

UNIT 5

WILL

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

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

Short answers Yes, < /you/he etc **will**.
 No, < /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

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

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

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.*

CONDITIONAL 1

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.*

WHEN - IF

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.*