




Future Forms

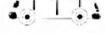


Will + if

For future facts, quick decisions, offers and requests

* I will buy this jacket. 

- S + will not + inf.

* He won't fix the car. 

? Will + s + inf. ? 

* Will they visit you tomorrow?
Yes, they will./No, they won't.

Going To + v




For plans 

* I am going to buy a car next year.

- S + am/is/are + not + going to + inf. 

* They aren't going to travel abroad.


? Verb to be + s + going to + inf. ?

* Is she going to cook lunch? 

Yes, she is./No, she isn't.



We use the Present Progressive for planned future


* I'm travelling to London tomorrow. 




Future Progressive



+ S + will + be + v + ing

* I will be working as a doctor in the future. 

- S + will not + be + v + ing 

* He won't be working tomorrow. 

? Will + s + be + v + ing ?

* Will she be travelling abroad on the weekend?

Yes, she will.
No, she won't.



For actions that will be continuous in the future


* He will be taking a test at 8 o'clock tomorrow.

Time expressions





Future Perfect

Form

+ S + will have + p.p

* By this time tomorrow, he will have arrived.



Uses

For actions that will be completed in the future before another action or before a point of time in the future



- S + will not +have + p.p

* I won't have washed the car.



? Will + s + have+ p.p ?



* Will they have revised his lessons by 7 o'clock ?

Yes, they will.

No, they won't.

Time expressions



*He will have returned from Egypt by the time you arrive.



Zero Conditional

Form

If /When present simple, present simple

* If you heat water, it boils.



* If I meet a friend, I say hello.



Use

For general truths , facts and habitual results in the present

* If/When you press the button , the TV turns on.



* When she can, she helps.



Note

1- In all conditional sentences, we can use unless instead of ifnot.





Conditional Sentences Type 1

If - clause, main clause


1- If + present simple, future will

* If I find the book, I will buy it for you. 

2- If + present simple, imperative 

* If you see him, ask him about the festival.

3- If + present simple, Modal verbs

* If you go to the gym, you might see him there. 

may
might
can
could
must

Possibility in the present/future

* If he sleeps early, he will get up early.




Note
When the if- clause comes before the main clause, we put a comma in the middle



Conditional Sentences Type 2

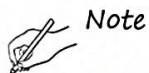


If + past simple, would/could + v

* If I had a lot of money, I would buy a plane. 

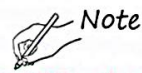
For unreal or imaginary situations which are unlikely to happen in the present or the future


* If I ran fast, I would win the race. 




We use If I were you to give advice.

* If I were you, I'd help my mother. 



In Conditional sentences type 2, were is often used instead of was. 

* If she were clever, she would get the full mark. 



Count – Non count nouns

Count Nouns

1- Things that have singular and plural forms.

- * a car cars
- * an elephant elephants

2- They take singular or plural verbs

* The books are old.

Non count Nouns

1- Things that you can't count and they don't take a or an.

* milk milk

2- Uncountable nouns include materials, languages, gases, liquids and abstract nouns

3- They take only singular verbs

* The news is good.

3- They don't take a/an or numbers



Articles

Indefinite Articles

Definite Article

a/an + singular count nouns

1- To refer to the noun in a general sense.

* A horse is strong.

2- When we mention something for the first time

* I saw a tree in the street.

Don't use the before names of people, streets, cities, countries, days and months.

The + singular and plural nouns

1- Before things that are unique

* The sun is a star.

2- Before things which are already known

* The teacher is coming.

3- Before names of seas, oceans and river

* The Red Sea is very big.

4- Use the with superlative and comparative adjectives and adverbs

* Saad is the tallest boy in our class.

5- Use the to refer to inventions

* The television is a great invention.

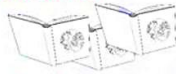




Some - any - no

some

With Count and non count nouns in affirmative, request and offer sentences



*I've got some books.



*Would you like some juice?

any

With Count and non count nouns in negative sentences and questions



* Have you got any brothers?



* I haven't got any brothers.

no

With non count and plural nouns in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning.



* We have no money.



* I have no pens.



A Few, A Little, A Lot of, Much, Many, plenty

Count nouns

A few
Many
How many

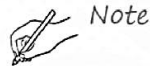
* I saw a few animals.



Non count nouns

A little
Much
How much

* I don't have much money.



Note

A lot of, lots of and plenty of can be used for countable and non countable nouns.

* I have a lot of friends.



* I drink lots of water.

