

- to talk about the weather/temperatures. *It's snowing. It's quite warm today.*
- to begin a sentence followed by an adjective. *It's obvious that he's angry about something. It's hard to find a flat for a large family in this area.*
- for identification. *There's someone on the phone for you. It's your lawyer.*

Unit 5

Future simple

Form: subject + **will** + main verb

Affirmative	Negative
I/You/He/She/It/We/ They will/'ll stay.	I/You/He/She/It/We/ They will not/won't stay.
Interrogative	Short answers
Will I/you/he/she/it/ we/ they stay?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/ they will./ No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't.

Use

We use the **future simple**:

- for **on-the-spot decisions**. *I'm cold. I'll put on a jumper.*
- for **predictions based on what we believe or imagine will happen** (usually with the verbs: *think, believe, expect, imagine*, etc; with the expressions: *I'm sure, I'm afraid*, etc; with the adverbs: *probably, perhaps*, etc).
I expect you'll apologise to Jenny for your rudeness. Perhaps Clarence won't come to the technology exhibition tomorrow.
- for **promises** (usually with the verbs *promise, swear*, etc) *I promise I'll email you the details of the trip tonight;* **threats** *Read my personal emails again and I'll be furious.;* **warnings** *Don't run on the icy pavement! You will slip and fall.;* **hopes** *Sam hopes he will get a new smartphone for his birthday.;* **offers** *Don't take a taxi home, I'll drive you.;* **requests** *Will you help me with my essay?*
- for **actions/events/situations which will definitely happen in the future and which we cannot control**.
It will be spring soon.

Time words/phrases used with the **future simple**:

tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week/month/year, tonight, soon, in a week/month/year, etc

Present simple/Present continuous (future meaning)

- We can use the **present simple** to talk about **schedules or timetables**. *Shops open at 9:00.*

- We use the **present continuous** for **fixed arrangements** in the near future. *I'm leaving for school in half an hour.*

be going to

Form: subject + verb **to be** (*am/is/are*) + **going to** + base form of the main verb

Affirmative	I am/'m He/She/It is/'s We/You/They are/'re	going to play.
Negative	I am not/ I'm not He/She/It is not/isn't We/You/They are not/aren't	going to play.
Interrogative	Am I Is he/she/it Are we/you/they	going to play?
Short answers	Yes, I am./No, I'm not. Yes, he/she/it is./ No, he/she/it isn't. Yes, we/you/they are./ No, we/you/they aren't.	

Use

We use **be going to**:

- to talk about **future plans and intentions**.
John is going to study robotics. (He's planning to.)
- to make **predictions based on what we see or know**.
Hurry up! We are going to miss the bus.
- to talk about **things we are sure about, or we have already decided to do** in the near future.
They are going to get married in two weeks. (They have already decided to do it.)

Future continuous

Form: subject + **will be** + main verb + **-ing**

Affirmative	Negative
I/You/He/She/It/We/ They will/'ll be coming.	I/You/He/She/It/We/ They will not/won't be coming.
Interrogative	Short answers
Will I/you/he/she/it/ we/ they be coming?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/ they will./ No, I/you/he/she/it/we/ they won't.

We use the **future continuous**:

- for actions which will be **in progress** at a **stated future time**.
This time next Monday, I will be starting my new job.
- for actions which will **definitely happen** in the future as a result of a routine or **arrangement**. *George will be doing a course in IT this autumn.*

Grammar Reference

- when we ask politely about someone's plans for the near future (to see if they can do sth for us or because we want to offer to do sth for them).
Will you be going to the shops later?

Future perfect

Form: subject + **will have** + past participle of the main verb

Affirmative	Negative
I/You/He/She/It/We/ They will/’ll have started .	I/You/He/She/It/We/ They will not/won’t have started .
Interrogative	Short answers
Will I/you/he/she/it/ we/ they have started?	Yes , I/you/he/she/it/we/ they will./ No , I/you/he/she/it/we/ they won’t.

We use the **future perfect** for actions that will have finished before a stated time in the future.

The seminar will have finished by 11:00 o’clock.

Time words/phrases used with the future perfect: before, by, by then, by the time, until/till, etc
Note: *until/till* are normally used with the future perfect only in **negative sentences**.

Time clauses

- Time clauses** are introduced by: *after, as, as soon as, before, by the time* (= before, not later than), *every time, just as, once, the moment (that), until/till* (= up to the time when), *when, while*, etc.
I’ll call you as soon as I get dinner on the table.
- Time clauses** follow the rule of the sequence of tenses.

Main clause	Time clause
present simple/ present continuous/ future/imperative	present simple/present continuous/present perfect
<i>I’ll send you a text message before I leave work.</i> (NOT: to leave)	
Main clause	Time clause
past simple/past perfect	past simple/past continuous/past perfect
<i>She started her essay after she had completed her research.</i>	

- When the time clause precedes the main clause, a comma is used. When the time clause follows, no comma is used.
As soon as he goes to work, he checks his emails. BUT He checks his emails as soon as he goes to work.

Note: We use future forms with ‘when’ when it is used as a question word. *When will you get a new laptop?*
(Compare: *I’ll help you update your profile when I have some free time.* [time word])

Unit 6

Modals

Modal verbs:

- don’t take **-s, -ing** or **-ed** suffixes.
- are followed by the bare infinitive (infinitive without **to**).
- come before the subject in questions and are followed by **not** in negations.
- don’t have tenses in the normal sense. When followed by a **present infinitive**, they often refer to an action or state in the **present** or **future**. *You could ask a colleague to help you.* When followed by a **perfect infinitive**, they often refer to an action or state in the **past**. *You could have asked a colleague to help you.*

Note: The forms of the infinitive are the following:

Present: (to) work
Present continuous: (to) be working
Perfect: (to) have worked
Perfect continuous: (to) have been working

Obligation/Duty/Necessity
(*must, have to, need to, should/ought to*)

- Must** expresses a **duty/strong obligation** to do sth, and shows that sth is essential. We generally use **must** when the speaker has decided that sth is necessary to do. *We must be on time for work. (It’s our duty. We are obliged to do it.) Lucy must learn how to make presentations.*
- Need to/Have to** express **strong necessity/obligation**. *You need to ask permission if you want to take a day off work.* We usually use **have to** when somebody other than the speaker has decided that sth is necessary to do. *My supervisor says that I have to attend tomorrow’s meeting. (It’s necessary. My supervisor says so.)*
- Had to** is the past form of both **must** and **have to**.
- Should/Ought to** express a **duty/weak obligation**. *Employees should suggest ways to improve the company. (It’s their duty. – less emphatic than must)*

Absence of necessity
(*don’t have to/don’t need to/needn’t*)

- Don’t have to/Don’t need to/Needn’t:** it isn’t necessary to do sth in the present/future. *You don’t have to finish the report today. Pam doesn’t need to go to the office today; she’s going to work from home. You needn’t send your job application by post; you can apply online.*