

! We do not usually use the passive with this form, nor the verb *be*:

- ✗ *The proposal will be being presented at the next meeting.*
- ✓ *The chairman **will be presenting** the proposal at the next meeting.*
- ✗ *Shelley will be being in Morocco this time tomorrow.*
- ✓ *Shelley **will be** in Morocco this time tomorrow.*

We can also use *will/won't be + -ing* form (and *will/won't + infinitive*) to describe something we believe to be the case now:

*You can't interrupt her now. She'll be getting ready to go on stage.*

(I think she's getting ready now.)

*'What's that noise?' 'It'll be Ron upstairs. He's learning to play the trumpet.'*

(I think it must be him.)

#### 4 Future perfect simple and continuous

We use the future perfect simple (*will/won't have + past participle*) to make predictions about actions which we expect to be completed before a particular time in the future:  
*He'll have had the operation by July and should be a lot fitter then.*



We usually use a time adverb/phrase (e.g. *soon, by then, within the next week*) with this kind of prediction. The times can be very close to 'now':

*I'll have finished my report within the next hour, so you'll have a printout by lunchtime.*

We use the future perfect continuous (*will/won't have + been + -ing* form) to talk about an action which will still be in progress at a point in the future. It focuses on the duration of the action:

*By 2040, people will have been using mobile phones for over half a century.*

*We'll have been living in this house for twenty years in December.*

With verbs such as *live, work, stay*, which contain the idea of continuity, we can also use *will/won't have + past participle*:

*We'll have lived in this house for twenty years in December.*

! We rarely use this form in the passive:

[*By July the house will have been being built for a year.*]

✓ *By July they will have been building the house for a year.*

#### 5 Making predictions stronger or weaker

We can make predictions, intentions or decisions stronger or weaker by using certain adverbs, e.g. *definitely, certainly, probably, possibly*:

*She'll definitely give a fantastic presentation at the conference – she always does.*

*I certainly won't give you a lift to the station – it's only down the road!*

*Call me at about 8.00. I'll probably have got home by then.*

Note the position of the adverb:

- between *will* and the infinitive in positive sentences
- before *won't* in negative sentences.

We can show how sure we are about a future event by using an introductory verb, e.g. *think, expect, hope, doubt, suppose, promise, guarantee*:

*I hope she'll call us from the airport.*

*The Club guarantees that tickets will be sold on the day.*

! With verbs like *think* and *believe* we usually show negative meaning at the beginning of the sentence (► Unit 47.4):

[*I think I won't pass the exam.*] ✓ *I don't think I'll pass the exam.*