

عنوان المحاضرة: المستقبل في اللغة الانكليزية
المادة الدراسية: زمن الفعل في اللغة الانكليزية
المرحلة الدراسية: المرحلة الثانية
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Future Tense

Simple future

The future simple is used to describe actions or events that will happen in the future.

Structure

- Positive structure: S+ will + base verb

I will work.

- Negative structure: S+ will not (won't)+ base verb

I won't work

- Interrogative structure: will+ S+ base verb

Will you work?

Yes, I will/ No, I won't.

Uses and examples

1- Decisions made at the moment of speaking (unplanned action):

Okey, I 'll call Jim at 3.00.

I'm thirsty. I will get some water.

2- Future predictions based on a belief (uncertain action):

We 'll probably visit Spain next month.

I think he will win the race.

3- Promises, offers or threats:

I won't tell anyone your secret.

I'll carry your bags for you.

If you do that again, I'll tell Mum.

4- Facts about the future

The rain will arrive at 5 p.m.

Note: We can use shall instead of will for future time references with I and we. However, it is slightly more formal: We shall never forget this beautiful day. It is also common to use shall in questions to make offers, suggestions or ask for advice.

Shall I carry these bags for you?

Shall I open the window?

What shall I tell Mary about the broken vase?

There are some expressions that are often used to indicate future as tomorrow, next week, in an hour, soon, later, in the future, etc.

Simple future with (going to): S+ be(am/is/are) + going to+ base verb

This form is used to express informal future simple as the following

1- Predictions based on evidence or current situations (certain action):

2- Future predictions based on a belief (uncertain action):

We 'll probably visit Spain next month.

I think he will win the race.

3- Promises, offers or threats:

I won't tell anyone your secret.

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Simple future with (going to): S+ be(am/is/are) + going to+ base verb

This form is used to express informal future simple as the following

1- Predictions based on evidence or current situations (certain action):

Look at these clouds! It's going to rain.

He is coughing a lot. He's going to get sick.

2- Plans or intentions decided before the moment of speaking:

He is going to start a new job next month.

We are going to visit our grandparents this weekend.

Future continuous

The future continuous is used to describe an action that will be happening at a specific time in the future. It emphasizes the duration of the actions rather than its completion.

Positive structure: S+ will + be + ing

I will be ^Iworking from 9.00 tomorrow.

- **Negative structure:** S+ will+ not+ be+ verb+ ing

I won't be working from 9.00. tomorrow.

- **Interrogative structure:** Will + S+ be + verb+ ing

Will you be working?

Uses and examples

1- An action continues in the future for a period of time

Our team will be attending a conference from March 5-8.

2- An action continues during a moment in the future

At 2:30, I will be taking my English exam.

3- Parallel actions in the future

On Tuesday, Ali will be working on a presentation and Ahmed will be meeting a client.

4- For future actions that are expected or planned

He will be working on the project all day tomorrow.

5- An action we see as new or temporary

I'll be working for my dad until I find a new job.

Future perfect

The future perfect is used to describe actions that will have been completed by a certain point in the future. It emphasizes the completion of an action before another event or time.

Positive structure: S + will have + past participle

I'll have finished a university next year.

Negative structure: S+ will not have+ past participle

I won't have finished university next year.

Interrogative structure: will+ S+ have+ past participle

By what time will you have finished university next year?