



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DEL ESTADO DE HIDALGO
ESCUELA SUPERIOR DE CIUDAD SAHAGÚN

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Área Académica: Licenciatura en Ingeniería Industrial

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FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Resumen

Futuro simple es el primer tema de la unidad II que conforma el PAI (programa académico institucional) de la materia de Eventos pasados y futuros en Lengua Extranjera.

Past simple tense is the first topic in unit II in PAI (programa académico institucional) in the subject of Past and Future events.

Keywords: future, will, going to.

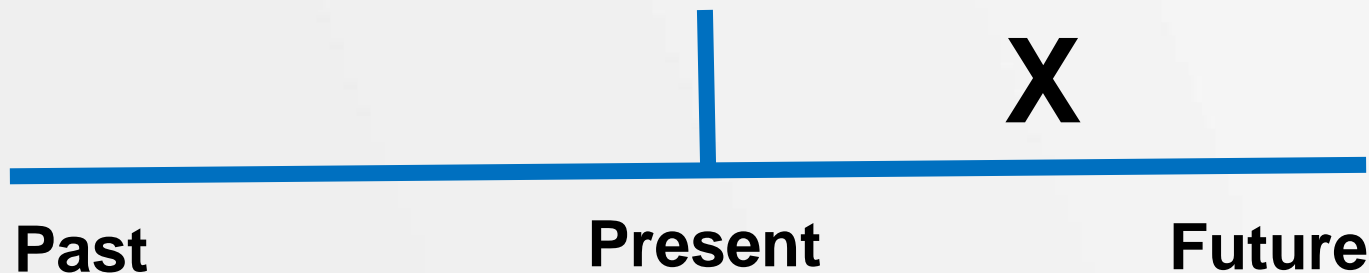


Future Simple Tense

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Simple Future has two different forms in English: "will" and "be going to." Although the two forms can sometimes be used interchangeably, they often express two very different meanings. These different meanings might seem too abstract at first, but with time and practice, the differences will become clear. Both "will" and "be going to" refer to a specific time in the future.



[will + verb]

Examples:

- You **will help** him later.
- **Will** you **help** him later?
- You **will not help** him later.

[am/is/are + going to + verb]

Examples:

- You **are going to meet** Jane tonight.
- **Are** you **going to meet** Jane tonight?
- You **are not going to meet** Jane tonight.



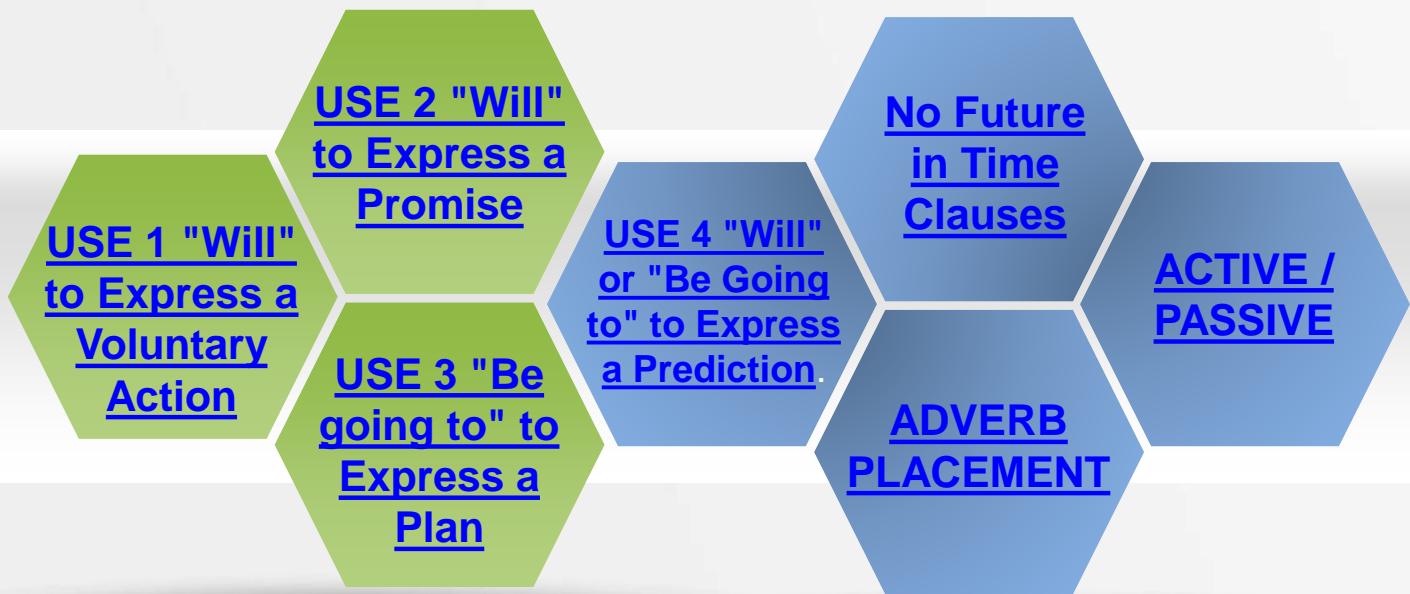


**Simple Future
Forms**

Using "Will"

Using "Be Going to"





"Will" often suggests that a speaker will do something voluntarily. A voluntary action is one the speaker offers to do for someone else. Often, we use "will" to respond to someone else's complaint or request for help. We also use "will" when we request that someone help us or volunteer to do something for us. Similarly, we use "will not" or "won't" when we refuse to voluntarily do something.



Examples:

- ◆ I **will send** you the information when I get it.
- ◆ I **will translate** the email, so Mr. Smith can read it.
- ◆ **Will** you **help** me move this heavy table?
- ◆ **Will** you **make** dinner?
- ◆ I **will not do** your homework for you.
- ◆ I **won't do** all the housework myself!
- ◆ A: I'm really hungry.
B: I'**ll make** some sandwiches.
- ◆ A: I'm so tired. I'm about to fall asleep.
B: I'**ll get** you some coffee.
- ◆ A: The phone is ringing.
B: I'**ll get** it.



"Will" is usually used in promises.

Examples:

- ▶ I **will call** you when I arrive.
- ▶ If I am elected President of the United States, I **will make** sure everyone has access to inexpensive health insurance.
- ▶ I promise I **will not tell** him about the surprise party.
- ▶ Don't worry, I'**ll be** careful.
- ▶ I **won't tell** anyone your secret.



"Be going to" expresses that something is a plan. It expresses the idea that a person intends to do something in the future. It does not matter whether the plan is realistic or not.



Examples:

- **He is going to spend** his vacation in Hawaii.
- **She is not going to spend** her vacation in Hawaii.
- A: When **are we going to meet** each other tonight?
B: We **are going to meet** at 6 PM.
- **I'm going to be** an actor when I grow up.
- **Michelle is going to begin** medical school next year.
- **They are going to drive** all the way to Alaska.
- **Who are you going to invite** to the party?
- A: Who **is going to make** John's birthday cake?
B: Sue **is going to make** John's birthday cake.



Both "will" and "be going to" can express the idea of a general prediction about the future. Predictions are guesses about what might happen in the future. In "prediction" sentences, the subject usually has little control over the future and therefore USES 1-3 do not apply. In the following examples, there is no difference in meaning.



Examples:

The year 2222 **will be** a very interesting year.

The year 2222 **is going to be** a very interesting year.

John Smith **will be** the next President.

John Smith **is going to be** the next President.

The movie "Zenith" **will win** several Academy Awards.

The movie "Zenith" **is going to win** several Academy Awards.

In the Simple Future, it is not always clear which USE the speaker has in mind. Often, there is more than one way to interpret a sentence's meaning.



Like all future forms, the Simple Future cannot be used in clauses beginning with time expressions such as: when, while, before, after, by the time, as soon as, if, unless, etc. Instead of Simple Future, Simple Present is used.

Examples:

- ✘ When you **will arrive** tonight, we will go out for dinner. *Not Correct*
- ✚ When you **arrive** tonight, we will go out for dinner. *Correct*



The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

You will **never** help him.

Will you **ever** help him?

You are **never** going to meet Jane.

Are you **ever** going to meet Jane?



Examples:

John **will finish** the work by 5:00 PM. *Active*

The work **will be finished** by 5:00 PM. *Passive*

Sally **is going to make** a beautiful dinner tonight. *Active*

A beautiful dinner **is going to be made** by Sally tonight. *Passive*



Using "Will"

Positive	Negative	Question
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I will help.• You will help.• We will help.• They will help.• He will help.• She will help.• It will help.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I will not help.• You will not help.• We will not help.• They will not help.• He will not help.• She will not help.• It will not help.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will I help?• Will you help?• Will we help?• Will they help?• Will he help?• Will she help?• Will it help?



Using "Be Going to"

Positive	Negative	Question
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•I am going to leave.•You are going to leave.•We are going to leave.•They are going to leave.•He is going to leave.•She is going to leave.•It is going to leave.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•I am not going to leave.•You are not going to leave.•We are not going to leave.•They are not going to leave.•He is not going to leave.•She is not going to leave.•It is not going to leave.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Am I going to leave?•Are you going to leave?•Are we going to leave?•Are they going to leave?•Is he going to leave?•Is she going to leave?•Is it going to leave?



Referencias

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