

Grammar

Module 4: Being A Teen

The future *will* – express spontaneous decision, an assumption with regard to the future or an action in the future that cannot be influenced.

Usage of will
We use will in the following circumstances:
Examples:
1. For things that we decide to do now. → I think we will leave right now.
2. When we think or believe something about the future. → I think it will rain later, so take an umbrella with you.
3. To make an offer, a promise or a threat. → You look tired. I will finish the dishes for you.
4. For a habit that is predictable. → My daughter will fall asleep as soon as she is put into bed.
5. You use won't when someone refuses to do something. → She won't listen to anything I say.

Forms of will
Negative sentences with will . In the negative, we add not to the end of will and not to the main verb. (= will not)
Examples: → I will not be in the office tomorrow. (Correct) I will be not in the office tomorrow. (Incorrect)

To form a question using **will**, we reverse the order of the subject and **will**:

Affirmative He will be here tomorrow. ↑ ↑ ↑ Subject Will Verb	Question: Will he be here tomorrow? ↑ ↑ ↑ Will Subject Verb
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The future *be going to* – used with the base form of the verb. We use *be going to* to talk about future plans and intentions. Usually, the decision about the future plans that has already been made.

Usage of be going to
1. Intentions To talk about future plans and intentions. → I am going to look for a new place to live next month.
2. Predictions To predict something that we think is certain to happen or which we have evidence for now: → It is going to rain again soon.
3. Commands When we give commands or to state that something is obligatory. → You are going to pick up these toys right now. This room is a mess!

The Future Perfect Tense – used to describe an event that will be finished in a particular time in the future.

Form of the future perfect simple: will + have + past participle

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I will have finished.	I will not have finished.	Will I have finished by today?

Conditionals:

The Zero Conditional: (if + present simple,...present simple)

→ **If you heat** water to 100 degrees, it **boils**.

The First Conditional: (if + present simple,... will/won't + infinitive)

→ **If it rains** tomorrow, **we'll go** to the cinema.

The Second Conditional: (if + past simple,... would + infinitive)

→ **If I had** a lot of money, I **would travel** around the world.

The Third Conditional. (if + past perfect,... would + have + past participle)

→ **If I had** gone to bed early, I **would have caught** the train.

Quantifiers

If we have **two people** or **things** in mind, we use **both, neither, either, all**.

a) both means 'one and the other'. It takes a plural verb.

Examples:

→ **Both** my parents like jogging.

→ **Both** of them are teachers.

b) neither means 'not one, not the other'. It takes an **affirmative** singular **verb** or a plural verb.

Examples:

→ **Neither** player is a good option.

→ **Neither** of them drinks coffee.

c) either means 'anyone of two'. It takes a **negative verb**.

Examples:

→ You can enter from **either** side of the river.

→ He didn't sing **either** of the songs.

d) With **all**, use a singular verb if they come before uncountable nouns; and a plural verb before plural nouns.

Examples:

→ **All** (of) the money is in the safe.

→ **All** children need to play.

Quantifiers can also be used with conjunctions.

1. Both ... and

→ He drinks **both** coffee **and** tea.

2. Either ... or

→ We can drink **either** tea **or** coffee. (We can choose tea or coffee)

3. Neither ... nor

→ He drinks **neither** tea **nor** coffee. (He doesn't drink coffee or tea)