



The Future Tense

Learning Outcomes

- Students will learn the four forms of the future tense (simple, continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous).
- They will construct sentences using the future tense accurately.



Lead in

Tick (✓) the action which will take place in future.

(a)



He will finish his homework. ☐

(b)



She went to the zoo. ☐

(c)



It will rain. ☐

Future Tense

The future tense is used to talk about actions that have not yet occurred and are planned for times to come. Like the present tense and the past tense, the future tense also has four forms.

- Simple Future Tense
- Future Continuous Tense
- Future Perfect Tense
- Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Simple Future Tense

The simple future tense is a verb tense that is used to describe an action or state that will occur in the future.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
I shall visit.	I shall not visit.	Shall I visit?	Shall I not visit?
We shall visit.	We shall not visit.	Shall we visit?	Shall we not visit?
You will visit.	You will not visit.	Will you visit?	Will you not visit?
He/she/it will visit.	He/she/it will not visit.	Will he/she/it visit?	Will he/she/it not visit?



Grammar Byte

◉ Affirmative Sentences

The affirmative sentences are formed by using **shall/will** with the main verb.

Example : I shall invite her.

◉ Negative Sentences

The negative sentences are formed by placing **not** after **shall** or **will**.

Example : I shall not invite her.

◉ Interrogative Sentences

The interrogative sentences are formed by placing **shall/will** before the subject.

Example : Shall I invite her?

◉ Negative Interrogative Sentences

The negative interrogative sentences are formed by placing **shall/will** before **subject** and **not** before **verb**.

Example : Shall I not invite her?

- We use **shall** for **I** and **we**.
- We use **will** for second and third persons (**you, he, she, they, it**).
- Often **will** is also used for **I** and **we**.
- The question form for **I** and **we** is always **shall I** or **shall we**.

Uses of the Simple Future Tense

The simple future tense is used:

- to describe actions that have not yet taken place or that are planned for time to come

Example : The election **will take place** in November.

- to express a plan that has been made

Example : The school's annual function **will take place** on Tuesday.

A. Fill in the blanks with the simple future tense form of verbs given in the brackets.

1. She _____ (visit) her grandparents next week.
2. We _____ (not, sing) together this time.
3. Mummy _____ (cook) breakfast.
4. Megha _____ (enrol) in a music class next month.



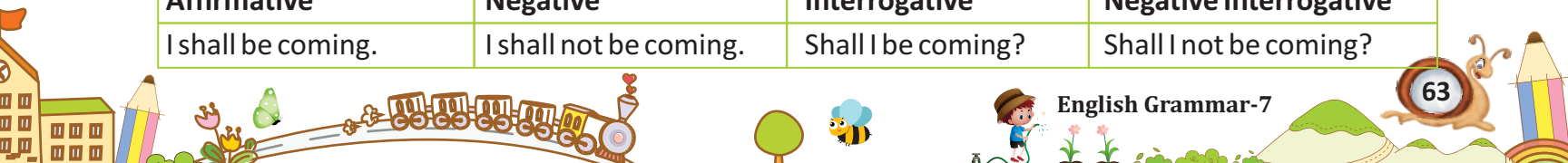
Skills/Level
WRITING/A2



Future Continuous Tense

The future continuous tense is generally used to represent an event or action that is happening at a certain point in time in the future.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
I shall be coming.	I shall not be coming.	Shall I be coming?	Shall I not be coming?





We shall be coming.	We shall not be coming.	Shall we be coming?	Shall we not be coming?
You will be coming.	You will not be coming.	Will you be coming?	Will you not be coming?
He/she/it will be coming.	He/she/it will not be coming.	Will he/she/it be coming?	Will he/she/it not be coming?



Grammar Byte

Affirmative Sentences

The affirmative sentences are formed by using **shall/will + be + ing form of verb**.

Example : I **shall be leaving** for Guwahati tomorrow.

Negative Sentences

Negative sentences are formed by putting **not** after **shall/will** and before **be**.

Example : I **shall not be leaving** for Guwahati tomorrow.

Interrogative Sentences

The interrogative sentences are formed by placing **shall/will** before the **subject**.

Example : **Shall I be leaving** for Guwahati?

Negative Interrogative Sentences

The negative interrogative sentences are formed by placing **shall/will** before subject and **not** before be.

Example : **Shall I not be leaving** for Guwahati?

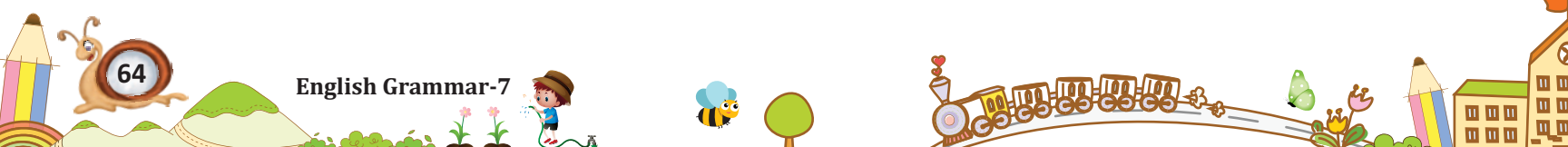
Uses of the Future Continuous Tense

The future continuous tense is used:

- **to talk about an action that will be going on at a later time**
Example : He **will be hosting** the party at this time on Tuesday.
- **to ask polite questions about the future**
Example : Will you **be joining** us for the picnic?

B. Fill in the blanks with the future continuous tense form of the verbs given in the brackets.

- He _____ (spend) all his money on his friend.
- She _____ (come) with me.
- In an hour, she _____ (sit) in front of the T.V.
- I _____ (leave) at this time tomorrow.
- Next Monday, he _____ (join) the new school.





Future Perfect Tense

The future perfect tense refers to a completed action in the future. When we use this tense we are projecting ourselves forward into the future and looking back at an action that will be completed some time later than now.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
I shall have painted.	I shall not have painted.	Shall I have painted?	Shall I not have painted?
We shall have painted.	We shall not have painted.	Shall we have painted?	Shall we not have painted?
You will have painted.	You will not have painted.	Will you have painted?	Will you not have painted?
He/she/it will have painted?	He/she/it will not have painted.	Will he/she/it have painted.	Will he/she not have painted?



Grammar Byte

Affirmative Sentences

The affirmative sentences are formed with **shall/will + have + past participle form of the verb**.

Examples : I shall have returned.

Negative Sentences

The negative sentences are formed by placing **not** between **shall** and **have**.

Examples : I shall not have returned.

Interrogative Sentences

The interrogative sentences are formed by placing **shall** before subject.

Examples : Shall I have returned?

Negative Interrogative Sentences

The negative interrogative sentences are formed by putting **shall/will** before the **subject** and **not** after it.

Examples : Shall I not have returned?

Uses of the Future Perfect Tense

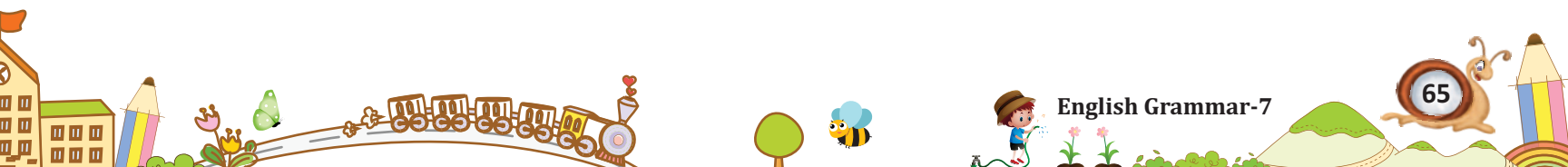
The future perfect tense is used:

- to talk about actions that will be completed by a particular point of time in the future

Example : In one hour, I shall have reached Kolkata.

C. Fill in the blanks with the future perfect tense form of the verbs given in the brackets.

- By the end of next month, Gunjan _____ (complete) her project.
- Mr Sharma _____ (teach) us for 2 years by next week.
- He _____ (buy) a new dress before the wedding takes place next week.
- Raj _____ (finish) his homework before his parents arrive.
- By the time Manas comes, I _____ (finish) my homework.





Future Perfect Continuous Tense

The future perfect continuous, also sometimes called the future perfect progressive, is a verb tense that describes actions that will continue up until a point in the future.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
I shall have been waiting.	I shall not have been waiting.	Shall I have been waiting?	Shall I not have been waiting?
We shall have been waiting.	We shall not have been waiting.	Shall we have been waiting?	Shall we not have been waiting?
You will have been waiting.	You will not have been waiting.	Will you have been waiting?	Will you not have been waiting?
He/she/it will have been waiting.	He/she/it will not have been waiting.	Will he/she/it have been waiting?	Will he/she/it not have been waiting?



Grammar Byte

● Affirmative Sentences

The affirmative sentences are formed with **shall/will + have + been + ing form of the verb**.

Examples: I **shall have been reading** my book.

● Negative Sentences

The negative sentences are formed by putting **not** after **will/shall**.

Examples: I **shall not have been reading** my book.

● Interrogative Sentences

The interrogative sentences are formed by placing **will/shall** before the subject.

Examples: **Shall I have been reading** my book?

● Negative Interrogative Sentences

The negative interrogative sentences are formed by placing **shall/will** before the **subject** and **not** after it.

Examples: **Shall I not have been reading** my book?

Uses of the Future Perfect Continuous Tense

The future perfect continuous tense is used:

- to express an action or an event that will progress over a period of time which will end at a point of time in future

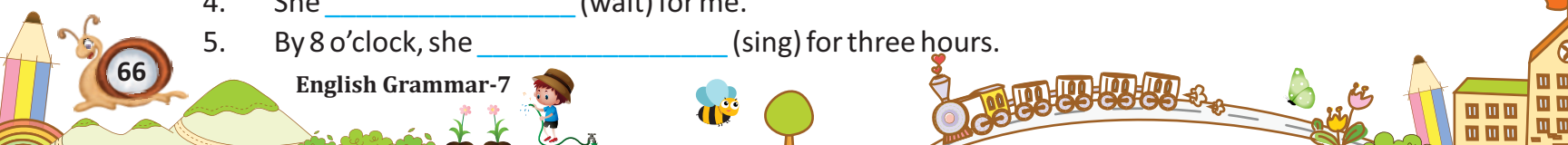
Example: By next March, he **will have been teaching** here for five years.

D. Fill in the blanks with the future perfect continuous tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Seema and Nidhi _____ (return) by the time you reach there.
2. By next year, uncle _____ (buy) a new car.
3. By next Monday, he _____ (shift) his business to Delhi.
4. She _____ (wait) for me.
5. By 8 o'clock, she _____ (sing) for three hours.



Skills/Level
WRITING/B2





Points to Remember

- *The **future tense** is used to talk about actions that have not yet occurred and are planned for times to come.*
- *Like the **present tense** and **past tense**, the **future tense** also has four forms— **simple future tense**, **future continuous tense**, **future perfect tense** and **future perfect continuous tense**.*



My Activity Corner

Tick (✓) the correct option to complete the sentences with the future perfect continuous tense.

1. She'll still be groggy. She _____ undergoing surgery for three hours.
(a) will has been ☐ (b) will have been ☐ (c) will be have ☐
2. Will you _____ here for ten years by the time of the Christmas party?
(a) watched ☐ (b) will have been watching ☐ (c) will watch ☐
3. The doctors will _____ for a month by the time the deal is made.
(a) have been striking ☐ (b) will strike ☐ (c) will be striking ☐
4. Won't they _____ travelling for two months by then?
(a) have been ☐ (b) had been ☐ (c) has been ☐
5. I _____ sleeping for five hours.
(a) willn't have been ☐ (b) won't have been ☐ (c) not have been ☐
6. They _____ been waiting long.
(a) will not have ☐ (b) have not will ☐ (c) will have not ☐



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

