ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Future Tenses Test B1 Grammar Exercises

A2 B1 Level Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
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Explanations

1. Farmers hope the weather _____ at the weekend because it _____ bad for weeks now.
✓ **A) will improve / has been**
After **hope** we often use **will** for the future: **the weather will improve**. The second gap has **for weeks now**, a situation that started in the past and continues, so we need the present perfect: **has been**.

2. The oil crisis _____ worse, and therefore, fuel prices _____ even more soon.
✓ **C) is getting / are going to rise**
Is getting (present continuous) describes a change happening now. Because of this present evidence, we predict the result with **be going to**: **prices are going to rise**.

3. Stop making fun of me or else I _____ Mum about it.
✓ **D) will tell**
A threat or warning about the future uses **will**: **or else I will tell Mum**. Not **tell**, because the present simple does not express this future warning.

4. _____ I pick you up from work this afternoon? I _____ able to leave the office earlier today.
✓ **C) Shall / will be**
To make an offer with **I** or **we**, use **Shall**: **Shall I pick you up?** For future ability, use **will be able to**. Not **Will I**, because that asks about the future, not an offer.

5. I am afraid we _____ out of petrol by the time we _____ across a petrol station.
✓ **D) will have run / come**
By the time + a future moment uses the future perfect, **will have run out**, for something completed before then. After time words like **by the time**, we use the present simple, **come**, not **will**.

6. I _____ at around four tomorrow afternoon, but I _____ back before five.
✓ **B) will be shopping / will be**
The future continuous, **will be shopping**, describes an action in progress at a future time (**at around four tomorrow**). For a simple future fact, use **will be back**.

7. Hopefully, we _____ the broken tiles on our roof before it _____ again.
✓ **D) will have changed / rains**
The future perfect, **will have changed**, is for an action finished before a future point. After **before** (a time word), we use the present simple: **before it rains**, not **before it will rain**.

8. This time next year, she _____ as a librarian for half a century.
✓ **A) will have been working**
This time next year + **for half a century** shows a duration up to a future point, so we use the future perfect continuous: **will have been working**.

9. We _____ the children to the zoo this Sunday. This _____ their first visit.
✓ **C) are taking / will be**
The present continuous, **are taking**, is used for fixed arrangements (**this Sunday**). **Will be** states a simple future fact about the visit. Not **take**, because the present simple is not used for personal arrangements.

10. Our flight _____ off at 5 pm, so we _____ for the airport at 3 o'clock.
✓ **D) takes / are going to leave**
Timetables (flights, trains) use the present simple: **Our flight takes off at 5 pm**. For a plan we have already decided, we use **be going to**: **we are going to leave** for the airport at 3. Not **is taking / have left**, because the present perfect **have left** describes a past action, not a plan for later today.

11. I _____ any peace of mind until we _____ the first part of this job.
✓ **A) won't have / complete**
The main clause uses **will** for the future: **I won't have any peace of mind**. After **until**, we use the present simple, **complete**, not **will complete**.

12. We _____ off early in the morning. We _____ already _____ all the arrangements.
✓ **C) are setting / have / made**
The present continuous, **are setting off**, is used for a fixed arrangement. **Already** with a completed action up to now needs the present perfect: **have already made**. Not **had made**, because the past perfect needs another past time to refer to.

13. In ten years' time, humans _____ foot on Mars.
✓ **B) will have set**
The future perfect, **will have set**, describes an action completed before a time in the future (**in ten years' time**). **Set foot on** means to step onto or visit a place.

14. Everyone _____ when we _____ home, so we will have to be silent.
✓ **D) will be sleeping / arrive**
The future continuous, **will be sleeping**, is for an action in progress at a future moment. After **when** (a time word), we use the present simple: **when we arrive**.

15. A: _____ someone please answer the phone?

B: I _____ it.
✓ B) Will / will do
Will someone…? is a polite request. **I will do it** is a decision made at the moment of speaking, so we use **will**. Not **Shall**, because **shall** is used with **I/we** for offers, not to ask others.

16. Because I _____ 18 this January, I will finally be able to drive.
✓ B) will be
For future facts that we cannot control, like age, we use **will**: **I will be 18 this January**. Not **am being**, because **be** is not used in the continuous for this meaning.

17. Enough is enough! I'm fed up with this noise! I _____ to our neighbours about it now.
✓ D) will talk
The speaker decides at the moment of speaking (**Enough is enough!**), so we use **will**: **I will talk to them now**. Not **had talked**, which refers to a time before another past moment, and not **will have talked**, which describes an action finished before a future time. The present simple **talk** is not used for a decision made at the moment of speaking.

18. The film _____ at any moment. We had better get in or else we _____ the beginning of it.
✓ C) is going to start / will miss
At any moment shows something very near that we can see is coming, so we use **be going to**: **is going to start**. The result after **or else** is a future consequence, so we use **will miss**. Not **will start / miss**, because **or else we miss** needs **will**.

19. We _____ some friends of ours tomorrow night. We _____ back until 11.
✓ A) will be visiting / won't be
The future continuous, **will be visiting**, describes an action in progress at a future time (**tomorrow night**). **Won't be back until 11** is a simple future fact.

20. Our team _____ the league cup just as it _____ in the last three years.
✓ C) is going to win / has done
Is going to win is a prediction based on evidence (they won in previous years). **In the last three years** is a period up to now, so we use the present perfect: **has done**.

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