

Simple future and Future forms

Simple future has two different forms in English: "will" and "be going to." Although the two forms can sometimes be used interchangeably, they often express two very different meanings. Both "will" and "be going to" refer to a specific time in the future.

FORM Will

[Will + VERB]

To form these tense: **will and shall** is used followed by an infinitive.

Will go, will have, will be, will not buy

Examples:

You will help him later.

Will you help him later?

You will not help him later.

- The future simple tense is used to show that an action will happen in the future.
- The following **adverbs** are used with the future tense.

Tomorrow, next week, next month, next year, next Sunday, soon, in the future.

For example, there **will be** a football match **next week**.

My cousin **will** buy a new car **tomorrow**.

We **shall** not travel to Europe **next winter**.

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

You will never help him.

Will you ever help him?

You are never going to meet Jane.

Are you ever going to meet Jane?

FORM Be Going To

[am/is/are + going to + VERB]

Examples:

You are going to meet Jane tonight.

Are you going to meet Jane tonight?

You are not going to meet Jane tonight.

Making predictions in English

- You can use both **will** and **going to** to make predictions.

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For example, "I think the Labour party **will** lose the next election. "Or" I think the Labour party **are going to** lose the next election."

- If you can make a prediction based on what you see now, we use **going to**.
For example, "You're driving too fast; you're **going to** hit the car in front!"

The year 2021 will be a very interesting year.

The year 2021 is going to be a very interesting year.

The movie "little women" will win several Academy Awards.

The movie "little women" is going to win several Academy Awards.

Future plans and arrangements

If something has already been planned, use **going to** with the verb, or the **Present Continuous** tense. It expresses the idea that a person intends to do something in the future. It does not matter whether the plan is realistic or not.

"I'm **going to** take my exams next month."

"He's **visiting** a client on Tuesday."

He is going to spend his vacation in Hawaii.

She is not going to spend her vacation in Hawaii.

A: When are we going to meet each other tonight?

B: We are going to meet at 6 PM.

I'm going to be an actor when I grow up.

Michelle is going to begin medical school next year.

They are going to drive all the way to Alaska.

Who are you going to invite to the party?

A: Who is going to make John's birthday cake?

B: Sue is going to make John's birthday cake.

"Will" to Express a Voluntary Action

"Will" often suggests that a speaker will do something voluntarily. A voluntary action is one the speaker offers to do for someone else. We also use "will" when we request that

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someone help us or volunteer to do something for us. Similarly, we use "will not" or "won't" when we refuse to voluntarily do something.

Examples:

I will send you the information when I get it.

I will translate the email, so Mr. Smith can read it.

Will you help me move this heavy table?

Will you make dinner?

I will not do your homework for you.

I won't do all the housework myself!

A: I'm really hungry.

B: I'll make some sandwiches.

A: I'm so tired. I'm about to fall asleep.

B: I'll get you some coffee.

A: The phone is ringing.

B: I'll get it.

I **won't** tell anyone your secret.

Unplanned future

When we decide to do something at the moment of speaking, we use **will**.

"The phone's ringing – I'll answer it."

(You only answer the phone when it starts ringing.)

I **will** call you when I arrive.

I promise I **will** not tell him about the surprise party.

Don't worry, I'll be careful.

Future schedules

When we want to talk about a schedule, we use the **Present Simple** tense.

"The plane **leaves** in half an hour – we'd better hurry."

"Next week I **fly** to Italy, then on Tuesday, I'm in Spain."

Events in progress at a time in the future

- To talk about something that will be in progress at a time in the future, use **will be doing**.

"For example, "This time next week, I'll **be sitting** on a plane."

- We can also use this form to make polite requests.

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“Will you be using the car tomorrow?” (If you won’t, can I use it?)

Events that will be completed by a time in the future

If you want to say that something will be completed by a time in the future, use **will have done**.

“I’ll **have finished** the report by this afternoon.”

No Future in Time Clauses

Like all future forms, the simple future cannot be used in clauses beginning with time expressions such as: when, while, before, after, by the time, as soon as, if, unless, etc. Instead of simple future, simple present is used.

Examples:

When **you will arrive** tonight, we will go out for dinner. **Not Correct**

When you arrive tonight, we will go out for dinner. **Correct**

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

John will finish the work by 5:00 PM. **Active**

The work will be finished by 5:00 PM. **Passive**

Sally is going to make a beautiful dinner tonight. **Active**

A beautiful dinner is going to be made by Sally tonight. **Passive**

Indefinite pronouns

Indefinite pronouns do not refer to a specific person, place, or thing. In English, there is a particular group of indefinite pronouns formed with a quantifier or distributive preceded by **any, some, every** and **no**.

	Person	Place	Thing
All	everyone everybody	everywhere	everything
Part (positive)	someone somebody	somewhere	something
Part (negative)	anyone anybody	anywhere	anything
None	no one nobody	nowhere	nothing

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- Indefinite pronouns are placed in the same location as **a noun** would go in the sentence.

Noun	Indefinite pronoun
I would like to go to Paris this summer.	I would like to go somewhere this summer.
Jim gave me this book.	Someone gave me this book.
I won't tell your secret to Sam .	I won't tell your secret to anyone .
I bought my school supplies at the mall.	I bought everything at the mall.

Negative questions

Indefinite pronouns with **every**, **some**, and **any** can be used to form negative questions. These questions can usually be answered with a "yes" or a "no"

Pronouns formed with **any** and **every** are used to form true questions, while those with **some** generally imply a question to which we already know or suspect the answer.

Examples

- Is there anything to eat?
- Did you go anywhere last night?
- Is everyone here?
- Have you looked everywhere?

Some and pronouns formed with it is only used in questions to which we think we already know the answer, or questions which are not true questions (invitations, requests, etc.) The person asking these questions is expecting an answer of "Yes".

Examples

- Are you looking for someone?
- Have you lost something?
- Are you going somewhere?
- Could somebody help me, please? = request
- Would you like to go somewhere this weekend? = invitation

- Any has another meaning. It can mean it doesn't matter who/where/what...**

Examples

Come and see me **any** time you want. I don't mind.

Help yourself to food. You can have **anything** you want.

Anyone will tell you that two and two is four.

- We generally use any after if.**

Ex: If you need **anything**. Just ask.

Vocabulary

Expression goes with do & which go with make?

To do	Make
To Do	to make a booking
to do a favour	to make a bundle
to do a project	to make a call
to do a test	to make a cake
to do an assignment	to make a choice
to do an exam	to make a comment
to do badly	to make a complaint
to do business	to make a compromise
to do damage	to make a deal
to do exercise	to make a decision
to do good	to make a difference
to do harm	to make a fire
to do homework	to make a fool of yourself
to do housework	to make a fortune
to do nothing	to make a fuss
to do research	to make a habit
to do something	to make a move
to do some letter-writing	to make a phone call
to do some reading	to make a point
to do some studying	to make a presentation
to do some writing	to make a profit
to do the accounts	to make a promise
to do the cleaning	to make a remark
to do the dishes	to make a reservation
to do the ironing	to make a sales call
to do the laundry	to make a sound
to do the math	to make a speech
to do the maximum	to make a suggestion
to do the minimum	to make a threat
to do the paperwork	to make a visit
to do the shopping	to make amends
to do the vacuuming	to make an appearance
to do time	to make an appointment
to do work	to make an attempt
to do your best	to make an enquiry
to do your duty	to make an exception
to do your hair	to make an excuse
to do your nails	to make an offer
to do your job	to make arrangements
to do your makeup	to make believe
to do 50 miles per hour	to make friends
	to make fun
	to make changes
	to make corrections
	to make do
	to make love
	to make money
	to make noise
	to make peace
	to make plans
	to make a profit
	to make progress
	to make sense,
	to make a mess
	to make a mistake
	to make the bed
	to make time
	to make war

The Consonants of English

/p/ put, supper, lip	/ʃ/ show, washing, cash
/b/ bit, ruby, pub	/ʒ/ leisure, vision
/t/ two, letter, cat	/h/ home, ahead
/d/ deep, ladder, read	/tʃ/ chair, nature, watch
/k/ can, lucky, sick	/dʒ/ jump, pigeon, bridge
/g/ gate, tiger, dog	/m/ man, drummer, comb
/f/ fine, coffee, leaf	/n/ no, runner, pin
/v/ van, over, move	/ŋ/ young, singer
/θ/ think, both	/l/ let, silly, fall
/ð/ the, brother, smooth	/r/ run, carry, car
/s/ soup, fussy, less	/j/ you, yes
/z/ zoo, busy, use	/w/ woman, way

The Vowels of English

/ɪ/	<i>eat, sleep</i>	/ʌ/	<i>under, enough, butter</i>
/i/	<i>silly, baby</i>	/ɑː/	<i>father, calm, can't, car, apart</i>
/ɪ/	<i>it, swim</i>	/ɒ/	<i>odds, want, cough</i>
/e/	<i>edge, lead, said</i>	/ɔː/	<i>or, daughter, more</i>
/æ/	<i>apple, man</i>	/ʊ/	<i>put, full</i>
/ɜː/	<i>earn, bird, occur⁹</i>	/uː/	<i>ooze, shoe, suit</i>
/ə/ <i>above, support, possible, Africa, mother</i>			

Writing and Reading

Punctuation

1. Capital letter is used

- At the beginning of a sentence, after a full stop and after a question marks.
- After inverted commas in a direct speech.

Mr. John said, "Did you visit Spain last May?"

- For the pronoun I
- For the proper nouns.

Paris, Samir, England, Iraq, Friday, June, Asia

2. Full stop is used

- At the end of the sentence

I met her while I was on my way to college.

b. After abbreviations

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3. Question mark?

Must always be put after a direct question

Where is the post office?

Please tell me where the post office is?

4. Quotation marks or inverted commas

Are used to show direct speech.

Ahmed said to Yousif, "Was Mr. Noori in Rome last August?"

5. Comma (,) is used:

To record a list of objects,

A grocer sells tea, sugar, coffee and cheese.

b. To mark off direct speech.

He said, I succeeded in making her agree

c. Apostrophe (') is used to show:

The possessive case

Jamal's house; the girl's dress

I won't, I'll, shan't (shall not).

7. Colon (:) is used to introduce a number of items in a list.

I went to market and bought the following articles: a dozen eggs, a bottle of soda, water and a pond of cheese.

8. Semi colon (;) used with the following conjunctions.

However, yet, still, nevertheless, otherwise, nor, therefore

He had a bad cold; therefore he had to stay in bed.

He is poor; however he is happy.