ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Future Tenses MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise

English Grammar Tests · 23 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/future-tenses-test-5/

1	**B**	2	**C**	3	**E**	4	**E**	5	**A**	6	**D**	7	**C**	8	**C**	9	**A**	10	**E**
11	**B**	12	**B**	13	**B**	14	**A**	15	**B**	16	**D**	17	**C**	18	**A**	19	**C**	20	**C**
21	**C**	22	**B**	23	**C**														

Explanations

1. I _____ to start a new life tomorrow.
✓ **B) am going**
We use **be going to** + verb for plans and intentions. With **I** the form is **am going**: **I am going to start a new life tomorrow.** Not **is going**, because **is** goes with he, she or it.

2. Mark _____ into the army next year.
✓ **C) will go**
Next year shows the future, so we use **will** + base verb: **will go**. Not **will be go**, because after **will** we need the base form (**go**), not **be go**.

3. They _____ dinner at this time tomorrow.
✓ **E) will be having**
At this time tomorrow describes an action that will be in progress at a moment in the future, so we use the future continuous: **will be** + -ing (**will be having**). Not **will have**, because that shows a single future action, not one in progress.

4. What's happened to your hair? Your mother _____ it.
✓ **E) won't like**
We use **will** to predict a future reaction. The mother hasn't seen the hair yet, so the speaker predicts: **Your mother won't like it.** Not **didn't like**, because she hasn't seen it yet.

5. I _____ if you come too late tomorrow.
✓ **A) shall be sleeping**
The future continuous (**shall/will be + -ing**) shows an action that will already be in progress when something else happens. When you arrive late tomorrow, my sleeping will already have started: **I shall be sleeping**. **Shall** with **I** and **we** is formal British English. Not **will sleep**, which would mean that I start sleeping because you come late.

6. Be quick or we _____ for school.
✓ **D) shall be late**
Be quick or … is followed by a future result, so we use **shall/will** + verb: **we shall be late**. Not **will not be late**, because the sentence warns about a bad result if we are slow.

7. What _____ you _____ next Sunday?
✓ **C) are / doing**
We use the present continuous for future plans and arrangements: **What are you doing next Sunday?** Not **were / doing**, because **next Sunday** is in the future, not the past.

8. I think I _____ a cassette recorder and use it in class.
✓ **C) shall buy**
After **I think** we often use **shall/will** for a decision or opinion about the future: **I think I shall buy …** (**shall** with **I** is formal British English). Not **am buying**, because the clue **I think** shows a new decision, not a fixed arrangement.

9. We _____ for Niagara tomorrow.
✓ **A) are leaving**
We use the present continuous for fixed future arrangements, often with a time word like **tomorrow**: **We are leaving for Niagara tomorrow.** Not **shall be left**, because that is passive and means someone will leave us.

10. I'll ask him what he _____ for lunch.
✓ **E) will have**
The main verb **I'll ask** is in the future, so the reported question keeps the future form: **what he will have for lunch**. Not **would have**, because we only change **will** to **would** after a past verb such as **I asked**.

11. Who _____ for a walk tomorrow?
✓ **B) will go**
Tomorrow shows the future, so we use **will** + base verb: **Who will go for a walk tomorrow?**

12. They _____ their English exam at this time tomorrow.
✓ **B) will be taking**
At this time tomorrow shows an action in progress at a future moment, so we use the future continuous: **will be taking**. Not **will take**, which shows a simple future action, not one in progress at that time.

13. My boss _____ some VIPs tomorrow.
✓ **B) is receiving**
We use the present continuous for a fixed future arrangement: **My boss is receiving some VIPs tomorrow.** Not **will be received**, because that is passive and means the boss will be received by someone.

14. Ask him when the engineers _____ finish the talks.
✓ **A) will**
The main verb **Ask** is in the present, so the indirect question keeps the future form: **when the engineers will finish**. Not **would**, because we only use **would** after a past verb such as **I asked**.

15. He _____ to learn French next year.
✓ **B) is going**
We use **be going to** for plans: **He is going to learn French next year.** Not **are going**, because **are** goes with you, we and they, not **he**.

16. All the children _____ on an excursion next week.
✓ **D) will go**
Next week shows the future, so we use **will** + base verb: **All the children will go on an excursion next week.** Not **has gone** or **goes**, because **children** is plural and the action is in the future.

17. _____ you _____ at 6 tomorrow?
✓ **C) will / be sleeping**
To ask about an action in progress at a future time (**at 6 tomorrow**), we use the future continuous: **Will you be sleeping at 6 tomorrow?** Not **will / sleep**, which would mean "Will you go to sleep at 6?"

18. I shall be back by 6 and I hope you _____ a good sleep by that time.
✓ **A) will have had**
By that time (by 6) shows an action that will be finished before a future moment, so we use the future perfect: **will have had**. Not **had had**, because that is the past perfect and refers to the past.

19. This time tomorrow we _____ probably _____ fishing.
✓ **C) shall / be**
This time tomorrow shows an action in progress at a future moment, so we use the future continuous: **shall be** + -ing (**we shall probably be fishing**). Adverbs like **probably** go between **shall** and **be**.

20. What _____ you _____ at 6 tomorrow?
✓ **C) will / be doing**
To ask about an action in progress at a particular future time (**at 6 tomorrow**), we use the future continuous: **What will you be doing at 6 tomorrow?** Not **will / have done**, because that shows an action finished before 6.

21. By the end of the first term we _____ many English books.
✓ **C) shall have read**
By the end of the first term shows that the action will be finished before a future time, so we use the future perfect: **shall/will have** + past participle (**shall have read**). Not **shall read**, because that does not show that the reading will be complete by then.

22. What _____ you _____ at 6 tomorrow?
✓ **B) will / be doing**
At 6 tomorrow is a point in the future, and we ask what action will be in progress then, so we use the future continuous: **What will you be doing at 6 tomorrow?** Not **did / do**, because that is the past.

23. He _____ for you at 7 in the evening next Sunday.
✓ **C) will be waiting**
At 7 in the evening next Sunday is a point in the future, and the action will be in progress then, so we use the future continuous: **He will be waiting for you.** Not **was waiting**, because **next Sunday** is in the future.

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