

## **Future Simple**

Affirmative	Negative
will work	I won't work
You will work	You won't work
He will work	He won't work, etc
She will work It will work	Interrogative
We will work	Will I work?
You will work	Will you work?
They will work	Will he work? etc.

#### Use

## We use the future simple for:

- predictions about the future, usually with the verbs think, believe, expect, etc., the expressions be sure, be afraid, etc., and the adverbs perhaps, certainly, probably, etc.
   I think it will rain today.
- on-the-spot decisions.
   I'm thirsty. I'll have a glass of water.
- promises, threats, warnings, requests and hopes with the verbs promise, hope, etc.
   I hope the temperature will drop soon.

## Be going to

Affirmative	Negative
I'm going to work You're going to work He's going to work	I'm not going to work You aren't going to work He isn't going to work, etc.
She's going to work It's going to work	Interrogative
We're going to work You're going to work They're going to work	Am I going to work? Are you going to work? Is she going to work? etc.

#### Use

### We use be going to for:

- plans and intentions we have for the near future.
   I'm going to spend next summer sailing around
   the world.
- predictions based on what we can see (evidence) or know.

The sky is very cloudy. It's going to rain tonight.

# Time Expressions we use with the future simple and be going to:

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

## **Present Continuous**

 The present continuous is used for fixed arrangements in the near future.
 I am seeing my doctor next week.

## **Time Conjunctions**

We do not use future tenses in clauses after while, before, until, as soon as, after, if, by the time, as, etc.

As soon as we finish dinner, I'll serve some ice cream.

(NOT: As soon as we will finish ...)

Note: when (= At what time?) used as a question word can be followed by the future simple.

When will they be back? (when = question word)

**but:** Susan will call us **when** she arrives. (when = time conjunction)

# **Type 1 Conditionals**

If-Clause (hypothesis)		Main Clause (result)
If + present simple	<b>→</b>	will/may/can + infinitive without to

- Type 1 conditionals express a real or very probable situation in the present or future. If we leave early, we'll catch the 8 o'clock train. You may borrow my motorcycle if you promise to be careful.
- We can use unless instead of if ... not in the ifclause of Type 1 conditionals. The verb is always in the affirmative after unless.

Unless we leave early, we'll miss the 8 o'clock train.

(= If we don't leave early, we'll miss the 8 o'clock train.)