**Tenses**

Future tenses (future 1)

Claudia **will meet** her friends at the weekend.

Sarah **is going to meet** her friends at the weekend.

Jens **is meeting** his friends at 6 o'clock.

Marcia's party **starts** at 6 o'clock.

Future tenses (future 2)

Michal will be back for dinner after he **will have finished** his homework.

## Tenses

Note: Though a bit old-fashioned the use of **shall** for the 1st person singular and plural is still in use:
*I **shall** be happy.*
*We **shall** see.*

The **will future** is used to talk about hopes, fears, expectations, promises, and the like. It is also used to talk about future actions that we are not in control of, and with phrases beginning *I think*.

*I will be happy to help you.*

*Sharon says she will think about it.*

*I think it will snow tomorrow.*

The **going to future** is used to talk about things you intend, decide or arrange to do. It is also used to describe events you know will happen for sure.

*Michael is going to invite Susan to his birthday party.*
*We are going to visit our parents tomorrow.*

The **present progressive** is used to describe things that are planned or definitely decided.

*What are you doing next week?*

*I'm seeing my boss tomorrow.*

The **present simple** is used for arrival and departure times and the times of future events.

*My flight leaves at 6 o'clock*

*The concert starts at 8.*

**Tenses**

Future 1

**Note:** The differences between the **will/shall** future, **going to** future and **present progressive/continuous** are marginal.
The decision which of the three versions to use is mainly dependent on the speaker's personal assessment of the future situation.

## Tenses

Future tenses (future 2)

Michal will be back for dinner after he **will have finished** his homework.

## Tenses

**Future 2**

The **future 2**, also known as the **future perfect**, is used to express an action that will be completed or finished at some point in the future **before** another action takes place. It is formed by using "will have" or "shall have" followed by the past participle form of the verb.
The future 2 is commonly used in the following situations:

**1. Predictions about the future:** To predict or speculate about an action that will have been completed by a certain time in the future.

> *By the time you arrive, I will have finished my homework*.

**2. Actions that will be completed** before a specific point in the future.

> *She will have graduated from college by the time she turns 25.*

**3. Past assumptions about future events:** To talk about past assumptions regarding actions to be completed in the future (rare).

> *I thought they would have arrived by now*.

**4. Regrets or criticism about something not being completed in the future:** It can express disappointment or regret about an action that will not have been completed by a certain time in the future.

> *By next year, I will have lived here for ten years, but I still won't have visited all the nearby attractions.*

Note: "going to" and the present progressive form of verbs are **not** used to form the future 2.

## The future

**Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets to express the future:**

I think it (to rain) tomorrow.

*I think it **will rain** tomorrow.*

By this time next year, she (graduate) from university.

*By this time next year, she **will have graduated** from university.*

David (to meet) customers this afternoon.

*.David **is meeting** customers this afternoon.*

The train (to leave) at 7.30 pm.

*The train **leaves** at 7.30 pm.*

He (not, to come).

*He **won't/will not** come.*

**Translate:**

Das wird nicht funktionieren.

*That **won't/will** not work..*

Wenn er kommt, werden wir noch nicht zu Abend gegessen haben.

*When he arrives **we won't/will not have had** dinner yet.*

Davon wird ihm noch nichts erzählt worden sein.

*He **will not have been told** anything about it..*