

## WILL USES

### USES

Future actions happen without the speaker's intention (birthday, weather, etc.)

Predictions, assumptions (I think, I hope, I'm sure, I'm afraid)

### EXAMPLES

The sun **will shine** tomorrow.  
I think Sue **will arrive** in Paris at 6 pm.

How do we make the future will tense?

### POSITIVE

### NEGATIVE

I'll awake	I won't awake
You'll begin	You won't begin
He'll watch	He won't watch
She'll fly	She won't fly
It'll dry	It won't dry
We'll go	We don't go
They'll hide	They won't hide
You'll respect	You won't respect

### INTERROGATIVE

### INTERROGATIVE

### LONG QUESTION

#### POSITIVE

#### NEGATIVE

Will I awake?	Won't I awake?	<b>WH QUESTIONS</b> Where - When - What - Which - Why
Will you begin?	Won't you begin?	
Will he watch?	Won't he watch?	What time - How often - How - Who
Will she fly?	Won't she fly?	How far - How much - How Many
Will it dry?	Won't it dry?	+
Will we go?	Won't we go?	<b>INTERROGATIVE</b>
Will They hide?	Won't they hide?	POSITIVE -NEGATIVE
Will you respect?	Won't you respect?	<b>Where will you strive ?</b> <b>What time will Amy sweep?</b>



We **will travel** to London when I finish the university.  
 We **won't work** there, I'm going to study.  
 Will we **learn** about the England culture?  
 Yes, we **'ll**.  
 No, we **won't**.  
 Why **will you choose** London and not United States?  
 Because I've got family there.

## Activity

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1 Write a story in your notebook using future will on an exam sheet.

## GOING TO USES

### USES

We use **be going to** to talk about future plans and intentions.

We use **be going to** to predict something that we think is **certain** to happen or which we have evidence for now.

### Gonna (informal contexts)

We use **gonna /gəna** in informal contexts, especially in speaking and in song lyrics.

### EXAMPLES

I'm **going to look for** a new place to live next month.

Look out! He's **going to break** that glass.

One day I'm **gonna be** a star.

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
I'm going to swing	I'm not going to swing
You're going to throw	You aren't going to throw
He's going to shut	He isn't going to shut
She's going to slid	She isn't going to slid
It's going to shink	It isn't going to shink
We're going to kneel	We aren't going to kneel
They're going to show	They aren't going to show
You're going to upset	You aren't going to upset

How do we make the going to tense?

INTERROGATIVE POSITIVE	INTERROGATIVE NEGATIVE	LONG QUESTION
Am I going to swing?	Am not I going to swing?	<b>WH QUESTIONS</b>
Are you going to throw?	Aren't you going to throw?	Where - When - What - Which - Why
Is he going to shut?	Isn't he going to shut?	What time - How often - How - Who
Is she going to slid?	Isn't she going to slid?	How far - How much - How Many
Is it going to shink?	Isn't it going to shink?	+
Are you going to kneel?	Aren't you going to kneel?	<b>INTERROGATIVE</b>
Are they going to show?	Aren't they going to show?	<b>POSITIVE -NEGATIVE</b>
Are you going to upset?	Aren't you going to upset?	<b>What is Mary going to teach?</b> <b>Where are you going to weave?</b>



The children **are going to share** their toys.  
 The children **aren't going to be** selfish.  
**Are the children going to play** with the toys?  
 Where **are** the children **going to meet**?  
 They're going to meet at the park.

## Activity

1 Complete the next sentence. Use the verbs in brackets and the right form going to. Look at the example.

- I am going to get (get) some sleep.
- I am going to go (go) in to the office early.
- is she going to have (have) something to eat?
- We aren't going to run (not/run) out of time.
- Are we going to be (be) really early if we set off now.

2 Complete the next sentence. Use the verbs in brackets and the right form Will. Look at the example.

- You **will not drop** (not/drop) that, if you're not careful.
- Things will not get (not/get) better.
- will she say (say) that one more time?
- will they move (move) to Spain when I retire?
- I am not will give up at this point. (not/give up)

3 In each question, you will see a sentence using the "will" future form. Change the sentence into a "be going to" form. See the examples.

**I'll see him tomorrow. I'm going to see him tomorrow.**

**She isn't going to buy any more chocolate. She won't buy any more chocolate.**

- Will we buy some bacon? Are we going to buy some bacon?
- The cougar is not going to attack you The cougar will not to attack you
- I won't win the race I am not going to win not at the race
- The cougar is not going to attack you The cougar will not attack you
- Are we going to buy him a pen for his birthday? will we buy him a pen for his birthday?



Pierce Brosnan is Irish, **isn't he?**



This shirt doesn't fit me, **does it?**

Tag questions are small questions that are placed at the end of a sentence to get information, provoke a response, confirm an opinion or **thought**...

## Grammar box

### Verb Tense

Present be

Present simple

Past simple

Past continuous

Present Perfect

Past Perfect

Will

Modal Verbs

+ sentence → - tag

She is American, isn't she?

You study English, don't you?

You were at home, weren't you?

Tom was watching TV, wasn't he?

He has written 5 letters, hasn't he?

You had had lunch, hadn't you?

He'll read this book, won't he?

He can read this book, can't he?

- sentence → + tag

She isn't American, is she?

You don't study English, do you?

You weren't at home, were you?

Tom wasn't watching TV, was he?

He hasn't written 5 letters, has he?

You hadn't had lunch, had you?

He won't read this book, will he?

He can't read this book, can he?



Find and correct the mistakes in the tag questions below. See the examples.

They live in San Francisco, aren't **don't** they?

He didn't buy the chairs, doesn't they **did** he?

We are late, do we?

*Aren't we?*

- d. He can't swim, does he? can he?
- e. She was a student, isn't she? wasn't she?
- f. Thomas saw a movie, wasn't she? didn't he?
- g. He couldn't answer the questions. did he? could he?
- h. Mr. Smith was late, wasn't she? wasn't he?
- i. They had dinner, were they? didn't they?

2 Find the 12 tag questions to complete the sentences

W	I	T	S	E	H	T	W	D	W	G	E	H	S	T	N	S	I
Z	S	H	O	U	N	S	E	A	I	S	H	E	T	I	K	L	A
E	N	C	H	A	R	E	W	E	F	D	J	N	U	W	D	I	D
F	T	B	U	Q	O	P	E	C	A	E	H	O	D	E	W	A	M
A	I	S	H	I	G	E	I	M	N	M	D	E	S	R	K	D	V
J	T	A	W	W									G	E	C	O	B
G	R	S	E	R									I	T	D	N	T
H	A	E	F	I									Z	H	U	T	B
O	L	M	F	S									Q	E	W	Y	E
A	E	C	F	N									I	Y	T	O	L
I	S	A	H	T									S	O	R	U	Y
A	F	Y	D	I									T	H	B	O	M
E	S	R	I	T									C	N	A	D	S
H	W	D	F	H									O	N	A	V	R
T	E	S	E	L									F	D	R	O	T
N	W	C	S	W									N	A	M	U	I
S	E	R	B	D									B	D	W	H	T
E	I	L	I	P									C	A	A	J	N
O	B	R	C	J									X	F	I	T	D
D	N	K	D	K									D	R	E	W	I
T	O	I	A	W									E	O	R	C	D
L	C	E	D	S	I	O	U	M	W	R	O	D	S	E	Y	H	G
A	W	E	R	E	N	T	T	H	E	Y	K	L	C	S	I	O	J
T	R	N	S	T	A	I	N	G	D	A	N	W	M	B	I	Y	U
D	A	O	L	D	W	A	T	S	B	V	O	R	E	N	R	C	Z
E	B	I	S	H	I	C	A	W	A	S	N	T	I	M	O	S	A

1. You study English, don't you?
2. They were busy, were they?
3. It's two o'clock, isn't it?
4. You don't drive, do you?
5. She is a teacher, isn't she?
6. We aren't late, are we?
7. Mr. Smith has a car, doesn't he?
8. They weren't late, were they?
9. I was right, isn't it?
10. Today is Monday, isn't it?
11. The phone rang, didn't it?
12. He didn't win, did he?

# MODAL VERBS

All the auxiliary verbs except be, do and have are called modals. Unlike other auxiliary verbs modals only exist in their helping form; they cannot act alone as the main verb in a sentence.

## EXAMPLES



It **may** rain.  
It **may not** rain.  
**May** it rain?  
Yes, it **may**.  
No, it **may not**.



I **would** like to go with you.  
I **would not** like to go with you.  
**Would** you like to go with me?  
Yes, I **would**.  
No, I **wouldn't**.



Frank **should** smoke one a week.  
Frank **shouldn't** smoke, she will sick even more.  
**Shouldn't** Frank smoke, she will sick even more?  
Yes, she **should**.  
No, she **shouldn't**.



They **can** swim.  
They **can't** swim.  
**Can** they swim?  
Yes, they **can**.  
No, they **can't**.



Hans **could** skate when he was six years.  
Hans **couldn't** skate when he was six years.  
**Could** Hans skate when he was six years?  
Yes, he **could**.  
No, he **couldn't**.

1. Use when others are telling.
2. After modals.
3. See how, that, and signs to avoid.
4. What you will do or think about.
5. Don't forget to check and answer properly.
6. What you plan to do in the future.

You **have to** respect the school rules.  
You **haven't to** respect the school rules.  
**Have you to** respect the school rules?  
Yes, I **have**.  
No, I **haven't**.



We **must** recycle and take care our planet.  
We **must not** waste the water.  
**Must** we recycle and take care the planet?  
Yes, we **must**.  
No, we **must not**.



	USES	EXAMPLE
<b>CAN</b>	General ability. Request.	They can control their own budgets. We can't fix it. Can I smoke here? Can you help me?
<b>COULD</b>	General ability in the past. Request.	Could I borrow your dictionary? Could you say it again more slowly? We could try to fix it ourselves. I think we could have another Gulf War. He gave up his old job so he could work for us.
<b>MAY</b>	Asking for permission Possibility.	May I have another cup of coffee? China may become a major economic power.
<b>SHOULD</b>	To give advice, a recommendation or a suggestion.	You really should go to the new restaurant on Main Street. I think you should study for the test so that you don't fail.
<b>WOULD</b>	Used as a polite invitation or to offer. Describe a prediction (hypothetical situations). To not sound impolite when disagreeing with someone.	Would you like to go to the movies with me tonight? It would be nice to have a barbecue. I wouldn't agree with that.
<b>HAVE TO</b>	Shows us that the obligation comes from somebody else. It's a law or a rule and the speaker can't change it.	We have to complete this activity by Friday. In Britain you have to buy a TV license every year.
<b>MUST</b>	Shows us that the obligation comes from the speaker. It isn't a law or a rule.	I must memorize all of these rules about modal verbs. I must call my dad tonight.







1 Match them.

- ¿Te gustaría bailar conmigo?
- Yo puedo ayudar a tu mamá.
- Carlos puede comer después.
- Debes ser buen hijo
- Yo debería estudiar más.
- Ustedes deben llamar a la policía.
- Debes cumplir las reglas del colegio.

- A. I can help your mother.
- B. Carlos can eat later.
- C. I should study more.
- D. You have to abide the rules of the school
- E. You must be a good son
- F. You must call the police.
- G. Would you like to dance with me?

2 Imagine it is the year 3000. Describe how things are then.

- A. What people can/can't do; what they may wear.
- B. What education is like:
- What students have/don't have to do, must/must not do, etc.
- What teachers have/don't have to do, must/must not do, etc.

by the year 3000 I can think that the change that will be generated is that people will totally depend on technology such as scientific advances, whether they are robots, cars that have other capacities or clothes that change color, which would imply that many people stopped thinking for themselves. On the other hand education will be more regulated and will change in the area that teaching students feel free and comfortable in how they look and dress. Finally, the teachers will take into account the knowledge of themselves and in this way make the students know in the best way, either with more dynamic or active classes for them and the teachers.



Choose the correct answer for each sentence.

I'm going to give up (dejar) drinking beer. I'm so fat that I can't see my feet anymore!

Rafa's \_\_\_\_\_ (empezar, dedicarse) photography. He's just bought one of the latest and most expensive digital cameras.

If you don't hurry up (darse prisa), we'll miss the train!

Come! Let's make up (hacer las paces) for once and forget the past

Just turn up (llegar, aparecer) at the station and start your adventure!



# Vocabulary Modul

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happen = suceder  
without = sin  
speakers = el alavez  
assumptions = la suposición  
shine = brillar  
awake = despertar  
dry = seco  
strive = esforzarse por  
sweep = barrer  
choose = escoger  
plans = plan  
predict = predecir  
think = pensar  
going = la partida  
break = romper - el descanso  
gonna = ir a  
throw = tirar  
shut = cerrar  
kneel = arrodillarse  
slid = deslizarse  
shink = el lavabo  
far = lejos  
upset = molesto - alterado  
selfish = egoísta  
early = temprano  
really = de verdad  
better = mejor  
say = decir  
right = correcto  
drop = dejar caer  
see = ver  
bacon = jamón  
cougar = el puma  
buy = comprar  
placed = colgado  
provoked = provocar  
below = debajo de  
chair = la silla  
modals = modal  
cannot = no poder - no saber  
waste = la pérdida  
slowly = despacio  
ourselves = nosotros mismos  
disagreeing = no estar de acuerdo  
miss = señora

some = algun  
meaning = el significado  
gotten = conseguir  
entrepreneurial = empresarial  
breakup = separarse  
light = la luz  
advertising = publicidad  
latest = último