

# Simple Future Tense

Simple Future Tense is used to refer to future actions. We use "will", "shall", or "am/is/are + going to" before the verb (or action word).

## When to use Simple Future Tense:

### **1. Prediction**

We often use simple future tense when we assume what is to happen even without utmost certainty.

*Examples:*

She will win tomorrow.

It will rain on Christmas day.

He will be the next President of the Philippines.

I will not be in the top ten.

They are going to lose the race.

### **2. Proposal of a Plan**

When we talk about future plans or promises where there is a general intention to deliver, we can make use of simple future tense.

*Examples:*

I will go to law school next year.

She will bake cake tomorrow.

They will meet at eight tonight.

I will not attend tonight.

I am going to study abroad in a year.

### **3. Declaration of an Immediate Action**

We can use simple future tense when we announce voluntarily that we are to engage in an action and even when we choose to do that action spontaneously.

*Examples:*

I will send it to you now.

I will go in a while.

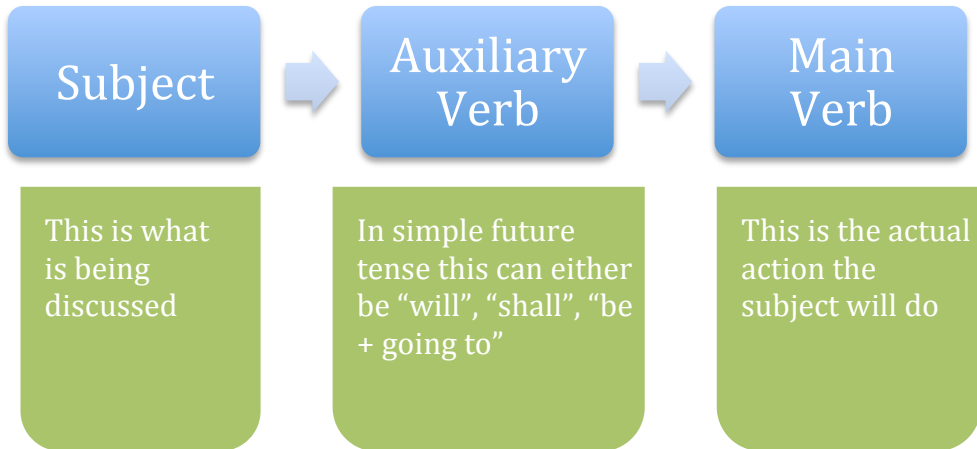
I will fall asleep soon.

I shall not go home today.

They are going to watch it now.

## How to Construct Simple Future Tense

### 1. Affirmative Structure



*Examples:*

#### a. Using "will/shall"



She will ride with me to class.

He shall go to mass with you.

They will watch your game tomorrow.

#### b. Using "be + going to"

We add "going to" after "be" and the main verb is now "be going to" to further express the act of doing. The form is: subject + am/is/are + going to + verb.

*Examples:*

She is going to walk to school later.

You are going to perform in the event tonight.

I am going to bake cupcakes in a while.

### 2. Negative Structure

If the subject wants to express that he or she will go against the action, then we have a negative form of the structure. Adding the word "not" in between the auxiliary verb and the main verb attains this.

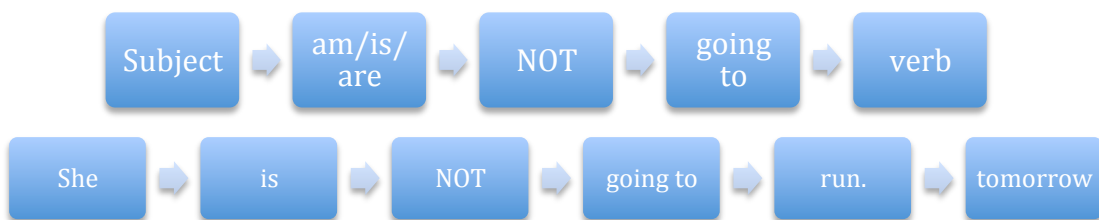




*Examples:*

- He will not eat.
- They shall not receive gifts.
- You will not want that.
- She will not be going there.
- We shall not be leaving tomorrow.
- They won't be going to the party.

*a. Using negative "be + going to"*



*Examples:*

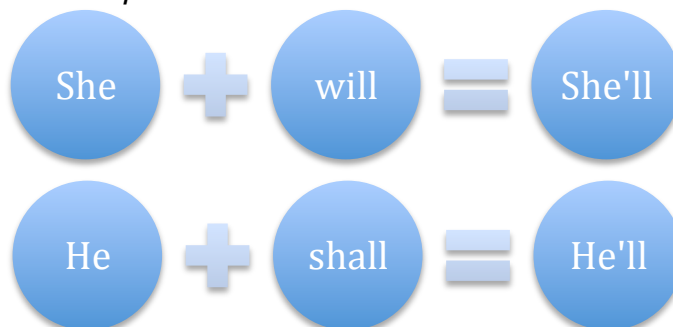
- You are not going to see the show later.
- He is not going to sing with me in the concert.
- I am not going to ride with you on the way there.

**3. Contractions**

*a. Positive Contractions*

We can shorten sentences especially in speech by contracting it. We do this by attaching an apostrophe followed by the last two letters of the auxiliary verb to the end of the subject.

*Examples:*

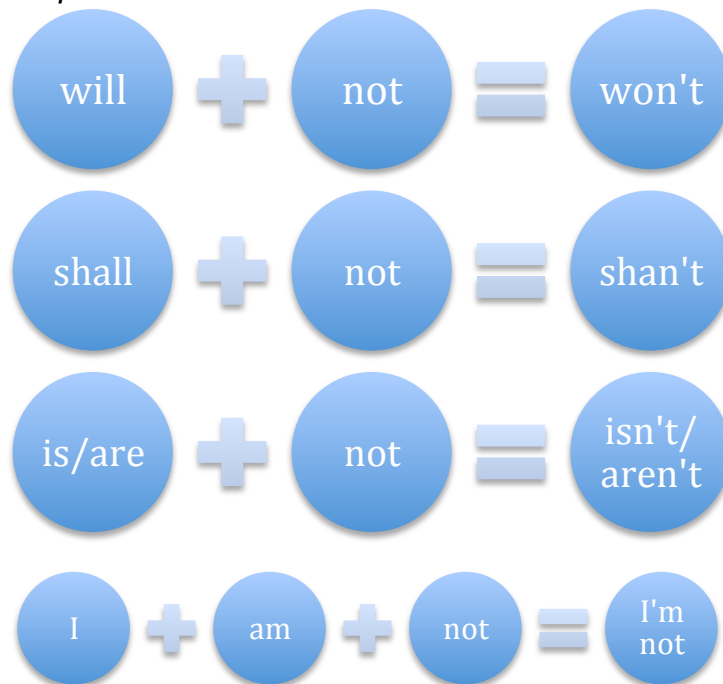


- She'll run.
- He'll find his way.
- I'll go there.
- They'll be going home later.
- She will be going there.
- You shall be going to the party tonight.

**b. Negative Contractions:**

For contracting sentences containing the word "not" (negative), we don't merge the subject with the auxiliary verb unlike the positive, instead we merge the auxiliary verb with "not" "will not" becomes "won't" and "shall not" becomes "shan't".

*Examples:*



She won't run.  
They shan't sing.  
We won't sleep.  
He won't like that.  
I shan't be going home tonight.  
You won't be going out later.  
She isn't going to see you later.  
I'm not going to dance with you tomorrow.

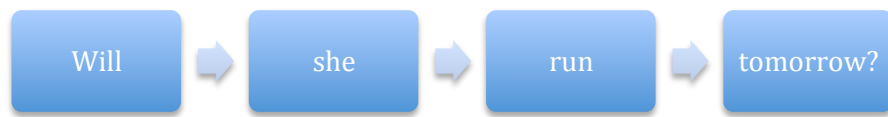
**4. Questions**

Using the auxiliary word we can ask questions with simple future tense. The subject and the auxiliary verb simply exchange places in the structure.

Question Structure (Simple Future Tense):



*Examples:*



Will they watch?

Shall I prepare the food?

Won't we be seeing you later?

Am I going to be yelled at?

Will I be seeing you tomorrow?

Shall you be going to bed in a while?