

28. Which Verb Is NOT In The Future Tense?*He Will GoHe Shall ComeHe Will Arrive.He Leaves

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Understanding verb tenses is fundamental to mastering English grammar. Among these tenses, the future tense is used to describe actions that will happen later or in the future. The question "Which verb is NOT in the future tense?" appears often in grammar exercises, tests, and learning modules. In this article, we will analyze the verbs "He Will Go," "He Shall Come," "He Will Arrive," and "He Leaves" to identify which one does not belong to the future tense. By the end of this discussion, you'll have a clear understanding of how to recognize future tense verbs and why "He Leaves" is not in the future tense.

Understanding Future Tense in English

What Is Future Tense?

Future tense refers to the grammatical form used to describe actions that are expected to occur after the present moment. It helps speakers and writers indicate plans, predictions, or scheduled events.

Common Forms of Future Tense

The most common ways to express future actions in English include:

1. **Will + base verb:** "She will travel."
2. **Shall + base verb:** More traditional, often used with "I" and "we" in British English, e.g., "We shall see."
3. **Be going to + base verb:** "They are going to start."
4. **Present continuous tense for future arrangements:** "I am meeting him tomorrow."
5. **Simple present tense for scheduled events:** "The train leaves at 9 am."

Analyzing the Given Verbs

Let's examine each verb phrase individually to determine whether it is in the future tense.

1. He Will Go

This phrase uses the modal verb "will" followed by the base verb "go." The structure "will + verb" is the classic indicator of the simple future tense in English.

Why is "He Will Go" in the future tense?

- "Will" explicitly signals a future action.
- The base verb "go" remains in its base form.
- The phrase predicts or states an intention of going in the future.

2. He Shall Come

Similar to "will," "shall" is used with the base verb "come" to express future intentions or predictions, especially in British English.

Why is "He Shall Come" in the future tense?

- "Shall" indicates future action, particularly with first-person and sometimes with "he," "she," "it" in formal contexts.
- The verb "come" remains in its base form.
- The phrase clearly refers to an action happening later.

3. He Will Arrive

Again, this phrase employs "will" plus the base verb "arrive."

Why is "He Will Arrive" in the future tense?

- The use of "will" makes it a future tense.
- It expresses a future event of arriving.
- The structure is consistent with standard future tense formation.

4. He Leaves

This phrase uses the present tense form of the verb "leave." It is the third person singular simple present tense.

Why is "He Leaves" NOT in the future tense?

- The verb "leaves" is in the simple present tense.
- It does not contain "will," "shall," or any other markers of future tense.

- It often indicates habitual actions, general truths, or scheduled events in the present, not future actions.

Why Is "He Leaves" Not in the Future Tense?

The key to understanding why "He Leaves" is not in the future tense lies in recognizing the grammatical markers and context.

Present Tense vs. Future Tense

- The present tense describes what is happening now or regularly.
- The future tense describes what will happen later.

Grammatical Indicators

- Future tense often includes modal verbs like "will" or "shall."
- The simple present tense relies on the base form (with "s" or "es" for third person singular) without modal auxiliaries.

Contextual Usage

- "He leaves" can refer to a habitual action ("He leaves work at 5 pm every day") or a scheduled event ("The train leaves at 9 am").
- Without additional context, it is primarily a present tense statement.

Summary of Differences

Verb Phrase	Tense	Indicator	Usage Example
He Will Go	Future	"will"	He will go to the store tomorrow.
He Shall Come	Future	"shall"	He shall come later this evening.
He Will Arrive	Future	"will"	The train will arrive at noon.
He Leaves	Present	No auxiliary, "-s" ending	He leaves for school every day.

From this comparison, it is clear that "He Leaves" is in the present tense, whereas the other phrases are in the future tense.

Common Mistakes and Clarifications

Misinterpreting "He Leaves"

- Sometimes learners confuse the present tense with future intentions, especially when referring to scheduled events.
- For example, "The train leaves at 9 am" describes a scheduled future event but is expressed in the present tense because of its scheduled nature.

Future Tense with Present Tense Forms

- The simple present tense can sometimes denote future actions when used with specific time expressions such as "tomorrow," "next week," or scheduled events.
- However, in the phrase "He Leaves," without context, it is primarily a present tense verb.

Emphasizing the Difference

- To explicitly indicate future, use modal constructions like "He will leave" or "He is going to leave."
- The absence of such markers implies the verb is not in the future tense.

Conclusion: Which Verb Is NOT In The Future Tense?

After analyzing all four phrases, it is evident that:

- "He Will Go" uses "will" — future tense.
- "He Shall Come" uses "shall" — future tense.
- "He Will Arrive" uses "will" — future tense.
- "He Leaves" is in the simple present tense, not the future tense.

Therefore, the verb "He Leaves" is NOT in the future tense.

Final Tips for Recognizing Future Tense Verbs

- Look for modal auxiliary verbs like "will" or "shall."
- Check for phrases like "be going to" before the base verb.
- Recognize scheduled events expressed with the simple present tense.

- Consider context: scheduled events or timetables often use present tense forms for future actions.
- Be aware that the absence of future markers typically indicates present tense.

Mastering these distinctions will improve your understanding of verb tenses and enhance your overall grammatical accuracy in English.

In summary, when asked which verb is not in the future tense among "He Will Go," "He Shall Come," "He Will Arrive," and "He Leaves," the answer is clear: "He Leaves". It is a present tense verb, not indicating a future action, unlike the others which explicitly express future intentions or scheduled events through modal auxiliaries.

Frequently Asked Questions

Which verb in the options is not in the future tense?

He Leaves

Why is 'He Leaves' not considered future tense?

Because 'leaves' is in the present tense, indicating an action happening now rather than in the future.

What are the typical verb forms used to express future tense?

Usually, 'will' or 'shall' followed by the base form of the verb are used to indicate the future tense.

Among the options, which verbs explicitly indicate future actions?

'He Will Go', 'He Shall Come', and 'He Will Arrive' all explicitly indicate future actions.

Can 'He Leaves' be considered future tense in any context?

No, 'He Leaves' is present tense; to make it future, it would need 'He will leave' or 'He shall leave'.

What is the main difference between 'He Will Go' and

'He Leaves'?

'He Will Go' is future tense, whereas 'He Leaves' is present tense, indicating different times of action.

Additional Resources

28. Which Verb Is NOT In The Future Tense?

Understanding verb tenses is fundamental to mastering English grammar. One common area of confusion involves identifying whether a verb is in the future tense or not. In this article, we'll explore the question: Which verb is NOT in the future tense? Specifically, we'll analyze the options: He Will Go, He Shall Come, He Will Arrive, and He Leaves. By the end, you'll have a clear understanding of how to distinguish future tense verbs from those that are not, enhancing your grammatical accuracy and confidence.

Introduction: The Importance of Recognizing Future Tense Verbs

Verb tenses allow us to convey when an action occurs—past, present, or future. Future tense verbs specifically relate to actions that are expected to happen later than the current moment. Recognizing whether a verb phrase indicates future action is crucial for clarity, proper sentence construction, and effective communication.

In English, future tense can be expressed in several ways, including:

- Using modal verbs like will and shall with the base form of the main verb (e.g., He will go).
- Using the present continuous tense with a future meaning (e.g., He is leaving tomorrow).
- Using "going to" constructions (e.g., He is going to arrive).

However, not all verbs or verb phrases that seem similar are in the future tense. Some are in the present tense or other forms, even if they appear close in structure.

Analyzing the Options: Which Is Not in the Future Tense?

Let's examine each option carefully:

1. He Will Go

- Structure: Will + base verb (go)
- Tense: Future tense
- Explanation: The modal will indicates a future action. The phrase He will go explicitly states that he is scheduled or expected to go at some point later than now.

2. He Shall Come

- Structure: Shall + base verb (come)

- Tense: Future tense (more formal or traditional)
- Explanation: Traditionally, shall is used with I and we to indicate future tense, but it can also be used with he, she, it, and they in formal contexts. The phrase He shall come signifies an intention or future action.

3. He Will Arrive

- Structure: Will + base verb (arrive)
- Tense: Future tense
- Explanation: Similar to the first example, the use of will indicates the future tense, meaning that the arrival is expected to happen later.

4. He Leaves

- Structure: Base verb (leaves) without modal auxiliary
- Tense: Present tense
- Explanation: The verb leaves is in the simple present tense. It indicates a current habitual action or a scheduled event, but it is not in the future tense unless contextually specified (e.g., He leaves tomorrow). Without additional context, He leaves is in the present tense.

Deep Dive: Why is "He Leaves" Not in the Future Tense?

The key to understanding why He Leaves is not in the future tense lies in recognizing the grammatical structure:

- Present Tense: The verb leaves is the third person singular present tense form of leave.
- Future Tense Indicators: Typically involve will, shall, going to, or present continuous with future meaning.

Context Matters

While He leaves can describe a future event if accompanied by a time adverb (e.g., He leaves tomorrow), the verb itself remains in the present tense form. The tense is determined by both the verb form and the context. Without a time indicator, He leaves simply denotes a habitual or current action.

Comparison with the Other Options

- He Will Go — explicitly indicates a future action through will.
- He Shall Come — explicitly indicates future, with shall.
- He Will Arrive — again, future tense via will.
- He Leaves — in the present tense unless contextual clues specify future meaning.

How to Identify Future Tense Verbs

Modal Verbs

- Will and shall are the most common indicators.
- They are followed by the base form of the main verb.

Present Continuous for Future

- Formed with am/is/are + verb + ing.
- Used when talking about scheduled or arranged future events.
- Example: He is leaving tomorrow.

Going to + Base Verb

- Expresses planned future actions.
- Example: He is going to arrive soon.

Key Points to Remember

- The presence of will or shall generally signifies future tense.
- The base form of the verb after these modals is a clear indicator.
- The simple present tense (e.g., He leaves) is not future tense unless contextual clues specify future time.

Summary Table: Future Tense vs. Present Tense

Phrase	Tense	Explanation
He Will Go	Future	Will + base verb
He Shall Come	Future (formal)	Shall + base verb
He Will Arrive	Future	Will + base verb
He Leaves	Present	Simple present tense; indicates a habitual or current action

Final Verdict: Which Verb Is NOT In The Future Tense?

Based on the detailed analysis, the answer is:

He Leaves

This is because leaves is a present tense verb, whereas the other options (He Will Go, He Shall Come, He Will Arrive) are clearly in the future tense.

Additional Tips for Recognizing Tense in Sentences

- Look for modal verbs (will, shall) to identify future tense.
- Check for time indicators like tomorrow, next week, soon—these often accompany future tense verbs.
- Be aware that context can sometimes change the perceived tense, but the grammatical

form remains the key identifier.

- Practice converting sentences between tenses to better understand their structures.

Conclusion

Mastering the identification of verb tenses is essential for clear and correct communication. When examining options like He Will Go, He Shall Come, He Will Arrive, and He Leaves, it becomes evident that He Leaves is the only phrase not in the future tense. Recognizing the presence or absence of modal verbs and understanding the basic rules of English verb conjugation will help you confidently distinguish between different tenses moving forward.

By applying these principles, you can improve your grammar skills, enhance your writing clarity, and communicate more effectively in both spoken and written English.

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