Future Tense is the form of a verb that expresses what will happen after the present.

Future Continuous Tense is the form of a verb that expresses an action is in progress at a particular point in the future, formed in English with ‘will be and the present participle’.

Future Perfect Tense is the form of a verb that expresses an action completed before a particular point in the future, formed in English with ‘will have and the past participle’.
Future Perfect and Future Continuous

- We use the **future continuous tense** to refer to an action that will still be happening at a specific time in the future.

  \[ \text{will} + \text{be} + \text{Ving} \]

  *e.g.* Ten years from now I will be working as the CEO of a multinational company.
  
  This time next week we’ll be lying on the beach in Spain.

- We use the **future perfect tense** to refer to an action that will have been completed by a specific time in the past.

  \[ \text{will} + \text{have} + \text{V3} \]

  *e.g.* By 2100, the temperature of earth will have risen by 2°C.
  
  By the time you finish eating, we’ll have all fallen asleep.
Alternative ways referring to the future

• **be off to**

It is used to talk about a future journey, however large or small it might be.
*Example:* I’m just off to the shops to pick up a newspaper.
We’re off to Barbados at the end of this month.

• **be about to**

It is used to talk about something which is going to happen in the very immediate future (as the speaker sees it).
*Example:* Be careful. She’s about to lose her temper.
They’re about to release a new CD.

• **be bound to**

It is used to refer to something/prediction which the speaker feels sure will happen.
*Example:* You’re bound to pass. You’re a really good driver.
It’s bound to rain tomorrow. Let’s stay at home.

• **be due to**

It is used to talk about an event which is expected (or scheduled) to happen in the future.
*Example:* The plane is due to land at 4 p.m.
The President is due to make an announcement this afternoon.
• be supposed to

It is used to refer to something which should happen (i.e. has been planned or happened), but the speaker the speaker thinks there is some doubt about it actually happening.

e.g. She’s supposed to be here by 7 p.m., but you know what she’s like.
They’re supposed to give me an answer tomorrow but it might be on Friday.

• be thinking of

It is used to refer to future plans, which are possible but not have been decided yet.

e.g. They’re thinking of building a new shopping mall here.
I’m thinking of taking a year off before I go to university.

EXERCISES:

A. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in brackets: future perfect or future continuous.
1. You ................... (spend) all your money by the end of the week if you’re not careful.
2. I ..................... (see) Mike later so I can give him a message.
3. We ............... (watch) the football later – why don’t you come and join us?
4. The government ................ (be) in power for a decade by the end of the year.
5. We ........... (start) work again as soon as the computers are fixed.
6. ........... you ................ (read) that magazine by this evening?
7. Don’t phone me between 7 and 8. We .......................... (have) dinner then.
8. Phone me after 8 o’clock. We ......................... (finish) dinner by then.
9. Tomorrow afternoon we’re going to play tennis from 3 o’clock until 4.30. So, at 4 o’clock we ......................... (play) tennis.
10. A: Can we meet tomorrow afternoon?
    B: Not in the afternoon. I ........................... (work)
B. Complete the dialogue using the correct form of the verb in brackets: future perfect or future continuous.

X : I think I _______ probably ___________ (work) this time next year.
Y : Really? Have you got something planned?
X : Yes. I ________________ (join) the family company when I’ve got my degree.
Y : Lucky you.

X : I wonder what we ________________ (do) in two years’ time.
Y : Who knows!
X : I expect we ________ still ____________ (study) English here.
Y : Not me. I ________________ (take) my exams by then.

X : Lucky Ruth. Her flight left this morning so she ________________ (arrive) in Jamaica by now.
Y : Yes, I wish I were with her, don’t you?
X : Yes.

X : Shall we call Lorenzo and ask him for his advice?
Y : Not now. He ________________ (watch) stupid programme that he has never misses and he won’t answer the phone.
X : Well, we ________________ (finish) this by the time he’s ready to answer the phone, so that’s no good.
Y : I can’t believe that I ________________ (work) here for ten years next week.
X : No. It seems like only yesterday that you began The question is ________________ you ______________ here in another ten years’ time?
Y : Who knows?

C. Underline the correct words.

1. Tom is off to / about to Brazil soon.
2. Will you have visited / be visiting Gerry when you go to Scotland?
3. You should ask Dan. He’s bound to / due to know the answer.
4. We’re about to / supposed to be at Linda’s party but we completely forgot!
5. When are you thinking of / bound to having a holiday?
6. If you wait just a moment, I will have finished / will be finishing what I’m doing.
D. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>begin</th>
<th>take up</th>
<th>leave</th>
<th>be</th>
<th>turn up</th>
<th>look</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Sshh! The film’s about ............ . Can you stop talking now?
2. Are you thinking of .......... for a new job soon?
3. Is that the time already? We’re supposed .......... in town now.
4. The train’s due .......... at 6.30 so we’d better hurry.
5. Fred is bound .......... late because he always does!
6. Sally’s thinking of ................. tennis – she’s always been good at sport.

E. Right (_) or wrong (x)? Correct the wrong sentences.

1. The plane’s bound to land at 10 o’clock. ...
   .............................................................. .
2. Hopefully I’ll be answering all my emails by the end of the morning. ...
   .............................................................. .
3. Will you have used your car later? ...
   .............................................................. .
4. When will you be leaving the office? ...
   .............................................................. .
5. I won’t be having time to check your homework by tomorrow. ...
   .............................................................. .