

EXPRESSING FUTURE TIME

Part 2

LARISA

School of Language



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It may rain tomorrow.





(a) It ***may rain*** tomorrow .

May + verb $\xrightarrow{\text{possibility in the future}}$



(a) It **may rain** tomorrow .

(b) Zoe **may be** at school **now**.

May + verb —→ possibility in the
future
or
present



- (a) It ***may rain*** tomorrow.
- (b) Zoe ***may be*** at school *now*.
- (c) It ***might rain*** tomorrow.
- (d) Zoe ***might be*** at school *now*.

may = might



- (a) It ***may rain*** tomorrow.
- (b) Zoe ***may be*** at school *now*.
- (c) It ***might rain*** tomorrow.
- (d) Zoe ***might be*** at school *now*.

may rain = might rain



- (a) It ***may rain*** tomorrow.
- (b) Zoe ***may be*** at school *now*.
- (c) It ***might rain*** tomorrow.
- (d) Zoe ***might be*** at school *now*.

may be = might be



(e) Mr. Lee **will be** at work tomorrow.

(f) Theresa **may / might be** at the party tonight.

will be — speaker feels
sure

may / might be — speaker doesn't
know



(f) Theresa **may be** at the party tonight.

(a) Theresa **may / might not be** at the party tonight.

may be
NEGATIVE
may not / might not be + **not** similar meaning
might not be



Theresa *may* **will be** at the party tonight.

Theresa *might* **will be** at the party tonight.



I will be 35 years old on Monday.

  not sure



Adrianna might be at my party.

sure

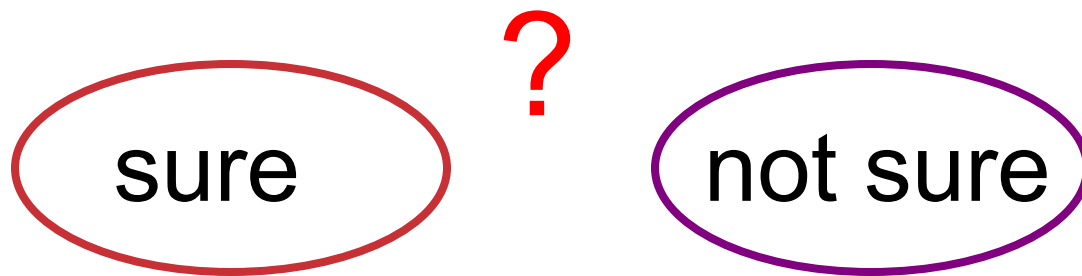
?

not sure



Yung won't be at the party.

She might go to Hong Kong on Monday.





MAYBE (ONE WORD) vs. *MAY BE* (TWO WORDS)

Maybe he will be in our class.





MAYBE (ONE WORD) vs. MAY BE (TWO WORDS)

(a) “Will he be in our class?”

“I don’t know. **Maybe**. **Maybe** *he will be*
in our class, and **maybe** *he won’t.*”

(b) **Maybe** he will be in our class.

adverb S V

Maybe = possibility



MAYBE (ONE WORD) vs. MAY BE (TWO WORDS)

(b) ^{adverb} **Maybe** ^S he ^V will be in our class.

(c) ^S He **maybe** + subject + verb
(one word)

may be = verb
(two words)



MAYBE (ONE WORD) vs. MAY BE (TWO WORDS)

may be

verb

maybe

adverb



maybe
may be

It may be fun to go rafting.





maybe
may be

Rafting may be expensive.





maybe may be

Maybe we have enough money
to go rafting.





maybe
may be

The weather may be bad tonight.

Maybe we will have bad weather.



Before Kiara goes home
today,
she will do her homework.





- (a) *Before Kiara goes home today,*
she will do her homework.

SIMPLE PRESENT in
future time clauses

Before Kiara will go home today, ?
she will do her homework.

Before Kiara is going to go home ?
today, she will do her homework.



(b) Kiara is going to go home today
*after she **does** her homework.*

a future time clause





(c) *When I **turn** 21 next year , I'm going to get married.*

a future time clause





time clause ?

I'm going to go play outside
after I eat another cookie.





time clause ?

Before I go home , I'm
going
to buy a scarf at the store.





I'm going to be a doctor
after I finish medical school.



time clause ?



If you cut the carrots,
I'll make the soup.





(a) *If you cut the carrots*, I'll make the soup.
if-clause main clause

(b) I'll make the soup *if you cut the carrots*.
main clause *if-clause*

main clause, main clause





- SIMPLE PRESENT \longrightarrow future time
in *if*-clauses



**pay
clean**

If she pays us, we will clean her house.





eat
marry

She will eat great food if
she marries that chef.





learn
move

If Jacob learns to speak Italian,
he is going to move to Italy.
will move



EXPRESSING HABITUAL PRESENT WITH TIME CLAUSES AND *IF*-CLAUSES

After I finish my work,
I play the piano.





EXPRESSING HABITUAL PRESENT WITH TIME CLAUSES AND *IF*-CLAUSES

- (a) FUTURE After Meg **does** her homework, she ***will play*** the piano.

simple present - **in the time clause**

- (b) HABITUAL PRESENT After Meg **does** her homework (every day), she always ***plays*** the piano.

simple present - **in both clauses**



(c) FUTURE If it ***snows*** tomorrow,
 I ***am going to go*** skiing.

simple present - **in the time clause**

(d) HABITUAL If it ***snows*** ,I ***go*** skiing.
PRESENT

simple present - **in both clauses**



After Jeff goes to the grocery store,
he is going to cook dinner.



go
cook



He always goes to the grocery store,
before he cooks dinner.



go
cook



**be
wear**

If it is sunny, she wears sunglasses.





USING *WHAT* + A FORM OF *DO*

What does he do every day?





PRESENT

(a) *What* **does** he **do** every day?

He *works* in a hospital every day.

(b) *What* **is** he **doing** right now?

He *is working* in a hospital.

What* + a form of *do] **about activities**



USING *WHAT* + A FORM OF *DO*

PRESENT

(c) *What **does** he **do**?*

He is a doctor.



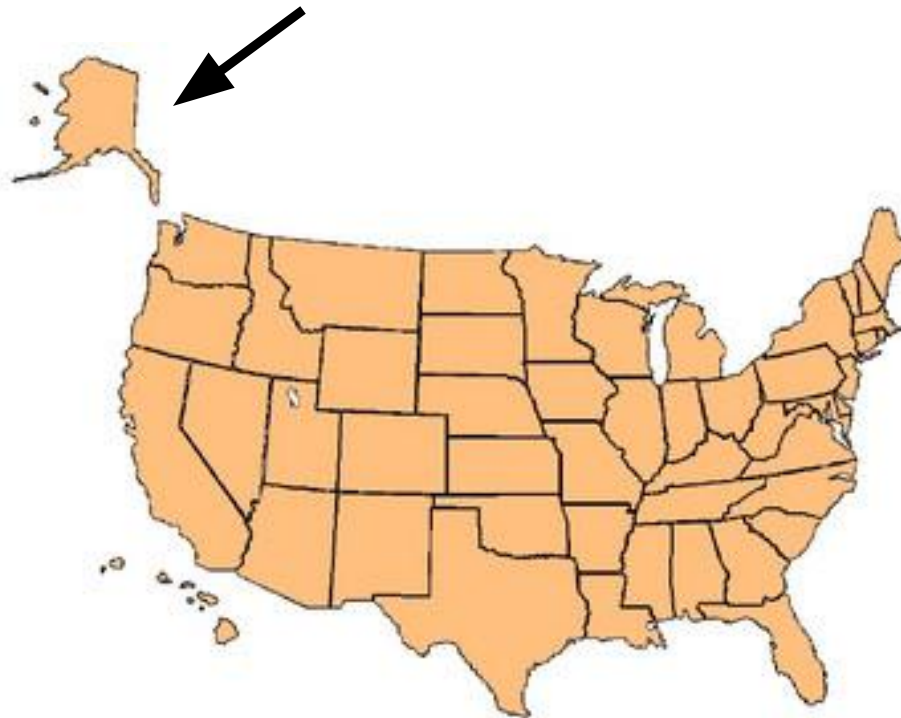
What do you do? = What is your job?



PAST

(d) *What **did** she **do** yesterday?*

She flew to Alaska.





FUTURE

(e) *What **are** you **going to do** next week?*

I'm going to paint my bedroom.





FUTURE

(f) *What **will** we **do** if the lights go out?*

We'll use candles.





they do

What do they do on Saturdays?

golf play

They play golf on Saturdays.





they do

What will they do next Saturday?

golf play

They will play golf next Saturday.





he do

What does he do? (job)

doctor

He is a doctor .

