

## Future 1

### TO BE GOING TO + INFINITIVE

Tvori se od tri dijela. To su odgovarajući oblik glagola 'to be'; going to i infinitiv glavnog glagola.

Subjekat	'to be'	going to	infinitive
She	is	going to	leave

Uporaba :

a) **Pri iznošenju naših planova i namjera.(koji se ne moraju dogoditi za koje smo odlučili prije trenutka u kojem govorimo)**

We're going to move to London next year. (= the plan is in our minds now.)

Selimo se u London sljedeće godine.

- koristimo ga kada smo odlučili napraviti nešto prije trenutka govorenja, govornik sada govori odluku koju je donio prije

- koristimo za predviđanja zasnovana na sadašnjoj situaciji, tj. Činjenicama

### Prediction

We often use going to to make a prediction about the future. Our prediction is based on evidence. We are saying what seems sure to happen. Here are some examples:

The sky is very black. It is going to snow.

It's 8.30! You're going to miss the train!

I crashed the company car. My boss isn't going to be very happy!

In these examples, the present situation (black sky/the time/damaged car) gives us a good idea of what is going to happen.

We use will for prediction when we have no real evidence:

"It will rain tomorrow." (It's my feeling but I can't be sure.)

We use going to for prediction when there is some real evidence:

"It's going to rain." (There's a big, black cloud in the sky and if it doesn't rain I'll be very surprised.)

## Present continuous

Uporaba:

**1. Koristi se i za osobne dogovore i planove za budućnost.**

**I'm visiting my aunt tomorrow.** Sutra posjećujem svoju tetku.

Tada se koriste i vremenski prilozi za budućnost kao: - **Tonight** - **Tomorrow** - **Next Week,Month,Year**

**2. Također se koristi za događaje koji su već zakazani ili dogovoreni.**

**My bus is leaving at 1 o'clock.** Moj autobus kreće u 1.

## Future Continuous Tense

(Buduće trajno vrijeme )

subjekt + pomoćni g. **will** + pomoćni g. **be** + (**verb + ing**) present participle glavnog glagola

At 4pm tomorrow, I will be working

U 4 sata biću usred posla.

Uporaba :

Trajno buduće vrijeme označava radnju koja će trajati izvjesno vrijeme u budućnosti.

Kada koristimo buduće trajno vrijeme, naš sugovornik obično zna ili razumije u koje vrijeme se radnja odvija.

**I will be playing tennis at 10am tomorrow.** (igrat ću tenis sutra u 10 sati)

**We'll be having dinner when film starts.** (večerati ćemo kada film počne)

**Take your umbrella, it will be raining when you return.**

(uzmi kišobran, padat će kiša kada se budeš vraćao)

## WILL FUTURE (FUTURE SIMPLE)

KORISTI SE =>

### - WILL:

- koristimo ga kada **odlučujemo** nešto napraviti u trenutku govorenja, govornik nije odlučio prije **(ODLUČUJEMO U TRENUTKU GOVORENJA )**

I will call (ja ću zvati).            I will not call.                            will I call ?

koristimo ga kada **nagađamo** što će se dogoditi, to nije predviđanje na temelju činjenica, to je ono što mi mislimo da bi se moglo dogoditi ;donosimo predviđanja na osnovu iskustva,znanja

### No plan

We use will when there is no prior plan or decision to do something before we speak. **We make the decision at the time of speaking.** Look at these examples:

Hold on. I'll get a pen.

We will see what we can do to help you.

In these examples, we had no firm plan before speaking. The decision was made at the time of speaking.

We often use will with the verb think:

I think I'll go to the gym tomorrow.

I think I'll have a holiday next year.

### Prediction

We often use will to make a prediction about the future. Again, there is no firm plan. We are saying what we think will happen. Here are some examples:

It will rain tomorrow.

People won't go to Jupiter before the 22nd century.

## PRESENT SIMPLE

The **present simple** can be used to talk about **scheduled future events**. These are events that happen according to a schedule or timetable. They are usually scheduled by someone else and they are usually public events.

*Tomorrow **is** Friday.*

*I **fly** to Paris next week.*

*The plane **departs** at 8 p.m.*

*The train to Ottawa **leaves** at 11:30 a.m.*

*When do you **leave** for NYC?*

*Her train **arrives** at 8:35 a.m. tomorrow morning.*

*What time does the movie **start** tonight?*

*What time do you **finish** work tomorrow?*