

Futur II/ Zukunft II Future II Simple

Anwendung des Futur II:

für Handlungen, die zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt der Zukunft
geschehen sein werden

Signalwörter: oft: by ... , in ... , next ... , etc.

Beispielformen

Beispielformen beim regelmäßiges Verb

<u>Bejahter Satz</u>	<u>Verneinter Satz</u>	<u>Fragesatz</u>
I will* have worked.	I won't** have worked.	Will I have worked?
You will have worked.	You won't have worked.	Will you have worked?
He will have worked.	He won't have worked.	Will he have worked?
She will have worked.	She won't have worked.	Will she have worked?
It will have worked.	It won't have worked.	Will it have worked?
We will have worked.	We won't have worked.	Will we have worked?
You will have worked.	You won't have worked.	Will you have worked?
They will have worked.	They won't have worked.	Will they have worked?

*will = 'll **won't = will not

Beispielformen beim unregelmäßiges Verb

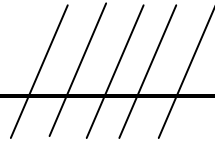
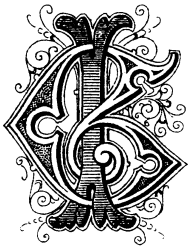
<u>Bejahter Satz</u>	<u>Verneinter Satz</u>	<u>Fragesatz</u>
I will* have gone.	I won't** have gone.	Will I have gone?
You will have gone.	You won't have gone.	Will you have gone?
He will have gone.	He won't have gone.	Will he have gone?
She will have gone.	She won't have gone.	Will she have gone?
It will have gone.	It won't have gone.	Will it have gone?
We will have gone.	We won't have gone.	Will we have gone?
You will have gone.	You won't have gone.	Will you have gone?
They will have gone.	They won't have gone.	Will they have gone?

Bildung

Die Bildung des Future II Simple

regelmäßige Verben: „will“ + „have“ + 1. Verbform + „-ed“

Beispiel: I will have finished.



unregelmäßige Verben: “will” + “have” + 3. Verbform

Beispiel: I will have eaten

Anwendung

Future II wird verwendet

bei Handlungen, die zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt der Zukunft **geschehen sein werden**.

Dieser Zeitpunkt wird meist durch eine entsprechende Zeitbestimmung wie

by ...	- (spätestens) bis
in (ten minutes)	- in (zehn Minuten)
next (month)	- nächsten (Monat)

oder durch eine zweite Handlung, eingeleitet durch „by the time ...“, gekennzeichnet.

Beispiel: By tomorrow he will have done everything. – Bis morgen wird er alles gemacht haben.

By the time Lucy gets home her mother will have finished ironing. – Bis Lucy nach Hause kommt, wird ihre Mutter ihre Bügelwäsche erledigt haben.