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## **The simple future tense**

The future tense is a **verb tense** used for a future activity or a future state of being.

In other words, the simple future is a verb tense that's used to talk about things that haven't happened yet.

Examples:

This year, Jen **will read** War and Peace.

It **will be** hard, but she's determined to do it.

- We use the simple future to talk about an action or condition that will begin and end in the future.

### **Types of Future Tense**

There are **four** types of future tense:

- Future Progressive Tense
- Simple Future Tense
- Future Perfect Tense
- Future Perfect Progressive Tense

Let us understand more about each one of them and how they can be used to refer to the future.

#### **A. Simple Future Tense**

[Texte]

- It is also used to denote facts or events of certainty
- It is used to give a warning or take a spontaneous decision
- To express readiness
- Make an offer or suggestion using 'shall'
- To give an invitation or an order to someone

It can be used in affirmative, interrogative and negative sentences. Both 'shall' and 'will' can be used in simple future tense sentences, but modern English uses 'Will' rather than 'shall'.

**Examples:** I will prepare dinner.

Why won't you tell her the truth?

It will rain tomorrow.

### **B. Future Continuous/Progressive Tense**

The future continuous or future progressive tense is used to denote an event that is ongoing in the future. It is made up of two elements: a simple future of the verb 'to be' + the present participle (-ing). The future progressive tense is used in the following condition:

- To extend ourselves in the future
- To predict future events
- Ask or inquire about events in the future
- To refer to events in the future that have a continuous nature or occur regularly

**Examples:** I will be gone for an hour.

In the afternoon, I'll still be stuck in meetings.

By October, I **will be swimming** like a pro.

He **will be coming** to the meeting.

I **will have spent** all my money by this time next year.

### **C. Future Perfect Tense**

The future perfect tense is a bit complicated as compared to the two types mentioned above. It is used to refer to an action which will have been completed at some time in the future.

The future perfect is composed of two elements: the simple future of the verb “to have” (will have) + the past participle of the main verb. It can be used in the affirmative, negative and affirmative and negative of interrogative sentences.

**Examples:** By the time you get this letter, I **will have left**.

She **will have arrived** by lunch.

**Won't they have joined** us by 7 pm?

### **D. Future Perfect Progressive Tense**

This tense is used to describe an event that is ongoing and will complete sometime in the future. A time reference is used to indicate the starting time of the event or action or how long it has been continuing. Commonly used words to indicate time reference are ‘since’ and ‘for’.

The future perfect progressive is composed of two elements: the main verb in the present participle (base form of verb + -ing) + **Auxilliary verb** ‘will have been’

***Examples:***

[Texte]

- They **will have been living in** Mumbai for 10 years.
- You **will have been starting** your shop since May.
- Next year, I **will have been working** at this company for one year.
- I **will have been walking** for 3 hours.

## ***The conditional***

**The conditional tense** is used to say what **might** happen under certain conditions. It is called the conditional tense because it is dependent on a certain condition, e.g you can only fulfill one thing on the condition that another thing happens.

The conditional tense allows you to express imaginative ideas about what might, would, could and should happen in the future. It's a great way to describe your wildest dreams and fantasies.

There are **four main** kinds of conditionals:

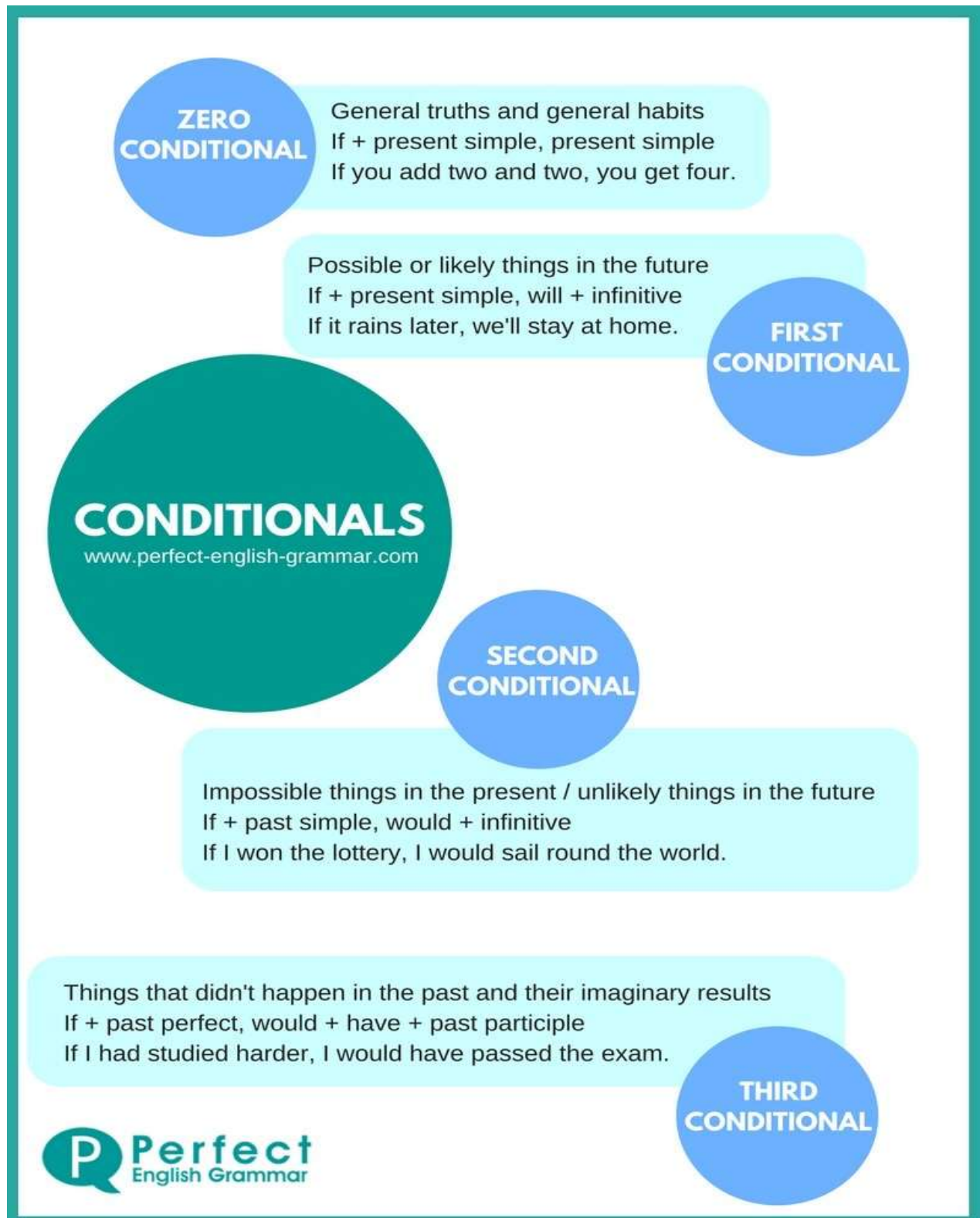
- **The Zero Conditional:**  
(if + present simple ... + present simple)  
If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.
- **The First Conditional:**  
(if + present simple ... will + infinitive)  
If it rains tomorrow, we'll go to the cinema.
- **The Second Conditional:**  
(if + past simple ... would + infinitive)  
If I had a lot of money, I would travel around the world.
- **The Third Conditional**  
(if + past perfect ... would + have + past participle)

[Texte]

If I had gone to bed early, I would have caught the train.

- **Note:**

We can put 'if' at the beginning, or in the middle. It doesn't matter at all.



Conditional sentence type	Usage	If clause verb tense	Main clause verb tense
Zero	General truth	Simple present	Simple present
Type 1	A possible condition and its probable result	Simple present	Simple future
Type 2	A hypothetical condition and its probable result	Simple past	Present continuous or present conditional
Type 3	An unreal past condition and its probable result in the past	Past perfect	Perfect conditional
Mixed type	An unreal past condition and its probable result in the present	Past perfect	Present conditional

## *What Are Gerunds?*

A gerund is a noun formed from a verb. All gerunds end with *-ing*. For example:

- Swimming
- Running

- Drinking

Unlike a normal noun, a gerund maintains some verb-like properties. Like a verb, a gerund can take a [direct object](#) and be modified with an [adverb](#).

- **Drinking** a flagon

(The gerund *drinking* has a direct object, *a flagon*.)

- **Driving** Erratically

(The gerund *driving* is modified with an adverb, *erratically*.)

- Regularly **Visiting** The Hospital

(The gerund *visiting* is modified with an adverb, *regularly*, and has a direct object, *the hospital*.)

## Gerunds

### Definition

Gerund: a noun ending “ing” that has been formed from a verb

thinking

playing

painting

eating

### Properties

Unlike a normal noun, a gerund can be modified by an adverb and take an object

carefully painting the fence

adverb

gerund

direct object



They are nouns; gerunds can function as one of the following:

➤ **The Subject of a Verb.**

For example:

- Visiting New York is always an experience.

("Visiting" is the subject of the verb "is.")

➤ **The Object of a Verb.**

For example:

- I love visiting New York.

("Visiting" is the direct object of the verb "love.")

➤ **The Object of a Preposition.**

For example:

- I surprised them by visiting New York.

("Visiting" is the object of the preposition "by.")

➤ **A Subject Complement.**

For example:

- My highlight was visiting New York.

("Visiting" is a subject complement. It completes the [linking verb](#) "was" and renames the subject, making it a subject complement.)

## Using Gerunds

1

As the Subject of a Verb

**Running** is a good way to explore.

gerund  
verb

2

As the Object of a Verb

He likes **running**.

verb  
gerund

3

As the Object of a Preposition

I am thinking of **running**.

preposition  
gerund

4

As a Subject Complement

My new hobby is **running**.

gerund

renames the subject

**Task** : choose a free topic and write a short passage about it

The objective behind this activity is :

✓ The ability to know how to use tenses( past, present and future)

Best of Luck