



ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Lesson 1



1: We use the future simple with 'will' to predict the future. It is the basic way we talk about the future in English, and we often use it if there is no reason to use another future tense. We can use it for future facts and for things that are less certain.

- The sun will rise at 7am.
- I think the Conservatives will win the next election.

2: Promises / requests / refusals / offers. This is sometimes called 'volitional' will. It's about wanting to do something or not wanting to do something in the future.

- I'll help you with your homework.
- Will you give me a hand?
- I won't go!

In a similar way, we often use 'will' when we're talking about a decision at the moment of speaking. We are usually making an offer or promise or talking about something that we want to do.

- A: I'm cold. B: I'll close the window.



3: We use the simple future with 'will' in the first conditional, and in other sentences that have a conditional feeling.

- If it doesn't rain, we'll go to the park.
- Let's arrive early. That will give us time to relax.

Shall

'Shall' is used mainly in the forms 'shall I?' and 'shall we?' in British English. These forms are used when you want to get someone's opinion, especially for offers and suggestions.

- Shall I open the window? (= Do you want me to open the window?)
- Where shall we go tonight? (= What's your opinion?)



Be going to

1: We often use 'be going to' to talk about our future intentions and plans. We have usually made our plans before the moment of speaking.

- A: We've run out of milk. B: I know, I'm going to buy some.

2: We can also use 'be going to' to make a prediction about the future. Often it's possible to use both 'be going to' and 'will' but it's more common to use 'be going to' if we can see evidence in the present.

- Look at those boys playing football! They're going to break the window.
- The sky is getting darker and darker. It's going to rain.



What's the difference? 'Will' and 'be going to'

Will + infinitive	Be going to + infinitive
<p>A decision at the moment of speaking:</p> <p>Julie: There's no milk. John: Really? In that case, I'll go and get some.</p>	<p>A decision before the moment of speaking:</p> <p>Julie: There's no milk. John: I know. I'm going to go and get some when this TV programme finishes.</p>
<p>A prediction based on opinion:</p> <p>I think the Conservatives will win the next election.</p>	<p>A prediction based on something we can see (or hear) now:</p> <p>The Conservatives are going to win the election. They already have most of the votes.</p>
<p>A future fact:</p> <p>The sun will rise tomorrow.</p>	
<p>For promises / requests / refusals / offers:</p> <p>I'll help you tomorrow, if you like.</p>	



More examples:

- (The phone rings)
Julie: I'll **get** it!
(*'I'm going to get it'* is very strange, because it makes us think that Julie knew the phone was going to ring before it did).
- I'm **going to go** on holiday next week.
(*'I'll go on holiday next week'* makes it sound like you've only just decided at that minute. Of course, this is possible, but normally we plan our holidays more in advance!).



Other points about the future:

We use the present continuous tense for definite future arrangements. Often, it doesn't really matter if we choose 'be going to' or the present continuous. In the following example, there is really very little difference in meaning:

- I'm **going** to the cinema tonight.
- I'm **going to go** to the cinema tonight.

We use the present simple tense in two cases. First, we use it for a timetabled event in the future, like public transport or the start of a class:

- My train **leaves** at six tonight.
- His class **starts** at 9am tomorrow.

Second, we use it after certain words, when the sentence has a future meaning. These words are: **before / after / as soon as / until / when**:

- I'll call you when I **get** home.
- She's going to study after she **finishes** dinner.
- Please drink some water as soon as you **complete** the race.



1: We use the future continuous to talk about an action in the future that overlaps another, shorter action or a time. The action in the future continuous usually starts before and might continue after the second action or time. This is very similar to how we use the past continuous in the past. The verb after 'when' is usually in the **present simple**.

- I'll be waiting when you arrive.
- At eight o'clock, I'll be eating dinner.

2: We can use the future continuous to talk about something that will happen if everything happens as we expect. This is sometimes called future as a matter of course. It's usually possible to choose the **future simple** as well, but we often choose the future continuous because then it's clear that we are not making a request or offer.

- The Government will be making a statement later.
- When will you be leaving? (This is more polite than 'when will you leave?' because it's definitely not a request for you to leave.)

Remember, we can't use the future continuous with stative verbs, so if we want to use a stative verb in one of the situations where we need to the future continuous, then we use the future simple with 'will'.



Future I'm going to	Future I will	Simple Present	Present Progressive
plan	action in the future that cannot be influenced	action set by a timetable or schedule	action already arranged for the near future
intention	prediction		
decision made for the future	quick decision		



FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

WILL + V

Affirmative

Negative

Questions



I
You
We
They
He
She
It

will + play
'll + play

I
You
We
They
He
She
It

will not + play
won't + play

Will I
You
We
They
He
She
It

+ play ?

Упражнение 1. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Future Simple.

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.



Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.



Упражнение 4. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Future Simple. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)



Упражнение 5. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она будет занята. (to be busy)
2. Я не буду занят.
3. Вы будете заняты?
4. Они будут дома? (to be at home)
5. Его не будет дома.
6. Я не буду знать.
7. Они будут знать?
8. Она не будет знать.
9. Кто будет знать?
10. Никто не будет знать.
11. Он будет читать английские книги? (to read English books)
12. Они никогда не будут читать. (never / to read)
13. У неё будет квартира? (to have a flat)
14. У него ничего не будет.
15. Кто это будет?



Put the verbs into the correct form (will, going to, simple present, present progressive)

1. I love London. I (probably / go) there next year.
2. Our train (leave) at 4.47.
3. What (wear / you) at the party tonight?
4. I haven't made up my mind yet. But I think I (find) something nice in my mom's wardrobe.
5. This is my last day here. I (go) back to England tomorrow.
6. Hurry up! The conference (begin) in 20 minutes.
7. My horoscope says that I (meet) an old friend this week.
8. Look at these big black clouds! It (rain).
9. Here is the weather forecast. Tomorrow be (dry) and sunny.



Will' or 'be going to'? Put in 'will' or 'be going to': 1. A: We don't have any bread. B: I know. I _____ get some from the shop. 2. A: We don't have any bread. B: Really? I _____ get some from the shop then. 3. A: Why do you need to borrow my suitcase? B: I _____ visit my mother in Scotland next month. 4. A: I'm really cold. B: I _____ turn the heating on. 5. A: Are you going to John's party tonight? B: Yes. Are you going too? I _____ give you a lift. 6. A: What are your plans after you leave university? B: I _____ work in a hospital in Africa. I leave on the 28th . 7. (The phone rings) A: I _____ get it! 8. A: Are you ready to order? B: I can't decide ... Okay, I _____ have the steak, please. 9. A: Are you busy tonight? Would you like to have coffee? B: Sorry. I _____ go to the library. I've been planning to study all day. 10. A: Why are you carrying a hammer? B: I _____ put up some pictures

