

## VERBS: FUTURE TENSE

A verb is a part of speech that expresses action, occurrence, or a state of being. Actions, occurrences, and states of being can happen at different points in time. Therefore, verbs change form in order to express the time of action. These forms of verbs are called tenses. In order to form the correct tense of the verb, writers and speakers start with an infinitive, which is the base form of the verb, and add different endings. For example, to express the past tense of the verb “open,” we take its infinitive form “to open” and add an ending “ed,” turning it into “opened.” Some verbs will change their form entirely. They are called irregular verbs. For example, “buy” turns into “bought,” “send” turns into “sent.”

There are several different verb tenses one can use to express action that will happen in the future time: Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect, and Future Perfect Continuous.

### FUTURE SIMPLE

The Future Simple tense is used to describe an action or a state that begins and ends in the future. Future Simple is formed by the verb “will” and an action verb in its infinitive form without the “to.” Action verbs are verbs that express the action being done by the subject. Remember that when writing negative statements, the contraction for “will not” is “won't”.

#### Positive

The food will be ready at 5 pm.

#### Negative

I will not go to the party.

#### Question

Will you go to the library later?

### FUTURE CONTINUOUS

The Future Continuous tense is used to describe a continuous action or state in the future time. Future Continuous is formed by verbs “will be” and an action verb that ends with “-ing.”

#### Future

I will be training in the gym all day tomorrow.

#### Future

They will not be remodeling the house for much longer.

#### Future

Will you be studying tomorrow at 10 am?

### FUTURE PERFECT

The Future Perfect tense is used to express an action that will be completed before a specific point in the future. Future Perfect is formed by the auxiliary verb “will have” and an action verb in the past participle. The past participle is a word derived from a verb that can be used as an adjective. It is often used to form perfect tenses and passive voice. The Past Participle is formed by the infinitive form with “ed” added at the end. However, irregular verbs do not follow that rule and change entirely.

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**Positive**

We will have finished cooking by the time they arrive.

**Negative**

She will not have graduated by next summer.

**Question**

Will he have received his license by the time the semester starts?

**FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

Future Perfect Continuous tense is used to express an action that will continue up to a specific point in the future. Future Perfect Continuous is formed by the auxiliary verb “will have been” and an action verb ending in “-ing.”

**Positive**

She will have been living in Las Vegas for six years by 2024.

**Negative**

We will not have been watching the show for four hours by the time he gets home, only for two.

**Question**

How long will you have been working at this company by the time you retire?