read	read [red]*	read [red]*	teach	taught	taught
fight	fought	fought	ride	rode	ridden	tear	tore	torn
find	found	found	ring	rang	rung	tell	told	told
fly	flew	flown	rise	rose	risen	think	thought	thought
forget	forgot	forgotten	run	ran	run	throw	threw	thrown
forgive	forgave	forgiven	say	said	said	understand	understood	understood
freeze	froze	frozen	see	saw	seen	wake	woke	woken
get	got	got	seek	sought	sought	wear	wore	worn
give	gave	given	sell	sold	sold	win	won	won
go	went	gone	send	sent	sent	write	wrote	written

\* pronunciation

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DUO IRREGULAR VERBS  
A1C. str. 41/201

Complete List: <https://www.englishpage.com/irregularverbs/irregularverbs.html>



## Spelling Changes verb-ing

**Verbs ending with one 'e'**  
( 'e' sound is silent)

believe  
have  
live  
take  
move



**Drop -e**  
**add 'ing'**

believ**ing**  
hav**ing**  
liv**ing**  
tak**ing**  
mov**ing**

**Short one-syllable verbs ending with CVC**

sit  
get  
plan  
run  
stop



**Double final consonant and add -ing**

sit**ting**  
get**ting**  
plan**ning**  
run**ning**  
stop**ping**

**Two or more syllable verbs with CVC**

begin  
forget  
regret  
admit  
upset



**Double final consonant if last syllable is stressed**

begin**ning**  
forget**ting**  
regret**ting**  
admit**ting**  
upset**ting**

**Verbs ending in -ie**

die  
lie  
tie



**Change -ie to -y**  
**Add -ing**

dy**ing**  
ly**ing**  
ty**ing**

Irregular  
Forms  
-  
Progressive



## Special Notes: Tense Consistency

### Reminder:

- In academic writing, teachers often ask students to follow “tense consistency.”
- If the first verb in the progressive or perfect aspect is in **present or future** tense, then the verb form is allowed in future paragraphs.

### Additional Notes:

- The present tense is required in future clauses that start with *if, before, after, until, as soon as, when, while* (progressive only), and *once*.
- In English, the **present progressive** can be used in either a present tense paragraph or a future tense paragraph. It is informal in the future.
- The expression *be going to* shifts forward to indicate future, even though *be* is in present tense.



# Future Sentences – Dependent Clauses

- In the future, dependent clauses (clauses that start with *if*, *before*, *after*, *until*, *as soon as*, *when*, *while*, and *once*) use the present tense.

## Conditional clauses:

- If you need help tomorrow, we will come over.
- If she sees her ex-boyfriend, she will get upset.
- He will be sad if he learns the truth.

## Time clauses (present progressive):

- While she is preparing the house for guests, I will go buy groceries at the store.

## Time clauses (simple present):

- Before I go home tonight, I am going to finish this project.
- After we finish this presentation, we will talk about peer review.
- When the travelers arrive in their new country, they will be tired.
- We won't start until she returns.
- As soon as he sees this, he's going to worry.
- Once we return to in-person classes, these presentations will be easier.



# Future Meaning - Will

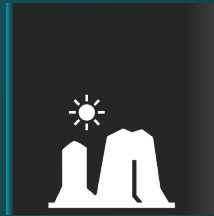


## Simple.

Prediction (e.g., *Meat will be more expensive after the crisis*)

Decision/Offer (e.g., *I will help you.*)

Commands (e.g., *You will not walk away from me.*)

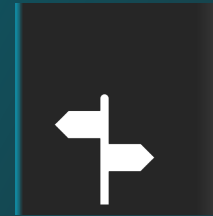


## Progressive.

Actions in progress (e.g., *I will be eating lunch at 12:30*)

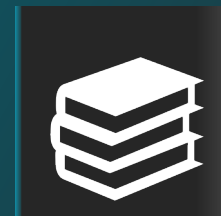
Prediction of project (e.g., *I will be studying English that semester*)

Assign roles (e.g., *Tom, you'll be helping Ari.*)



## Perfect.

Action or status that will be completed before the main future moment (e.g., *In 2022, I will have visited 5 shrines. In 2023, my husband and I will have lived in Japan for 3 years.*)

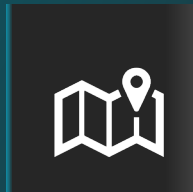


## Perfect Progressive.

Action in progress in the future that started before then. Has a specific duration (e.g., *When he arrives, I will have been working here for 5 months.*)



# Future Meaning – *Be going to*, Passive

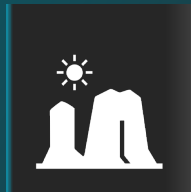


## Simple.

Plan (e.g., *I am going to visit my mother next week.*)

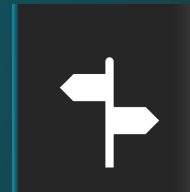
Warning (e.g., *Don't jump on that wall! You are going to fall down!*)

Assign roles (e.g., *Amy, you are going to work with Tim*)



## Progressive.

Idiomatic –  
Prediction of future problem (e.g., *Ella, you'll be needing more paper than that.*)

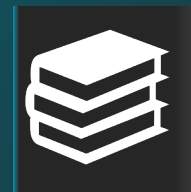


## Passive (Will).

Same guidelines as *Will* active voice

Simple: Prediction (e.g., *You will be visited by a strange man...*)

Not all aspects



## Passive (*be going to*).

Only the simple aspect of *be going to* is used in passive.

*He's going to be put in jail.*

*You're going to be hurt!*

*You're going to be assigned to Tokyo.*





# Future Use

- Between the four aspects, *will* and *be going to*, and *active* versus *passive* voice, there are many verb forms that include the future.
- However, sometimes the present tense is required in future time clauses.
- In the simple aspect, *be going to* and *will* have different meanings. Because *be going to* is a plan and *will* is a prediction, *be going to* is more certain in the future.
- In the other aspects, *be going to* is informal and *will* is more formal.



Correct the tense problems in the paragraph. There are 8 problems.

1. Sara will visit Paris next year after she will apply for the program. Before she will go to Paris, she will study French.
2. Hyogo's parents will getting a dog. Hyogo is not going to be being happy once he will hear the news. But Hyogo's little sister is going to be obsessed with the dog.

# Future Time: Practice!



# Future Tense Summary

Here is what we learned

- **Form:**

The future can be communicated with either *will* or *be going to*. Some aspects of both are not common in the future. Some modal verbs can indicate future (pending) actions. The present tense is necessary in time clauses (*after, before, etc.*)

- **Meaning:**

*Will* is used for predictions, decisions, commands, and most occurrences of progressive or perfect forms in writing. *Be going to* is used for plans and warnings. It is more common in speaking.

- **Use:**

*Be going to* is more certain than *will* in the simple aspect. *Will* is quite formal in the non-simple aspects. *Be going to* is rarely used in non-simple forms.