

FUTURE TENSES

Present continuous	Be going to + infinitive
<p>Arrangements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We use the present continuous to talk about things we have arranged for the future. <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>I'm meeting</i> my friends <u>tonight</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We usually specify a future time using: <p>This evening, tonight, tomorrow, this week/month..., next week/month/Monday..., on Monday... Times: at five....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We often use the present continuous with verbs relating to travel arrangements; come, arrive, leave.... 	<p>Future plans / intentions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We use be going to + inf when we are expressing a future plan or intention that we have already decided to do. <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Mary is going to be a ballet dancer one day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We use future time expressions such as: <p>When, this evening, later, in an hour, at 7 o'clock, tomorrow, soon, next month/year/week, in a few weeks, on 4th June...</p>
<p>Sometimes there is NO CLEAR DIFFERENCE between an agreed arrangement (Present Continuous) and an intention (going to):</p> <p><i>We are going to get / are getting</i> married in the spring.</p> <p>Present Continuous refers to future actions previously planned (meetings, trips, parties...). It's always mentioned when the action is going to take place.</p> <p><i>I'm going to the football match next Sunday. (I've got the tickets)</i> <i>We're getting married in June. (the wedding is arranged)</i></p> <p>Be going to emphasizes the speaker's will and the speaker's intention to perform the activity. It's not necessary to mention when the action is going to take place.</p> <p><i>I'm going to see the match. (This is what I would like to do)</i> <i>We are going to get married one day.(an intention)</i></p> <p>WHEN THERE IS NO CLEAR DIFFERENCE BOTH TENSES ARE ACCEPTED.</p>	
Present Simple	
<p>The Present Simple is used to talk about scheduled future events, especially timetables, programmes. There are a few verbs that are used in this way; be, open, close, begin, start, end, finish, arrive, come, leave, return.</p> <p><i>The train leaves Detroit at 9p.m. tonight.</i> <i>The shuttle to Mars leaves at 10:00 a. m. tomorrow.</i></p>	

SHALL

We use shall in questions (I/we) to make:

- **Offers :**
Shall I carry those bags for you?

- **Suggestions:**
Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

FUTURE TENSES	WILL + INFINITIVE	BE GOING TO + INFINITIVE
<p>1. PREDICTION</p>	<p>PREDICTIONS BASED ON AN OPINION: <i>I think our football team will win the Championship.</i></p> <p><i>Probably, I'm sure, I expect, I think, I hope</i></p>	<p>PREDICTIONS BASED ON A PRESENT FACT. There is evidence now that something is certain to happen.</p> <p><i>Look those black clouds. It's going to rain.</i></p> <p>Verbs to make predictions: Look /listen/ be careful...</p>
<p>Both possibilities are ok to predict if we don't know if the prediction is based on an opinion or a clear evidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I think our team will win. (my desire)</i> - <i>I think our team is going to win. (The team is getting good results)</i> 		
<p>2. DECISION</p>	<p>DECISION (instant / spontaneous) made at the moment of speaking: <i>A: The telephone is ringing.</i> <i>B: Ok, I'll answer it.</i></p>	<p>DECISIONS AND INTENTIONS Be Going to is used to express a future plan, decision or intention, made before the moment of speaking.</p> <p><i>When I grow up, I'm going to be a doctor.</i></p>
<p>3. OFFER</p>	<p>We offer to do something: <i>"That bag is too heavy. I'll carry the bag for you."</i></p>	
<p>4. REQUEST</p>	<p>To ask someone to do something <i>Will you shut the door, please?</i></p>	
<p>5. PROMISE</p>	<p>to promise to do something <i>I promise I'll phone you as soon as I arrive</i></p>	
<p>6. AGREEMENT / REFUSAL</p>	<p>To agree or refuse to do something <i>A: You know that book I lent you? Can I have it back?</i> <i>B: Of course. I'll bring it back this afternoon.</i></p>	
<p>7. FIRST TYPE CONDITIONAL</p>	<p>First conditional sentences If it rains, we won't have the picnic.</p>	