

present tenses



Present continuous positive form

To form the present continuous, we use the **am / is / are** form of the verb "**to be**" plus the infinitive of the verb plus an **-ing** ending. The form is the same for each subject.

Subject & am/is/are			infinitive + -ing
Singular	I	am	I'm
	you	are	you're
	he she it	is	he's she's it's
Plural	you we they	are	you're we're they're



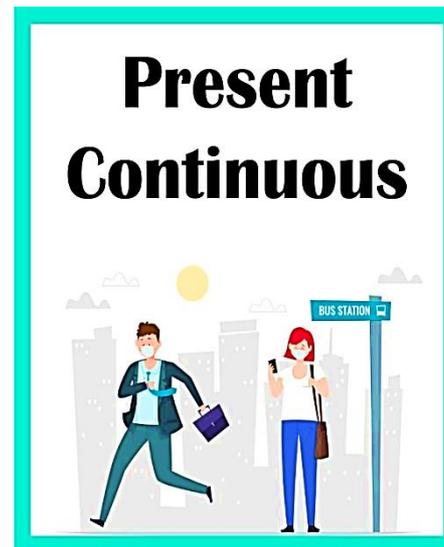
present tenses

Note that you can contract the subject and verb if you want to:

I am = I'm he is = he's she is = she's it is = it's we are = we're they are = they're

Examples:

- I am going to Lab / I'm going to Lab.
- You are doing the dishes. You're doing the dishes.
- He's seeing his advisor now.
- She's playing with her dog outside.
- We are fighting over which tv show to watch.
- You are all telling me different stories.
- They are reading quietly before bedtime.



I'm just leave work



I'm just leaving work



When is he go home?



When is he going home?



Present continuous negative form

To make the tense negative add "**not**" before the verb + **-ing**.

Subject & am/is/are + not + infinitive + -ing				
Singular	I	am	not	going doing seeing playing fighting telling reading
	you	are		
	he she it	is		
Plural	you we they	are		

Examples:

I **am not** going to bed now.

You **are not** doing your homework now.

The children **are not** sleeping at this time.

My friend **is not** telling me everything.

They **are not** reading today's newspaper.

You can also use contractions with the negative form:



Subject & am/is/are + not + infinitive + -ing				
Singular	I'm not	or	cannot say I amn't	going doing seeing playing fighting telling reading
	you're not		you aren't	
	he's not she's not it's not		he isn't she isn't it isn't	
Plural	you're not we're not they're not		you aren't we aren't they aren't	

(short forms)

Questions that can be answered with "yes" or "no"

Affirmative statement: I am coming.

Affirmative question: Am I coming?

	am/is/are	subject	infinitive + -ing	
Singular	am	I	reading	?
	are	you	speaking crying	
Plural	is	he she it	eating cooking telling	
	are	you we they	sleeping skiing	

Spelling: Verbs that end with one -e



For verbs that end with one **-e**, drop the **-e** and add **-ing**.

Note that these verbs the -e sound at the end is silent. (e.g., believe, bake, take, love).

believe — believing

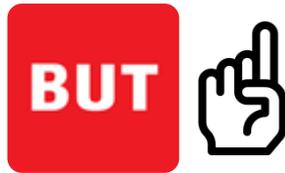
bake — baking

love — loving

take — taking

make — making

have — having



With verbs ending with a long -e sound, add **-ing** as normal:

see — seeing

be — being

flee — fleeing

agree — agreeing

Spelling: Short one-syllable verbs ending in CVC

If the verb has one syllable and ends with **CVC** (a consonant + vowel + consonant), we **double** the final consonant before adding the **-ing** ending:

sit — sitting

fit — fitting

get — getting

plan — planning

run — running

put — putting

stop — stopping

swim — swimming



Notice these verbs end in **CVC** (consonant vowel consonant). However, **do not double** the consonant for verbs that end in **w, x or y**.

throw — throwing

blow — blowing

show — showing

play — playing

flex — flexing

Spelling: Verbs ending in -ie

If a verb ends in **-ie** change **'ie'** to **'y'** then add **-ing**.

die — dying

lie — lying

tie — tying

Using the Present Continuous Tense

We use **the present continuous tense** in several different ways in English.

This tense is often also called the present **progressive tense**. The words "continuous" and "progressive" tell us that the action is continuing or in progress.

Present continuous tense use #1: Actions happening NOW

We use the present continuous to talk about things that are happening **now / right now / at this moment** / at this very moment. The action started sometime in the past and is still happening now.

- What am I doing? I'm talking to you right now.
- I'm watching a movie at the moment.
- Something smells good. What are you cooking?
- Ssh! The children are sleeping now.
- Sorry, he can't come to the phone. He's eating dinner.
- You can call him at the office. He's working until 7 o'clock.

Using the Present Continuous Tense

Use #2: Present temporary actions

We use this tense to talk about situations that are temporarily happening.

Frequent phrases used with this meaning are at the moment / these days / for or during the next week / year / semester / etc.

- We're living in London for the next two years.
- We're renting a house at the beach for the rest of the summer.
- I'm working as a cashier until I graduate college.
- My wife is taking a three-month holiday from work.
- They're staying with us until they find an apartment.
- I'm leaving in a few minutes

Using the Present Continuous Tense

Use #3: Longer actions that are in progress

We can also use the present continuous to describe actions that are in progress but won't be finished for a longer period of time.

In these examples, the action is happening right now.

Sarah walks into the library and sees her friend. She walks over to speak to her:

Sarah: What are you **reading**?

Farah: I'm **reading** an article for my class.

Yacine and Akram are drinking coffee and chatting at a café:

Yacine : Are you **reading** any good books these days?

Akram: Yes, I'm **reading** an interesting spy novel.

Using the Present Continuous Tense

Use #4: Definite plans in the near future

We use the present continuous tense for actions that we're **planning to do in the near future**.

Note: With this usage, we are using the *present* tense to describe an event happening in *the future*.

- We're meeting at the restaurant tonight at 8 PM.
- I'm going out with the guys this evening.
- Are you working tomorrow?
- Serena Williams is playing Maria Sharapova in the finals tomorrow.
- Is she moving next week?
- We aren't practicing today because of the rainy weather

Using the Present Continuous Tense

Use #5: To describe irritating habits

We can use this tense to describe **irritating habits**—annoying things that someone is "always," "continually," or "constantly" doing.

- I'm always forgetting to bring my lunch.
- She's constantly complaining about something.
- Ugh! Why are you always playing video games?
- My neighbors are constantly arguing and fighting.
- Why are you continually asking me where I'm going?
- I wish you weren't always criticizing me.

Using the Present Continuous Tense

Use #6: To describe something changing or developing

We can also use the present continuous tense to describe things that are changing or slowly developing over time:

- It's getting darker earlier each evening.
- My sister's health is slowly improving.
- My hair is finally growing out.
- Your English is getting better and better.

When to use the Present Simple and Present Continuous Tenses

Present Simple

General Truths & Facts

We use the present simple to talk about things that are generally true or to state facts.

- It **snows** in the Alps.
- My hair **is** blonde.
- Two plus two **equals** four.
- The earth **is** round.

Present Continuous

Actions Happening Now

We use the present continuous to talk about things that are happening at this moment.

- It's **snowing** outside.
- I'm **finishing** dinner now.
- **Is** someone **helping** you yet?
- The kids **are waiting** for the bus.

When to use the Present Simple and Present Continuous Tenses

Present Simple

Mostly Permanent Situations

We use present simple for situations that are mostly permanent, for jobs or hobbies and things that always happen.

- I **live** in New York
- Sally **studies** at Oxford University.
- John **works** at a law firm.
- My brother **plays** football.

Present Continuous

Temporary Actions that are Happening Now

We use present continuous tense to talk about situations that are temporarily happening.

- I'm **living** in New York this summer.
- He's **studying** at Oxford this semester.
- I **am working** from home today because my daughter's sick.

When to use the Present Simple and Present Continuous Tenses

Present Simple

Habits / Describing Frequency of Actions

Use present simple to talk about routines and habits (how frequently we do or don't do things - e.g., every day, usually on Tuesdays, often, never, sometimes).

- **We go to the mosque everyday**
- Sarah **plays** the piano in the afternoon.
- Our baby **cries** all night.
- My son **watches** cartoons almost every day.

Present Continuous

Describing Irritating or Annoying Habits

Use present continuous to talk about habits that are annoying and bother us. ("always" "constantly," "continuously," and "continually").

- My dad **is** always **complaining**.
- Ugh! My sister's constantly **banging** on the piano.
- **Are** you **using** my computer again?
- Why **are** you still **talking** like a baby at your age?

When to use the Present Simple and Present Continuous Tenses

Present Simple

Actions Set by a Timetable or Schedule

Use the present simple for actions and events that are **set by a timetable** (often something that is set by an organization). This means we can use the present tense to describe something in the future.

- Our flight **leaves** at 5 PM.
- When **does** the next bus depart?
- The movie **starts** at 1 PM and 4 PM.
- The bank **closes** on holidays.

Present Continuous

Definite Plan for Near Future

We use the present continuous tense for actions that we're **planning to do** in the **near future**. This means we can use the present tense to describe something in the future.

- We **are flying** to Paris on Friday.
- **Is** this bus **leaving** soon?
- She's **going** to the movies at 4 PM
- They're **closing** the bank early tomorrow for construction.

When to use the Present Simple and Present Continuous Tenses

Certain Verbs Describing a Present State

Don't Use Stative Verbs in Present Continuous

Certain verbs are used to express opinions, **states**, feelings and emotions (not actions).

Common stative verbs include: be, belong, seem, realize, think, believe, understand, like, love, hate, hear, smell, see, think, understand, want, wish

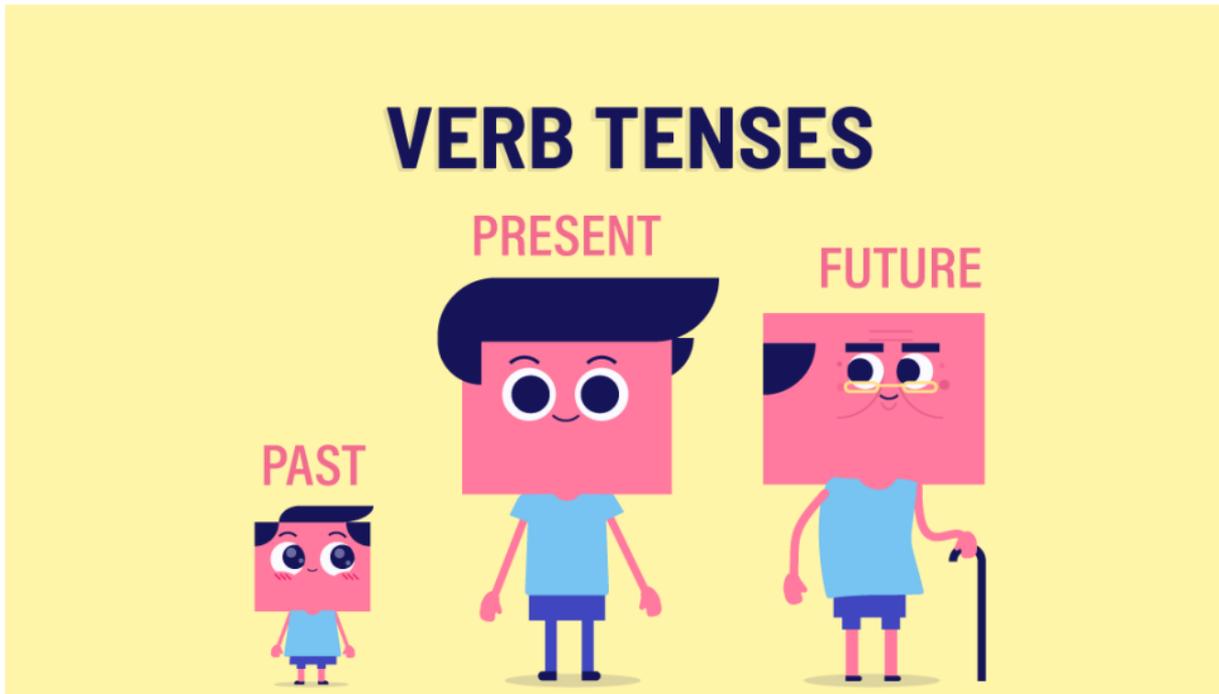
We do use the simple present with verbs that describe states, opinions, feelings and emotions.

- Do you believe in magic?
- I love dogs.
- Why don't you like cats.
- Your car needs repairs.
- My friend knows Britney Spears.
- Do you understand Spanish?

We do **not** use stative verbs with the present continuous (unless they express a dynamic meaning).



- NOT:* Are you believing in magic?
NOT: I'm loving dogs.
NOT: Why aren't you liking cats?
NOT: Your car is needing repairs.
NOT: My friend is knowing Britney.
NOT: Are you understanding Spanish.



Past tenses

Past simple with the verb "be"

We use the verb "to be" in the simple past with either a noun, adjective or prepositional phrase:

I **was** a university student. (with a noun)

You **are** happy. (with an adjective)

He **was** in the army. (with a prepositional phrase)

This chart shows the form of the verb "to be" in the positive (affirmative) form:



PAST SIMPLE "BE" AFFIRMATIVE		
Singular	I	was
	you	were
	he she it	was
Plural	you we they	were

Past tenses

Past simple with the verb "be"

Examples:

- I **was** happy yesterday.
- He **was** a doctor for ten years.
- She **was** sick yesterday. She **was** tired.
- It **was** a beautiful day. It **was** warm and sunny.
- We **were** friends for many years.
- You **were** late for class.
You **were** embarrassed.
- The cookies **were** really delicious.

Past tenses

Yes/no questions with verb "be"

Questions that can be answered with "yes" or "no" answers are formed by inverting the subject and **"was"** or **"were"**. Inverting simply means we change the order of the subject and verb form:

Affirmative statement: I **was** late. (the subject "I" is first, then the verb form "was")

Affirmative question: **Was** I late? (to make a question, the verb form "was" comes first then the subject "I").

PAST SIMPLE "BE" QUESTIONS			
Singular	was	I	?
	were	you	
	was	he she it	
Plural	were	you we they	

Past tenses

Yes/no questions with verb "be"

Examples:

- Was I late for the bus?
- Was he previously married?
- Was she a brave woman?
- Was that cookie delicious?
- Were we happy children?
- Were you teachers kind in elementary school?
- Were your seats at the game very good?

Past tenses

Yes / no questions answers with "be"

We can answer yes / no questions with the verb "be" using a full or a shorter answer. We can use contractions (wasn't / weren't) with negative answers.

Examples:

Were they hungry?

Yes, they **were** hungry.

Yes, they **were**. (short answer)

No, they **were not**.

No, they **weren't** hungry.

PAST SIMPLE "BE" NEGATIVE

Singular	I	was not (wasn't)
	you	were not (weren't)
	he she it	was not (wasn't)
Plural	you we they	were not (weren't)

Past tenses

Wh- questions past simple with "to be"

Examples:

- Where was she today?
- How were the apples? Were they delicious?
- Why were the children sad?
- What was your last name before marriage?
- What were their favorite books as children?
- Where were they last week?
- How was the weather during your holiday?

PAST SIMPLE "BE" WH- QUESTIONS				
Singular		was	I	?
	Who	were	you	
	What			
	When	was	he	
	Where		she	
Why	it			
Plural	How	were	you	
			we	
			they	

Past tenses

Past simple with other verbs

To form the past simple tense with other verbs **add "ed"** to the infinitive form of the verb. We use the same form for each subject (e.g., I, you, he). It's easy!

Examples:

- My son **enjoyed** the birthday party yesterday.
- The concert **started** 15 minutes ago.
- We **opened** the store early this morning
- I **worked** five days this week.
- My friend and I **talked** for six hours yesterday.
- They **played** video games with my friends last night.

		PAST SIMPLE	INFINITIVE + -ED
Singular	I		watch ed
	you		work ed talk ed
	he she it		play ed enjoy ed finish ed start ed
Plural	you		rain ed
	we		open ed
	they		

Exceptions past simple tense

There are many **irregular verbs** in the past simple.

Examples:

We **went** to the movies last night. (**NOT: we "goed"**)

I **did** my homework and after that I **ate** dinner. (**NOT: "doed" or "eated"**)

I **had** two dogs. One **ran** away. (**NOT: "haved" or "runned"**)

Unfortunately, you have to memorize them.



be — **was / were**

become — **became**

begin — **began**

break — **broke**

bring — **brought**

buy — **bought**

catch — **caught**

choose — **chose**

come — **came**

cost — **cost**

cut — **cut**

do — **did**

draw — **drew**

drink — **drink**

drive — **drove**

eat — **ate**

fall — **fell**

feel — **felt**

fight — **fought**

find — **found**

fly — **flew**

forget — **forgot**

get — **got**

give — **gave**

go — **went**

grow — **grew**

hang — **hung**

have — **had**

hear — **heard**

hide — **hid**

hit — **hit**

hold — **held**

hurt — **hurt**

keep — **kept**

know — **knew**

leave — **left**

lend — **lent**

let — **let**

light — **lit**

lose — **lost**

make — **made**

mean — **meant**

meet — **met**

pay — **paid**

put — **put**

read — **read**

ride — **rode**

ring — **rang**

rise — **rose**

run — **ran**

say — **said**

see — **saw**

sell — **sold**

send — **sent**

shine — **shone**

shoot — **shot**

shut — **shut**

sing — **sang**

sit — **sat**

sleep — **slept**

speak — **spoke**

spend — **spent**

stand — **stood**

steal — **stole**

swim — **swam**

take — **took**

teach — **taught**

tear — **tore**

tell — **told**

think — **thought**

throw — **threw**

wake — **woke**

wear — **wore**

win — **won**

write — **wrote**

Spelling changes with past simple

There are also some **spelling changes** with this tense:

1. If the verb ends with "y",

we change it to **-i** and add **-ed** (but only if there's a *consonant* before the -y):

Try — tried

spy — spied

2. If the verb ends with "e" , we add just a "d" (not "ed")):

closed — closed (NOT: closeed)

measure — measured

3. Double the final consonant after a short stressed vowel if the verb ends in a CVC (consonant vowel consonant)*:

plan — planned

benefit — benefitted



***except CVC endings with w, x, or y**

Examples:

My brother studied English last night. (study — studied: "y" becomes "i" then add "ed")

My baby cried all night. (cry — cried)

The other student copied the answers from my test. (copy — copied)

The basketball player bounced the ball. (bounce — bounced: just add "d" not "ed")

He measured the insulin level in my blood . (measure — measured)

I stopped the car suddenly. (stop — stopped: double the "p")

The student benefitted from a scholarship program . (benefit — benefitted)

My mother planned a surprise party. (plan — planned)

Examples:

- I didn't play video games today. / I did not play video games.
- My mother didn't tell me anything.
- We didn't sleep much last night. / We did not sleep during the flight.
- The teacher didn't give any homework. / The teacher didn't remember my name.
- She didn't like my gift. / I did not spend much money on it.

Negative form of the past simple

For the negative, we add **did not** (or **didn't**) for all subject forms and the **infinitive**.

- **Correct:** He **didn't work** today.
- **NOT correct:** He **didn't worked** today. (*do not* add an "ed" to "work")

Carefully note that we just add "**did not**" or "**didn't**" plus the **infinitive**, so there are **no** irregular negative past forms.

- **Correct:** He didn't go today.
- ***NOT correct:*** He didn't went today.

PAST SIMPLE NEGATIVE			
Singular	I	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> did not (didn't) </div>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> go have see need believe say eat </div>
	you		
	he she it		
Plural	you		
	we		
	they		

Yes / No questions with the past simple

Examples:

- Did you swim today?
- Did I teach a class last week?
- Did he take any microbiology classes at the university?
- Did you eat fast-food this week?
- Did they buy a new car?

PAST SIMPLE QUESTIONS				
Singular	Did	I	eat buy pray teach swim take write	?
		you		
		he she it		
Plural		you we they		

Wh- questions with the past simple

Notice the word order. The wh- question word comes before "did" and then the infinitive.

Examples:

- How long did you study English?
- How often did he smoke cigarettes?
- Where did your mother live when she was a girl?
- Why did you do that?
- Who did he bring to the dance yesterday?
- What did the girl have in her bag?
- How much meat did your dog eat?

PAST SIMPLE WH- QUESTIONS						
Singular				I		
	Who			you	go	
	What				do	
	When			he	see	
	Where			she	play	
Plural	Why		did	it	fight	?
	How				tell	
				you	read	
				we		
				they		



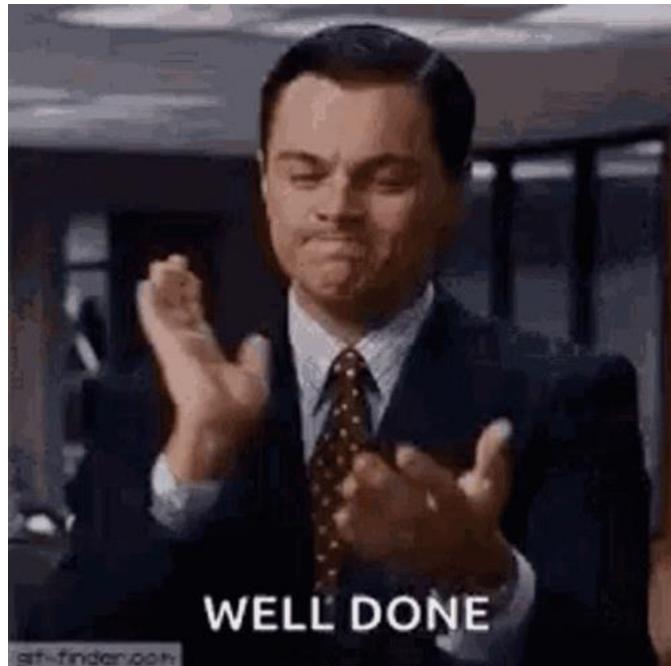
Let's Practice

- Sarah: What **did** (question past tense) you do yesterday morning?
- Andrea: I **slept** (sleep) late because I **was** (be) tired.
- Sarah: Why **were** (be) you so tired?
- Andrea: I **worked** (work) until 9:00 pm and then **went** (go) to a movie with a friend. We **watched** (watch) the movie Parasite.
- Sarah: I **heard** (hear) that's a great movie.
- Andrea: Yes, it **won** (win) the Academy Award for Best Picture in 2020. You should definitely see it.



Let's Practice

- Sarah: Good idea. I just **finished** (finish) mid-term exams so I **studied** (study) hard all week. I'd like to relax a bit.
- Andrea: Yes, take a break. When I **was** (be) a student, I always **tried** (try) to rest the weekend after exams.



Using the Past Simple Tense

use #1: To describe completed actions

We use the past simple to describe a **completed action in the past**. The event or action may have happened once, many times or never happened. (It's over and finished and is not connected to the present).

Examples:

- I **went** to the store.
- I **played** tennis several times.
- My daughter **hated** that movie.
- They **fought** over the television remote control.
- Roger Federer **played** Rafa Nadal and **lost**.
- I never **studied** Chinese or Russian.
- The plant **needed** sunlight. It slowly **died**.

Using the Past Simple Tense

Use #2: To describe past situations / things

We can use this tense to talk about **actions** but we can also **describe situations** and what **other things** were like with the past simple.

Examples:

- We **lived** in Spain for ten years.
- My father **was** a very kind man.
- It **was** a cold, windy morning.
- As children, we **were** very loud and **made** our mother angry.
- What **were** your favorite restaurants when you **stayed** in New York?

Using the Past Simple Tense

Use #3: To talk about a series of past events

We use the simple past to talk about different things that we did one after the other.

Examples:

- This morning, I **slept** late, **stayed** in my pajamas all day and **ate** ice cream from the box.
- To get here I **walked** to the bus stop, **rode** two stops and then **transferred** to the train.
- She **cooked** dinner, **set** the table and **served** it, but she didn't **eat** anything with us.
- I **watched** television, **talked** to my friend and then **went** to bed.
- They **laughed**, **cried** before they said goodbye.
- I **called** my mother, **sent** an email to my father and **texted** my brother the good news.

Using the Past Simple Tense

Use #4: With completed time expressions

We use the past simple tense for actions with common time expressions that show something happened in the past:

- **last** night / week / month / year / summer / etc.
- **the** week / month / year / etc. **before last**
- **Yesterday** / **the other day** / **the day before yesterday**
- **awhile** / a month / year / minute / decade / two days / etc. **ago**
- In 2005, in the 1970s, In the Middle Ages

- Last night my friend called me in the middle of night.
- I forgot to call my friend yesterday.
- The week before last I was late for work every day.
- We went to the Maldives last summer.
- Did you get COVID-19 in 2019 ?
- Who did we see the other day at the party?
- I last had a check-up at the dentist two years ago.

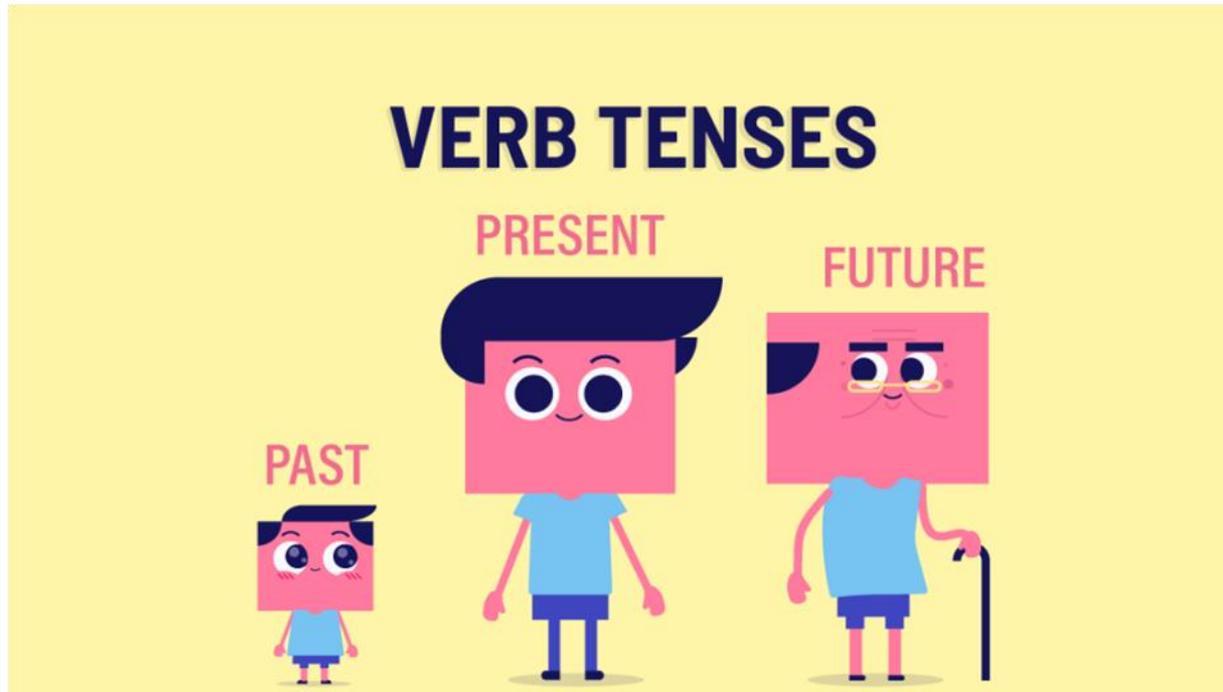
Using the Past Simple Tense

Use #5: In the second conditional

We use the past simple tense as part of phrases using the second conditional.

Examples:

- If I lived in Paris, I would speak French everyday.
- You would make many new friends if you learned English.
- If we earned more money, we would travel more often.
- If he had the time, he would visit us everyday.
- My father would lose weight if he exercised more and ate less food.



How to Form the Future Simple Tense: (Will / Shall)

Future simple with "will"

Add **"will"** after the subject + the infinitive of the verb.

That's it!

You use the same form for all subjects (**I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they**).

Also, it's very common to use contractions in spoken English. This

Why do we use contractions?



Enables us to **speak more quickly** in English.

How to Form the Future Simple Tense: (Will / Shall)

Future simple with "will"

I will = **I'll**, you will = **you'll**, he will = **he'll**,
she will = **she'll**, we will = **we'll**, they will = **they'll**

FUTURE SIMPLE AFFIRMATIVE				
Singular	I	will	(I'll)	go do see play fight tell read
	you		(you'll)	
	he she it		(he'll) (she'll) (it'll)	
	Plural		you we they	

(contraction form)

How to Form the Future Simple Tense: (Will / Shall)

Future simple with "will"

Examples:

- I **will go** to the store now. / I'**ll go** to the store now.
- He **will do** it soon. /He'**ll do** it soon.
- We'**ll see** him later.
- Our coach thinks we **will play** tomorrow at 3 o'clock.
- The boys **will fight** all day.
- Careful! Your manager **will probably read** those messages.

How to Form the Future Simple Tense: (Will / Shall)

Future simple with "will"

Negative form of future simple with "will"

For the negative, we add "**will not**" (or **won't**) for all subject forms.

FUTURE SIMPLE NEGATIVE			
Singular	I	will not (won't)	come write study bring wash say clean speak
	you		
	he she it		
	you we they		
Plural			
subject + will + not + verb			

How to Form the Future Simple Tense: (Will / Shall)

Future simple with "will"

Negative form of future simple with "will"

Examples:

- Your friend **will not be** happy about that.
- Our manager **won't write** me a recommendation.
- He **won't study** this afternoon.
- I'm sure they **won't bring** anything to the party.
- My friend **won't say** what's wrong.
- My children **will not** clean their rooms.
- I **will not** speak to him again.

How to Form the Future Simple Tense: (Will / Shall)

Future simple with "will"

Yes / no questions with "will"

For yes or no questions use: Will + subject + infinitive?

FUTURE SIMPLE QUESTIONS				
Singular	Will	I	eat buy pray teach swim take write	?
		you		
		he she it		
Plural		you		
		we		
		they		

How to Form the Future Simple Tense: (Will / Shall)

Future simple with "will"

Yes / no questions with "will"

Examples:

- **Will** we **eat** soon?
- **Will** he **buy** her a gift?
- **Will** you please **pray** for me?
- **Will** they **swim** in the lake or the pool?
- **Will** the teacher **speak** English?
- **Will** they **take** credit cards?
- **Will** I **write**? Of course, I'll write every day.

How to Form the Future Simple Tense: (Will / Shall)

Future simple with "will"

Wh- questions with "will"

For wh- questions use: Wh- question + will + subject + infinitive?

FUTURE SIMPLE WH- QUESTIONS					
Singular	Who	will	I	go do see play fight tell read	?
	What		you		
	When		he		
	Where		she		
	Why		it		
Plural	How		you we they		

How to Form the Future Simple Tense: (Will / Shall)

Future simple with "will"

Wh- questions with "will"

Examples:

- Now **where will** he **go**?
- **What will** they **do**?
- **Who will** you **see** in New York?
- **What time will** we **play** tennis?
- **When will** the boxers **fight** again?
- **Why will** you **tell** your parents?
- **How many times will** you **read** that email?

How to Form the Future Simple Tense: (Will / Shall)

Future simple with "shall"

We can also use “**shall**” to create the future simple tense.

However, we typically only use “shall” with the “**I**” and “**we**” forms.
We rarely use shall with “you,” “he,” “she,” “it,” and “they”.

The forms for “shall” are:

Affirmative statements: subject + “shall” + infinitive

Negative statements: subject + shall + not + infinitive

Questions: shall + subject + infinitive ?

Wh- questions: Wh- question shall + subject + infinitive ?

How to Form the Future Simple Tense: (Will / Shall)

Future simple with "shall"

Examples:

- I **shall be** there soon.
- We **shall not arrive** before noon.
- **What shall** we **do** today?
- **Shall** we **take** the bus or drive?
- It's cold. **Shall I close** the window?



Final Note: "Be going to"

In addition to using "will" and "shall," we can also form the simple future tense using **"be going to."**

Using the Future Simple Tense (will / shall / be going to)

when to use the future simple tense? When do we use "will," "shall," and "be going to" to express the future?

use #1: Spontaneous (unplanned) future decisions (will)

We use "will" to express a decision that we make spontaneously in the present moment.

Examples:

- (The phone rings) I'll **answer** it.
- Is it midnight already? I think I'll **go** to bed now.
- Oh, and I'll also **take** a kilo of oranges please.
- (After looking out the window) It's nice outside. I **won't** drive today.
I'll **walk** or ride my bike.

Using the Future Simple Tense (will / shall / be going to)

Use #2: For future facts (will)decisions (will)

We can use "will" to describe **future facts**.

Examples:

- Tomorrow, the sun **will rise** at 8:30 and **will set** at 5 PM.
- The president **will serve** a four-year term.
- Who **will host** the next World Cup?
- Next year, we **will offer** evening classes.
- The police **will not release** additional information.

Using the Future Simple Tense (will / shall / be going to)

Use #3: Predictions based on opinion (will / be going to)

We can use "**will**" or "**be going to**" make predictions:

(1) to express opinions about things that may happen in the future;

or

(2) to **make assumptions** about the future based on **something that's happening now**.

We often use "**think**" to express an opinion.

Using the Future Simple Tense (will / shall / be going to)

Use #3: Predictions based on opinion (will / be going to)

Examples:

- I think it **will rain** tomorrow. / It'll **rain** tomorrow. (an *opinion*)
- The clouds are coming out... It's **going to** rain. (an *assumption* based on the clouds)
- It **will be** a boring meeting as usual.
- Do you think John **will come** to work today?
- Who do you think **will win** the World Cup?
- I think it's **going to** be hot today.
- I'm sure her class **will finish** late again.
- It's **going to** be an interesting discussion.
- I don't think he's **going to** call me again.
- Do you think the plane **will arrive** on time?

Using the Future Simple Tense (will / shall / be going to)

Use #4: To express a future plan (be going to)

We use "be going to + infinitive" to describe an arrangement that we plan to do in the future.

We **do not** use "**will**" for things that we've *already* arranged or decided to do. As noted above, we use "**will**" for things that we decide to do *right at that very moment*.

(Please note that we can either use "**be going to**" or **the present continuous** to express a future plan).

The present continuous and "**be going to + infinitive**" are formed in a similar way).

Examples

- We're **going to see** a movie tomorrow tonight.
- After the movie, we're **going to have** dinner at the pizzeria.
- **Is Michael going to come?**
- My brother and his best friend **are going to join** us for dinner.
- We're all **going to meet** in front of the cinema at 7 PM.

Using the Future Simple Tense (will / shall / be going to)

Use #5: Future plans / decisions with the main verb "be" (will)

As noted above, we use "**be going to**" to express future actions that are planned in advance and "**will**" for spontaneous decisions.



However, if the main verb is "**be,**" we can use "**will**" to express a future action - even if it is for a **firm plan** or **decision** made in advance.

Examples:

- We'll **be** in Washington tomorrow for a conference.
- **Will** you **be** at home later?
- Yes, I'll **be** at home this evening.
- I **won't be** at the office next week.
- The director **won't be** happy about this.

Using the Future Simple Tense (will / shall / be going to)

Use #6: To express willingness / unwillingness (will)

We can use "**will**" to show that we are **willing or voluntarily agreeing** (or **not willing or agreeing**) to do something in the future.



This includes **making promises** that we will do something and **making requests** or asking people if they are willing to do something.



Using the Future Simple Tense (will / shall / be going to)

Examples:

I **will get** the children after school.

She **'ll bring** the materials to your office.

I **'ll be** happy to help you.

He **won't do** it for free.

Will they **deliver** the furniture to my home?

My parents **won't buy** me a new phone.

I promise I **will come** home by midnight.

Will your boss **approve** your vacation request?

Will you **make** dinner tonight?

Using the Future Simple Tense (will / shall / be going to)

Use #8: To make an offer or suggestion (shall)

"Shall" is used with the **"I"** and **"we"** forms to make **offers** and **suggestions using questions**.

(**Note:** We don't use "shall" for "you / he / she / it / they" when we make offers and suggestions).

- Examples:**
- **Shall I get** something for dinner?
 - **Shall I help** you carry those heavy boxes?
 - **Shall we pick** you up at the airport?
 - We've worked a long time. **Shall we take** a 15 minute break?
 - **Shall I open** the window? It's hot in here.
 - **Shall I bring** a bottle of wine to the party?
 - You look tired. **Shall we go** to sleep now?
 - Parking will be difficult. **Shall we take** a taxi tonight?

Using the Future Simple Tense (will / shall / be going to)

Use #9: Asking opinions and advice (shall)

Shall is often used with "I" and "we" to ask about someone's **opinion or advice** (usually about an offer or suggestion.)

- **What shall I tell** our client?
- **What shall I wear** to my interview?
- **Who shall we invite** to the meeting?
- **Where shall we eat** tonight?
- There are lots of empty seats. **Where shall we sit**?

Using the Future Simple Tense (will / shall / be going to)



Final Note:

Other ways to talk about the future

We can also talk about the future without using a future verb tense.

For example, as noted above (for planned events),

we can use **the present continuous** to talk about something that we have a plan or intention to do in the future.



Let's Practice

I _____ some new clothes this week. (get)

Will be getting

Got

Had got

Will get

I _____ you move your things tomorrow. (help)

Helping

Had helped

Will help

Have been helping

The bus _____ at 3:00 p.m. (*leave*)

Is going to leave

Will left

Left

Had leaving

Joe and Lance _____ a report. (*write*)

Is writing

Are going to write

Will be writing

Had written

Jim _____ some flowers on the way home. (buy)

Bring

Will bring

Is going to buy

Has brought

They _____ the movie with us. (see)

Had seen

Will be seeing

Saw

Are going to see

My mom _____ some cookies for us later. (make)

Might make

Baked

Has made

Will make

You _____ my friends next week. (meet)

Met

Will be meet

Will meet

Have been meeting

The office _____ you an email on Monday. (*send*)

Had send

Will be send

Will send

Has sent

We _____ pictures in a few minutes. (*take*)

Will taken

Will take

Will took

Took

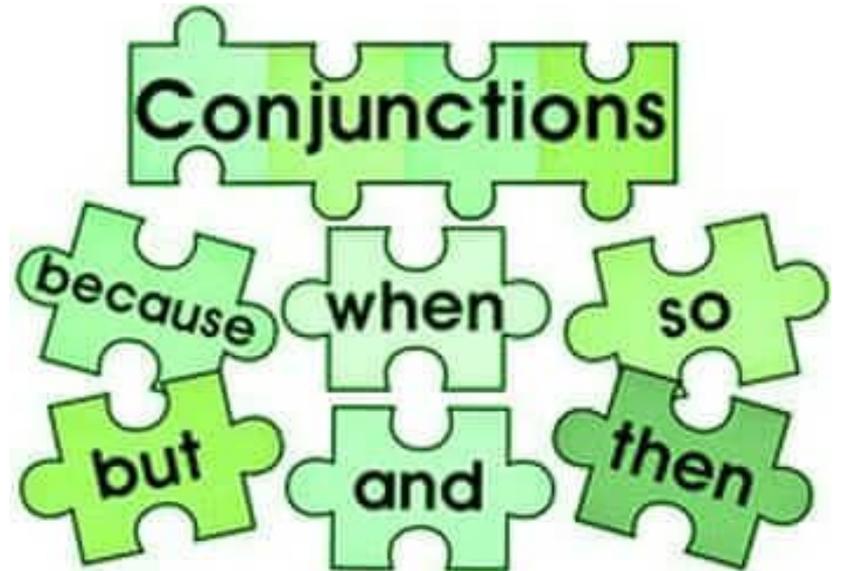
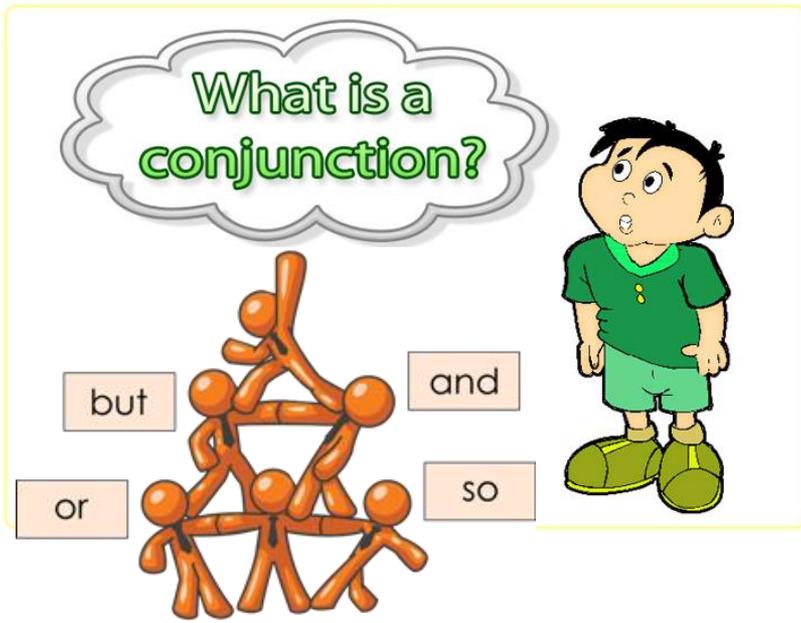
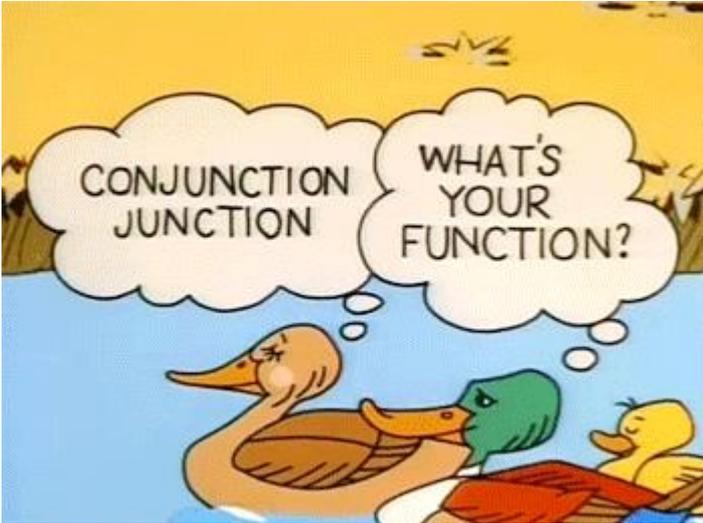
Jane _____ to the party as well. (come)

Came

Has come

Had came

Is going to come



Basics of Conjunctions

Conjunctions are parts of speech that connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.

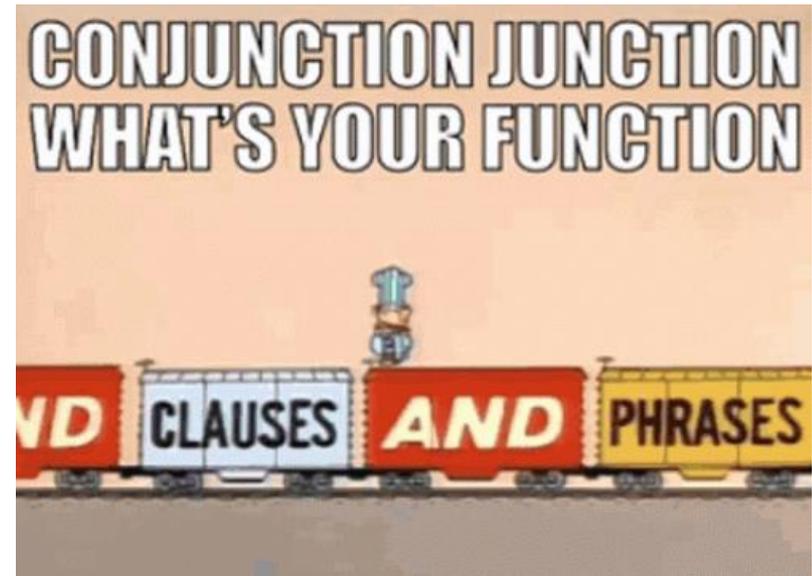
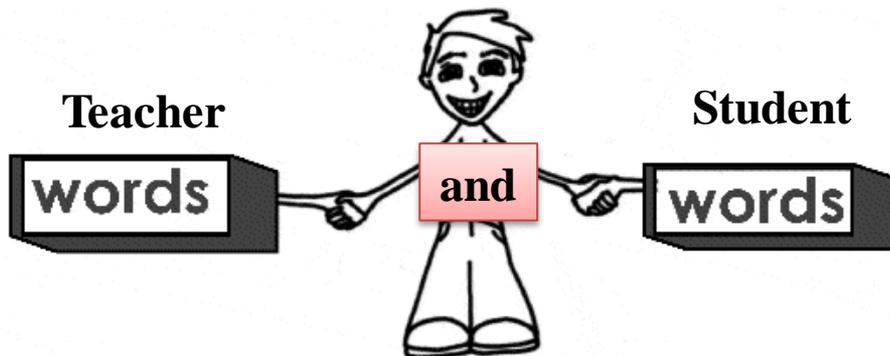
There are three kinds of conjunctions:

coordinating,

paired,

and subordinating.

And, But, Although, If, Until, While, Because etc.



Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions connect words or phrases that serve the same grammatical purpose in a sentence.

There are seven main coordinating conjunctions in English, which form the acronym **FANBOYS**:



"For" is rarely used as a conjunction in modern English.

Coordinating Conjunctions

F: for: The teachers were frustrated, **for** the school had cut funding for all enrichment programs.

A: and: In this course, I will write a literature review, a case study, **and** a final paper.

N: nor: The students did not complete their homework, **nor** did they pass the test.

B: but: The study is several years old **but** still valuable to this study.

O: or: At the end of the class, the students can choose to write an essay **or** take a test.

Y: yet: The patient complained of chronic pain, **yet** she refused treatment.

S: so: I have only been a nurse for one year, **so** I have little experience with paper charting.



When the conjunctions "and" and "or" connect three or more words or phrases, use a **serial comma** to separate items in the series

Transitional words such as "**however**" and "**therefore**" can also function as conjunctions:

- The authors agreed on the prevalence of the problem; **however**, they disagreed on the problem's cause.
- Several employees complained about the new policies, and **therefore**, the manager held an all-staff meeting to address their concerns.



Paired Conjunctions

Paired conjunctions consist of two words or phrases that help make a point or establish alternatives.

Although paired conjunctions can be helpful in structuring a sentence, they can also make sentences wordier than necessary, so use these conjunctions sparingly.

both...and

- The project will require significant investments of **both** time **and** money.
- **Both** the students **and** the teachers were satisfied with the pilot program.



Note: When two subjects are connected by "both...and," use a plural verb (such as "are" or "were").

Paired Conjunctions

not only...but also

- Students who did not complete the assignment received **not only** a poor grade **but also** a warning from the teacher.
- **Not only** did the student include full sentences from the source without using quotation marks, **but** he **also** failed to properly cite paraphrased material.



Paired Conjunctions

either...or

- **Either** the students were unprepared **or** the assessment was poorly written.
- Participants in the survey could **either** choose from a list of possible answers **or** write in their own responses.

neither...nor

- Students who did not complete the project received **neither** praise **nor** rewards.
- The staff **neither** followed the new policy **nor** asked for clarification.

Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions join a subordinate clause to a main clause and establishes a relationship between the two. There are many subordinating clauses, but here are some of the most common:

After	Although	As	As if
As long as	As much as	As soon as	As though
Because	Before	Even if	Even though
How	If	Inasmuch as	In order that
Lest	Now that	Provided	Since
So that	Than	That	Though
Till	Unless	Until	When
Whenever	Where	Wherever	While

Subordinating Conjunctions

There are two ways to structure a sentence using a subordinating conjunction:

1- Main clause + subordinate clause

- The teacher administered the test **after** giving instructions.
- The author must avoid bias **if** she wants to maintain a scholarly tone.
- I will turn in this assignment at midnight **whether** or not I complete it.

2-Subordinate clause + , + main clause

- **After** giving instructions, the teacher administered the test.
- **If** she wants to maintain a scholarly tone, the author must avoid bias.
- **Whether** or not I complete this assignment, I will turn it in at midnight.

EXAMPLES

I will not say anything otherwise you might misunderstand me.

Robin and Russel went to the beach.

Sleep now or you will miss the class tomorrow.

Robin did not try hard so he did not succeed.

Alex is in good form but Robin is not.

Play up to your potential otherwise, you will be left out of the team.

Life is full of troubles yet none wants to die.

I went to bed for I was feeling exhausted.

EXAMPLES

He inspires me always because he believes in me.

I started writing when I was eight.

Everyone asked me how I wrote such stories at that age.

I did not understand why people used to give compliments to me.

I used to sit alone and think about many things while others played on the ground.

Though I tried to be free with them, they did not seem to like me.

They came to talk to me as soon as I entered the classroom.

It was a long time since someone had come to talk with me on their own.

EXAMPLES

Neither the boy nor his brother want to do their chores.

Either the students or their parents were expected to pick up supplies for the project.

Both the captain and the soldiers run two miles every day.

Both Joey and Sam completed his part of the project.

Either the doctors or the nurses will visit their patients at least once a day.

The war caused not only destruction and death but also generations of hatred between the two communities.

My brother not only likes to play video games, but he also likes to watch movies.



Let's Practice

The train stopped _____ the man got off.

And

But

Or

So

We stayed at home _____ watched a horror film.

And

But

Or

So

I wanted to buy a newspaper in the morning _____ didn't have enough money for that.

And

But

Or

So

I have a lot of household work to do now _____ I can't go to the mall with you.

And

But

Or

So

He's a rich man _____ he doesn't spend a lot of money.

And

But

Or

So

What do you want, tea _____ coffee?

And

But

Or

So

Is Central Park Tower located in New York _____ London?

And

But

Or

So

I will study my spelling words _____ I can get a good score on the exam.

And

But

Or

So

1. I was ill I didn't go to work.

so

because

as

2. You should get your license renewed at once pay a fine.

or

nor

but

5. I am very tired I
have been working all day.

so

because

therefore

6. She not only gave us a fine dinner
..... drove us back home.

but

but also

also

8. I am not angry.
anything I feel a little surprised.

If

Unless

Whether

10. August 31st is a national holiday
..... everybody dances in
the streets.

when

where

that

12. We will get there
..... you do.

sooner

as soon as

as soon than