



Time Clauses:

Future Time Clauses: Present Simple after When, Before, After & Until

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- I'll call you when I ___ home.
a) getting
b) get
c) got
d) will get
- Please close the windows before you _____.
a) leaving
b) left
c) will leave
d) leave
- We'll wait here until the rain _____.
a) stops
b) stopping
c) stopped
d) will stop
- After she ___ her homework, she can watch TV.
a) finished
b) finishing
c) finishes
d) will finish
- I ___ you as soon as I arrive at the airport.
a) texting
b) texted
c) text
d) will text
- She'll be happy when she ___ the good news.
a) hears
b) hearing
c) heard
d) will hear
- Don't leave the house until your mother ___ back.
a) will come
b) coming
c) comes
d) come
- When the guests ____, we'll start the party.
a) arriving
b) arrive
c) arrived
d) will arrive
- ___ it rains tomorrow, we'll cancel the picnic.
a) If
b) When
c) After
d) Until
- I'll read my book while I ___ for the bus.
a) waited
b) waiting
c) wait
d) will wait



Answers

1. b) get
2. d) leave
3. a) stops
4. c) finishes
5. d) will text
6. a) hears
7. c) comes
8. b) arrive
9. a) If
10. c) wait
11. d) goes
12. b) will have
13. c) ends
14. b) passes
15. d) If
16. a) starts
17. d) reach
18. b) When
19. a) eat
20. c) If



Explanations

1. “get” (b)

In time clauses with 'when' referring to the future, use the present simple, not 'will'. The main clause 'I'll call you' already uses 'will' for the future.

2. “leave” (d)

After 'before' in a future time clause, use the present simple. 'Please close the windows before you leave.'

3. “stops” (a)

After 'until' referring to the future, use the present simple, not 'will'. Third person singular 'the rain' requires 'stops'.

4. “finishes” (c)

After 'after' in a future time clause, use the present simple. Third person singular requires 'finishes'.

5. “will text” (d)

The main clause uses 'will' for a future promise. The time clause 'as soon as I arrive' already uses present simple correctly.

6. “hears” (a)

In the time clause with 'when' for future reference, use present simple. Third person singular requires 'hears'.

7. “comes” (c)

After 'until' for future reference, use present simple. The subject 'your mother' is third person singular, so use 'comes', not 'come'.

8. “arrive” (b)

After 'when' in a future time clause, use present simple. 'The guests' is plural, so use 'arrive' (no -s).

9. “If” (a)

We use 'if' when the event is uncertain — rain is not guaranteed. 'When' would imply that rain is certain to happen. Both take present simple for the future, but the meaning differs.

10. “wait” (c)

After 'while' in a future time clause, use the present simple. 'I'll read my book while I wait for the bus.'

11. “goes” (d)

After 'before' for future reference, use present simple. Third person singular 'he' requires 'goes'.

12. “will have” (b)

The main clause uses 'will' for the future. The time clause 'after the guests arrive' correctly uses present simple. The main clause still needs 'will'.

13. “ends” (c)

After 'as soon as' for future reference, use present simple. 'As soon as the meeting ends, I'll send you the notes.'

14. “passes” (b)

After 'until' for future reference, use present simple. The negative main clause + 'until' means she will continue studying up to the point of passing.

15. “If” (d)

A pay rise is not guaranteed — it may or may not happen. Use 'if' for uncertain future conditions. 'Until' and 'Before' don't fit the meaning of the sentence.

16. “starts” (a)

After 'before' in a future time clause, use present simple. 'Let's buy some popcorn before the film starts.'

17. “reach” (d)

After 'when' for future reference, use present simple. The imperative 'take' in the main clause shows this refers to the future.

18. “When” (b)

'When' is used because arriving at the hotel is certain — you are definitely going there. 'If' would imply uncertainty about whether you will arrive at all.

19. “eat” (a)

After 'after' in a future time clause, use present simple. 'The children can play outside after they eat their lunch.'

20. “If” (c)

This is a conditional sentence — missing the train depends on the condition of not hurrying. Use 'if' for conditions, not time conjunctions. 'When you don't hurry' would be unnatural.