

## UNIT 5

## WILL

Affirmative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	
I will leave you will leave he will leave she will leave it will leave we will leave you will leave they will leave	I'll leave you'll leave he'll leave she'll leave it'll leave we'll leave you'll leave they'll leave	Will I leave? Will you leave? Will he leave? Will she leave? Will it leave? Will we leave? Will you leave? Will they leave?

Negative	
Long form	Short form
I will not leave you will not leave he will not leave she will not leave it will not leave we will not leave you will not leave they will not leave	I won't leave you won't leave he won't leave she won't leave it won't leave we won't leave you won't leave they won't leave

Short answers    Yes, < I/you/he etc **will**.  
                              No, < I/you/he etc **won't**.

## Form

- We form the future simple with **will** and the base form of the verb.  
*He **will go** to the park. They **will go** to the beach.*
- We form questions by putting **will** before the subject pronoun.  
***Will he** go to the park? **Will they** go to the beach?*
- We form negations by putting **not** after **will**.  
*He **will not/won't** go to the park.  
They **will not/won't** go to the beach.*

## Use

We use **will**:

- to make predictions based on what we believe or think. We usually use **will** with **I think, I believe, I expect, probably**.  
*There **will be** rain in Paris tomorrow.*
- to make on-the-spot decisions.  
*A: The phone is ringing.  
B: I'll **answer** it.*

**Time expressions** used with the future simple: **tomorrow, soon, next week/month/etc, the day after tomorrow** etc.

## BE GOING TO

## Talking about plans and intentions

<b>Affirmative:</b>	I am/You are/He is etc <b>going to</b> buy a car.
<b>Negative:</b>	I'm not/You aren't/He isn't etc <b>going to</b> buy a car.
<b>Interrogative:</b>	<b>Am I/Are you/Is he</b> etc <b>going to</b> buy a car?
<b>Short answers:</b>	Yes, I <b>am</b> /you <b>are</b> /he <b>is</b> etc. No, I'm <b>not</b> /you <b>aren't</b> /he <b>isn't</b> etc.

## Form

- We form the affirmative with the verb **to be** (is, am, are), **going to** and the base form of the verb.  
*He **is going to visit** his friends.*
- We form questions by putting the verb **to be** before the subject pronoun.  
***Is he** going to visit his friends?*
- We form negations by putting **not** after the verb **to be**.  
*He **is not/isn't** going to visit his friends.*

## Use

We use **be going to**:

- for **plans** and **intentions**.  
*I **am going to** join a gym next week.*
- for **predictions** based on what we see or we know.  
*Look at the dark clouds! It's **going to** rain.*

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## PRESENT CONTINUOUS

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We can use the present continuous for actions we **have already arranged to do in the near future**. (fixed arrangements)  
*I **am flying** to Madrid tomorrow.*

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## CONDITIONAL 1

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We use the first conditional to talk about real or very probable situations in the present or future.

**If + present simple, will + bare infinitive**

*If you don't eat, you **will be** hungry.*

*If I **study** hard, I'll **do** well in the test.*

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## WHEN - IF

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We use **when** to show that something will certainly happen.  
***When** Tom comes, I'll cook dinner.*

We use **if** when we are not certain that something will happen.  
***If** Tom comes, I'll cook dinner.*