# Will-Future

## Bildung:

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Die Will-Future wird gebildet mit: "will + Infinitiv" Mit ihr drückt man unsichere Prognosen, Befürchtungen oder Vermutungen aus.

## Beispiel:

## Beispiel mit "sing":

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	Positiv:	Negativ:	Frage:
1.P.EZ.:	I will sing. (I'll sing.)	I will not sing. (I won't sing.)	Will I sing?
2.P.EZ.	You will sing.(You'll sing.)	You will not sing. (You won't sing.)	Will you sing?
3.P. EZ.m	He will sing. (He'll sing.)	He will not sing. (He won't sing.)	Will he sing?
3.P. EZ.w	She will sing. (She'll sing.)	She will not sing. (She won't sing.)	Will she sing?
3.P. EZ.s	It will sing. (It'll sing.)	It will not sing. (It won't sing.)	Will it sing?
1.P.MZ.:	We will sing. (We'll sing.)	We will not sing. (We won't sing.)	Will we sing?
2.P.MZ.	You will sing. (You'll sing.)	You will not sing. (You won't sing.)	Will you sing?
3.P.MZ.	They will sing. (They'll sing	.) They will not sing. (They won't sing.	) Will they sing?

## Signalwörter:

Die Signalwörter drücken Unsicherheit/Ungewissheit aus:

hope, think, probably, expect, bet, maybe, possibly, believe, be sure, worry, promise, ...

## Verwendung:

a) Für die unsichere Zukunft (Befürchtungen, Vermutungen, Erwartungen).

z.B.: I think you will go home.

### b) Für formelle Ankündigungen:

z.B.: The shop will be closed in April.

### c) Für allgemeine Vorhersagen:

z.B. In the future, cars will drive by themselves.

### d) Bei spontan gefassten Entschlüssen/Versprechen:

(nur 1. Person Einzahl und Mehrzahl)

z.B.: Would you like something to drink? Yes, thank you, I'll take a coke.

### e) If-Satz-Typ I:

z.B. If he goes to Pairs, she will visit her uncle.