



WILL



BE GOING TO



PRESENT CONTINUOUS



PRESENT SIMPLE

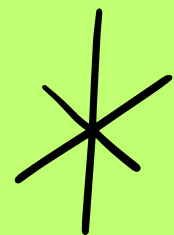


EXPRESSING THE FUTURE

There are 4 basic ways of
expressing the future tense in
English



We will talk about when to use each of these ways, and how they are similar to and different from each other.



THE WILL FUTURE: FORMS

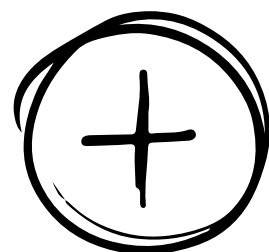


"Will" doesn't change with the subject.



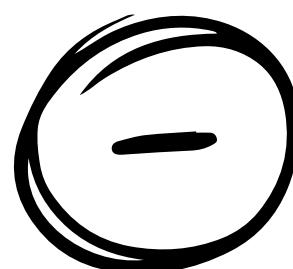
POSSIBLE FUTURE
50%

SUBJECT + WILL + BASE FORM OF THE VERB



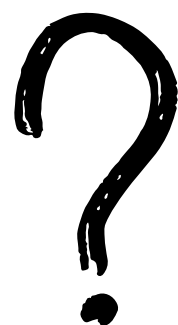
He **will** be here tomorrow.
He'll be here tomorrow.

SUBJECT + WILL + NOT + BASE FORM OF THE VERB



He **will not** be here tomorrow.
will + not = **WON'T**

WILL + SUBJECT + BASE FORM OF THE VERB



Will he be here tomorrow?
-> Yes, he **will**.
-> No, he **won't**.

USAGE:

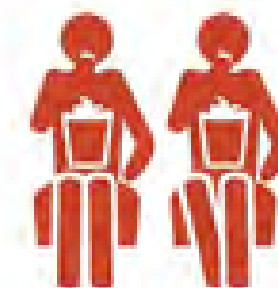
English uses "will" when talking about the future in four main ways:

1

18.3 "WILL" FOR PREDICTIONS

"Will" is used to talk about predictions about the future when there is no firm evidence for that prediction.

This movie is great. You **will** love it.



There is no firm evidence that the person will like the movie.

FURTHER EXAMPLES

The mall **will** be so busy this afternoon.



They'll enjoy their trip to Venice.



Jane **will** probably like the new house. It's really nice.



"Probably" means something is likely, but not definite.

She'll be really angry when she finds out.



USAGE:

English uses "will" when talking about the future in four main ways:

2

18.4 "WILL" FOR QUICK DECISIONS

"Will" is used to describe quick decisions that someone has made at the time of speaking. They are often a solution to an unexpected problem.

"Will" shows you have just made the decision.

Oh, it's raining! **I'll** take my umbrella.



FURTHER EXAMPLES

"Will not" or "won't" is the negative form of "will."

It's midnight. I **won't** walk home through the park.



This apple is delicious. **I'll** have another one.



"So" is often used to join a situation to a quick decision.

There's no juice, so **I'll** have some water instead.



The car has broken down, so **I'll** have to walk to work.



USAGE:

English uses "will" when talking about the future in four main ways:

3

18.5 "WILL" FOR MAKING OFFERS

"Will" is also used to offer to do something for someone.



You seem busy. **I'll** pick the kids up from school today.

FURTHER EXAMPLES

I'll go to the post office for you if you want.



You must be starving! **I'll** make you a sandwich.



Sit down and relax, **I'll** make you a cup of tea.



Since you cooked, **I'll** do the dishes.



USAGE:

English uses "will" when talking about the future in four main ways:

4

18.6 "WILL" FOR MAKING PROMISES

"Will" can be used when making a promise.

Don't worry, **I'll** be careful.



FURTHER EXAMPLES

We'll let you know as soon as your car's ready.



I'll take care of everything while you're away.



I'll feed the cat when I get home.



Ben said **he'll** call us as soon as he gets home.



If you bring the food, **we'll** take care of the drinks.



Don't worry, **I'll** lock the front door when I leave.



USAGE:

English uses "will" when thinking about the future

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18.7 "THINK" WITH "WILL"

"Think" can be used with "will" to show that a prediction is just an opinion, or a decision is not final.



"That" is used after "think,"
but it can be left out.

I **think** that **we'll** have
enough food for the party.

This is an uncertain
prediction.



I'm tired. I **think**
I'll go to bed.

This decision is still
being considered.

FURTHER EXAMPLES

It's cold outside, but we
don't **think it'll** snow today.



"Think" is made negative, rather than "will."

If we hurry, I **think we'll**
get to the airport on time.



I **think I'll** cook chicken for
dinner this evening.



I **think I'll** take the children
ice-skating tomorrow.

