

Simple Future

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1 Grammar Notes

There are 3 ways to express a future time in English:
will + base verb, be going to + base verb, or be + -ing verb.
What's the difference between these forms?

A. Will + base verb

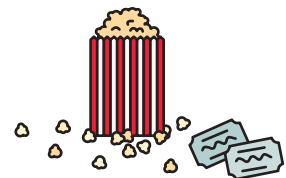
This form is used when you are
deciding future plans *at the moment*.

For example, if someone invited you to go to a party
next Friday, you could answer, "*Sure, I will go with you.*"

Will + base verb is also a **formal** way of forming the future.

Examples:

- A: Do you want to go to the movies later?
B: Sure, I **will go**.
- She **will do** whatever her mother tells her to do.
- When you enter the room on Monday,
you **will see** a sign-up sheet on the table.



1 Grammar Notes cont.

B. Be going to + base verb

This form is used when plans *have already been made in advance*.

For example, if you have plans to go camping next weekend and someone asks you what you are going to do, you could answer, “*I’m going to go camping next weekend.*”

Be going to + base verb is more **casual** than *will + base verb*. It is also more **common** than *be + -ing verb*.

Examples:

- He **is going to study** all night for his test.
- They **are going to go** to Disneyland next spring.
- I **am definitely going to call** you tomorrow.



Note:

The *be* verb is conjugated according to the subject (*am, are, is*).

Pronunciation Note:

Going to sounds like *gonna*. Use *gonna* when speaking, but never write *gonna*!

1 Grammar Notes cont.

C. Be + -ing verb

Sometimes English speakers use the present progressive as a future form. It is used the same way as *be going to* (when plans are already made).

Note:

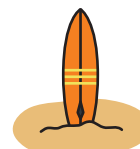
The *be* verb is conjugated according to the subject (*am, are, is*).

For example, if you have plans to go camping next weekend and someone asks you what you are going to do, you could answer, *"I'm going camping next weekend."*

The present progressive is a **casual** way of forming the future. It is most often used for the near future (tonight, tomorrow, next weekend, etc.).

Examples:

- My roommate **is going** to Hawaii next weekend.
- We **are planning** to discuss this at the next meeting.
- I **am calling** him back tomorrow after class.



1 Grammar Notes cont.

D. Quick Review

	Will + base verb	Be going to + base verb	Be + -ing verb (present progressive)
Use	Use when deciding future plans <i>at the moment</i> .	Use when future plans <i>have already been made</i> .	Use when future plans <i>have already been made</i> .
Notes	Formal future form (preferred in writing; it may be used formally even when plans have already been made)	Casual future form (preferred in speaking; most common form; <i>going to</i> is often reduced to <i>gonna</i>)	Casual future form (preferred in speaking; used especially for the near future)
Example Statement	Yes, I will go to the movies with you tonight.	He is going to study all weekend for his test.	She is giving her presentation tomorrow.
Example Negative	No, I will not be ready to go at 5:00.	They are not going to go to the party because they have school tomorrow.	We are not leaving until we get an answer.
Example Question	Will you call me later?	Is she going to read that entire book tonight?	Are they coming over for dinner on Friday?

1 Grammar Notes cont.

E. Take Note!

Note #1

What are some common future time markers in English?

Time markers are words that show the time (past, present, or future) of a sentence in English. Common time markers for the future include:

- **tomorrow**
- **the day after tomorrow**
- **next** (next week, next month, next year, etc.)
- **from now** (two days from now, three weeks from now, etc.)
- **in** (in four days, in two months, etc.)
- **when** (when two future sentences are joined together—see Note #2)

Note #2

What happens when we use two future verbs in the same sentence?

1. English does not use a future form twice in most sentences! The **simple future** is used in the *independent clause* and the **simple present** is used in the *dependent clause*.
2. The order of the clauses can change in a sentence with no difference in meaning, so the best way to know which clause is dependent (and requires a present verb) is to look for the *adverb of time* (*when, because, etc.*). Note that we must use a **comma** after the dependent clause if it begins a sentence.
3. The verb in the dependent clause is a simple present verb, so third person singular subjects take a verb ending in **-s**.

Examples:

- He **will call** you when he **arrives** in Las Vegas tomorrow. / When he **arrives** in Las Vegas tomorrow, he **will call** you.
- We **are going to study** for the final exam when my friends **come** over next weekend. / When my friends **come** over next weekend, we **are going to study** for the final exam.
- She **is applying** to university when she **graduates**. / When she **graduates**, she **is applying** to university.

2 Fill in the Blanks

A. Long Form

Write the verb in the future with *will* or *will not*.

- Ex** The man will not go to work tomorrow morning.
(go, not)
- 1** My mom _____ the lights off at 9:00 pm.
(turn)
- 2** Our teacher _____ us a quiz next Thursday.
(give)
- 3** Their kids _____ in the park after dark.
(play, not)
- 4** The movie _____ at 8:00 pm.
(start)
- 5** Her parents _____ her cell phone.
(call, not)



2 Fill in the Blanks cont.

B. Short Form

Now try using contractions.

Use *'ll* instead of *will* and *won't* instead of *will not*.

Take note!

The abbreviation *'ll* is common with pronouns (*I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, it'll, we'll, they'll*).

The abbreviation *won't* is common with all pronouns and nouns.

Ex My friend won't go to the doctor's next week because she is feeling better.
(go, not)

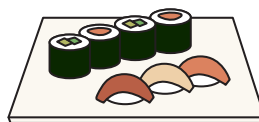
1 I _____ for my test tonight because I'm sick.
(study, not)

2 He _____ video games after school.
(play)

3 We _____ dinner at 7:00 pm.
(eat)

4 The children _____ read books that are too difficult.
(read, not)

5 She _____ the guitar on Saturday morning.
(practice)



3 Fortune-Telling

A. Write Fortunes

Write five fortunes with *will* and five with *won't*.

<p>Ex <u>You will live until you're 100 years old.</u></p> <p>1 _____</p> <p>2 _____</p> <p>3 _____</p> <p>4 _____</p> <p>5 _____</p>	<p>Ex <u>You won't break any bones.</u></p> <p>6 _____</p> <p>7 _____</p> <p>8 _____</p> <p>9 _____</p> <p>10 _____</p>
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B. Be a Fortune-Teller

Next, ask a classmate to choose a number. Read out the fortune you wrote in Part A for that number, and then pick a number and listen to your classmate's fortune for you! Repeat with all your classmates.

Example:

A: Choose a number between 1 and 10.
 B: Number 8.
 A: You won't eat vegetables for dinner.
 B: Oh, good. I don't like vegetables! Now you can choose a number.
 A: Number 3.
 B: You will win the lottery!
 A: Awesome!



4 Find the Error

A. Long Form

Find one mistake in each sentence.

Rewrite the correct sentences on the lines below.

For negative sentences with *be going to*,
the adverb *not* follows the *be* verb (*be + not + going + to*)

Ex She not is going to study tonight.

She is not going to study tonight.

1 My sister are going to watch TV on Friday night.

2 Our teacher going to give us a test next week.

3 My dog is going go to the vet after school.

4 They is going to buy a new computer next weekend.



4 Find the Error cont.

B. Short Form

Now find errors with contractions of *be going to*.

Take note!

Abbreviations are common with pronouns.
The abbreviation of the *be* verb depends on the subject pronoun (*I'm, you're, he's, she's, it's, we're, they're*).

Ex We's going to see a movie tonight.

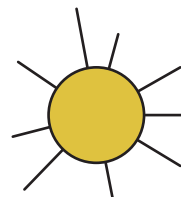
We're going to see a movie tonight.

1 I going to play baseball on Sunday afternoon.

2 You's going to buy flowers for your mother next Wednesday.

3 It're going to be a sunny day on Tuesday.

4 He'm going to draw a picture in class tomorrow.



5 Goal-Setting

A. My Goals

What are some goals that you have? Write down 5 goals. Then get into small groups and share your goals with your group members.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

B. My Group's Goals

Now write down one interesting goal from each member of your group.

Classmate	Goal
John	John is going to learn Japanese.

6 Questions & Answers

A. Reference

Will		
Questions	Short Answers	
Will you pass the test?	Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
Will he do his homework tonight?	Yes, he will.	No, he won't.
Will they finish school on time?	Yes, they will.	No, they won't.

Be Going To		
Questions	Short Answers	
Are you going to clean your room this weekend?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is she going to go to the park after school?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Will they finish school on time?	Yes, they will.	No, they won't.

Present Progressive		
Questions	Short Answers	
Are you going to Paris next fall?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he visiting his grandparents tomorrow?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Are they getting a new pet?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

Take note!

Don't forget to write a comma after *Yes* or *No* for short answers in English.

6 Questions & Answers cont.

B. Short Answers

Write a short answer for each question using the word in parentheses.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Ex Are you going snowboarding next weekend? (no)</p> <hr/> | <p>4 Is he planning to see a movie on Friday? (yes)</p> <hr/> |
| <p>1 Is she going to call you tonight? (no)</p> <hr/> | <p>5 Will he join us for dinner? (no)</p> <hr/> |
| <p>2 Will you be ready for the quiz tomorrow morning? (yes)</p> <hr/> | <p>6 Will we finish our project on time? (yes)</p> <hr/> |
| <p>3 Are they going to go to that new restaurant? (no)</p> <hr/> | <p>7 Are you going to wash your car soon? (yes)</p> <hr/> |

C. Questions

Now write 3 questions for your partner using future verbs.

- 1** _____
- 2** _____
- 3** _____

7 Travel Plans

A. Fill in the Blanks

Complete the dialogue by writing the correct future verbs.
Use *will* if someone is making the decision right now.
Use *be going to* if the plans were already made before.

Kate: Hi, David! I heard you _____ to Australia! When _____ you _____ ?
1. go 2. leave

David: Hey, Kate! I _____ in one week.
3. leave

Kate: Wow! You _____ an amazing experience.
4. have

David: I hope so. I'm not sure if I should start packing now. What do you think?

Kate: I think it's better to get organized as soon as possible.

David: You're right. I _____ packing tonight.
5. start

Kate: That's a good idea. So what _____ you _____ first?
6. see

David: I _____ the Sydney Opera House.
7. visit

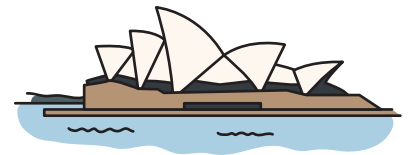
Kate: Good idea!

David: Maybe I _____ the Harbour Bridge while I'm there.
8. check out

Kate: Wow. I really want to go to Australia too.

David: Why don't you join me? Say you _____ !
9. come

Kate: Really? Okay! Maybe _____ with you!
10. go



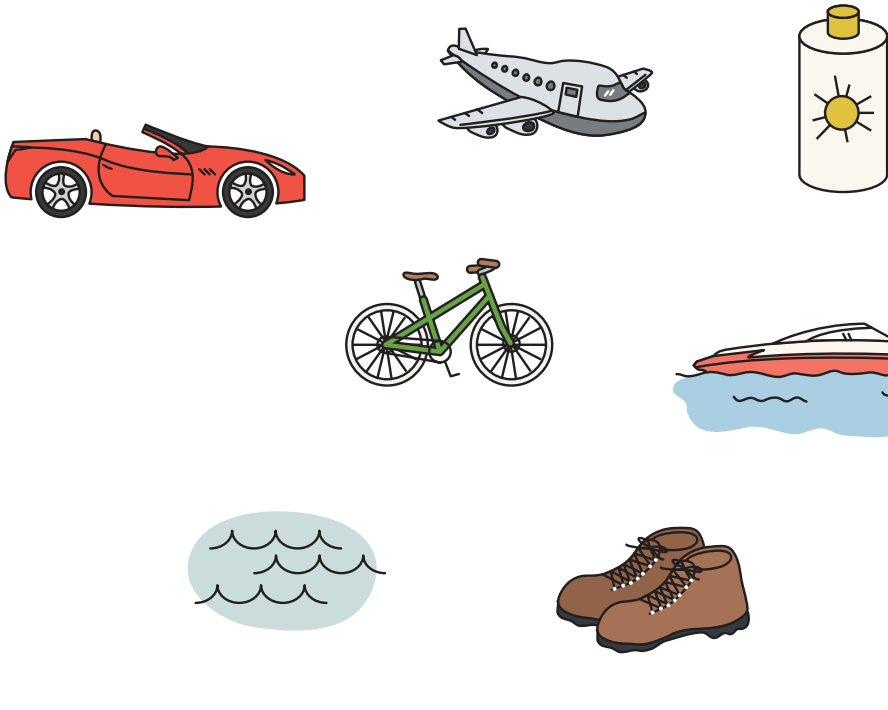
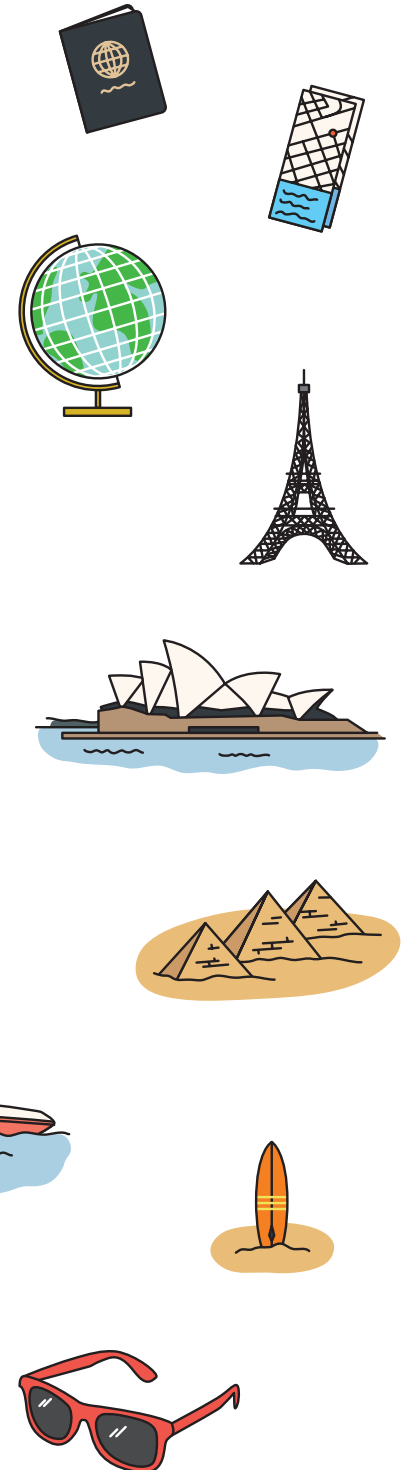
7 Travel Plans cont.

B. Pair Work 1

Read the dialogue from Part A aloud with a partner. Change the verbs into contractions (the short form) whenever possible. Remember to pronounce *going to* as *gonna*.

C. Pair Work 2

Now choose any place in the world and imagine you are going there. Where will you go? What are you going to do while you're there? Discuss your travel plans with a partner.



8 Multiple-Choice

Circle the correct answer.

- 1 The girl _____ to the mall after school.
 - a) is going to go
 - b) will goes
 - c) is going to going
- 2 My grandparents _____ us next weekend.
 - a) will visiting
 - b) are visiting
 - c) are going to visiting
- 3 She _____ her dog to the vet today.
 - a) will taking
 - b) will take
 - c) will takes
- 4 I _____ for Disneyland in 3 days.
 - a) are leaving
 - b) is leaving
 - c) am leaving
- 5 He will go sightseeing when he _____ in Thailand.
 - a) will arrive
 - b) arrives
 - c) is going to arrive
- 6 There _____ a test on Friday.
 - a) is being
 - b) is being to be
 - c) is going to be
- 7 The kids _____ well after all that physical activity.
 - a) are going to sleep
 - b) is going to sleep
 - c) am going to sleep
- 8 They _____ lunch because they aren't hungry.
 - a) won't eat
 - b) will eat not
 - c) is not eating
- 9 _____ join the game?
 - a) Are you going to
 - b) You are going to
 - c) Going to you are
- 10 When we _____ to a new city next month, we will meet new people.
 - a) will move
 - b) move
 - c) are moving