1. Focus

Explain Future Tense Verbs (will)

Say: We use present tense verbs to show that something is happening right now. For example, we can say “The dog is running.” When we want to talk about something that already happened, we use past tense verbs—for example, “The dog ran.” When we want to talk about something that has not happened yet, we use future tense verbs. For example, we could say “The dog will run,” or if we’re asking about something that might happen, we could ask “Will the dog run?”

Display the following chart on chart paper or use the interactive whiteboard resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Future Tense Verbs (will)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The dog will run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the dog run?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example Future Tense Verbs Chart

Model Using Future Tense Verbs

Display the modeling text on chart paper or use the interactive whiteboard resources and read them aloud to students one at a time to model thinking about verb tense.

1. I will take out my dog after school.
2. Will you help me?

Modeling Text

Read sentence 1. Say: When I see the words “I will take out my dog after school,” I know that the writer is talking about something that has not yet happened. If this were the present tense, I would say “I take out my dog” or “I am taking out my dog.” In English, we use the word will to indicate the future tense. We use the future tense often when we write letters. We use the future tense when we tell people what is going to happen or what we intend to do.

Read sentence 2. Say: We ask many questions using the word will. In this sentence the writer asks someone to help. The writer doesn’t know if the person will help. The help will happen in the future.
**2. Rehearse**

**Practice Orally Using the Future Tense**

Ask students to work with a partner to use future tense verbs to ask and tell each other what they will do tonight when they get home. Students should be prepared to share some of their future tense questions and statements with the class.

If your class includes English learners or other students who need support, use “Strategies to Support ELs.”

**Share Sentences with Future Tense Verbs**

Invite students to share the questions and statements they used with their partners. Record students’ sentences on chart paper and read them aloud with students. Challenge students to transform some of the sentences back into the present or past tense.

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**3. Independent Writing and Conferring**

**Say:** Today we learned how to form the future tense using the verb form *will*. When you write a persuasive letter, sometimes you need to use the future tense to tell what will happen or what you will do in the future.

If you would like to give students additional practice recognizing and forming sentences in the future tense, have them complete BLM 5.

**4. Share**

Bring students together. Review and provide corrective feedback based on students’ answers to BLM 5. Ask students to share what they learned about forming sentences in the future tense.

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**Strategies to Support ELs**

**Beginning**

Help beginning ELs recognize the future tense by dramatizing actions that demonstrate present action and future action. For example, write these sentences on the board: *I am standing. I will sit.* Stand up. Point to yourself. **Say:** *I am standing. I will sit.* Pause, and then sit down. Repeat the actions and the sentences *I am sitting. I will stand.* Then ask students to repeat the actions as they say the sentences.

**Intermediate and Advanced**

Pair students with fluent English speakers during the practice activity and to develop sentences for the BLM.