

LENGUA EXTRANJERA: INGLÉS 2

UNITY 3. FUTURE VERB TENSES



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INTRODUCTION

Now on, once it has been advanced in recent knowledge it is time to go further and beginning to focus on the new content available. Unit 3 contains a wider variety of themes which are very important for the learning process. This unit also gives examples of other structures or new vocabulary that includes more elaborated expressions in English that helps to enhance and improve in all lingual skills.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

This Unit 3 has several objectives to be reached as important part of the learning process. There would be included the different ways to express future as well as when to use or another establishing the differences in each case.

On another hand, the most important content is the correct and proper use of the conditionals. The main objective is to identify how many there are and then how it is structured and finally to practice the use of each one.

Last but not least, modal verbs are also other of the objectives to be reached in terms of use, how to recognize them and the most important thing to handle them while speaking, writing, listening or reading in English.

1. FUTURE SIMPLE GOING TO VS. WILL

Future Simple Going to

The future tense in English could be used in several ways. One is using present continuous as future for arranged events as studied formerly. Another way of expressing future is using the auxiliary “going to”. In this case, the future refers to arrange events as well and includes activities, actions, or plans inside a calendar. It means these plans, actions, or goals are very likely to happen because are certain to occur.

The structure using “going to” is the following

SUBJECT + TO BE (IS-AM-ARE) + (NOT) + GOING TO (AUX) + VERB INFINITIVE + COMPLEMENT (AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE SENTENCES)

It is part of the future tense “going to” the verb “to be” conjugated as am/are/is therefore

Examples which express future ideas

I	am	(not)	going to become	a receptionist
you	are	(not)	going to be	a manager
they	are	(not)	going to hire	bartenders
we	are	(not)	going to dismiss	the delivery drivers
she	is	(not)	going to call	our accountant
he	is	(not)	going to supervise	the operators
it	is	(not)	going to be renovated	into a cab/taxi

TO BE+ SUBJECT +GOING TO (AUX) +VERB INFINITIVE +COMPLEMENT (INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES)

- Are you going to become a receptionist? yes, I am, No, I am not
- Am I going to be a manager? yes, You are / No, You aren't
- Are they going to hire bartenders? yes, They are / no, They aren't
- Are we going to dismiss the delivery drivers? yes, You are, no, You aren't
- Is she going to call our accountant? yes, She is / no, She isn't
- Is he going to supervise the operators? yes, He is/ no, He isn't
- Is it going to be renovated into a cab/taxi? yes, it is/ no, it isn't

WH_QUESTIONS

The wh_ questions are mainly used to ask for missing information in English. The one to use would depend on the information we need such as places, time, people, things, etc.

Who----People

What/which---things/objects

When-----time

Where-----place

The structure is below

Where, When, Who, What, Which....+ TO BE VERB + SUBJECT + GOING TO (AUX) + VERB INFINITE + COMPLEMENT?

- Who is going to become a receptionist?
- When is the job candidate going to meet the manager?
- Where is the CEO going to hire bartenders?
- Why is the enterprise going to dismiss the delivery drivers?
- Which topic is going to be mention by our accountant?

Expressions of time common used in Future tense “going to”

- Tonight
- Tomorrow
- Next Monday, Next week, next summer, Next holidays, Next vacations, Next year
- In a week, in a couple of days, in few months
- Day after tomorrow
- After + verb gerund

e.g.1-after finishing my housework

e.g.2-after switching the lights off

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

- At the chain supply
- At customs
- At the stadium
- At the CEO's office
- In my teamwork office
- In the Nursery
- In Madagascar
- On The Fifth Avenue
- On Barcelona Highway

2. FUTURE WITH WILL

Another way to express intentions or plans in future is using the auxiliary modal verb “will”. In this case, it is quite similar to going to but the main difference is that when using “will” these intentions are not highly likely to occur. It is unpredictable but still part of a plan or idea.

There is a specific use in case of making decision at the moment of speaking after an unexpected event happens.

Also to talk about promises, offers and decisions.

Both are main uses of future using will as an auxiliary.

The expressions of time are quite similar to future “going to”

Remember

I, You, They, We, She, He, It -----will (won't = will not)

All personal pronouns are used with the same auxiliary “will” to express future

Its structure to form future tense is shown below

SUBJECT + WILL + (NOT) + VERB INFINITIVE (WITHOUT TO) + COMPLEMENT (AFFIRMATIVE/NEGATIVE SENTENCES)

I will be popular and famous one day
You will promote the best national product in the near future
They will increase the minimum wage up to 1000 Euros next year
We won't buy a hybrid car by the moment
She won't be commuted to Madrid this month
He will improve the company policies
It won't decrease the rate of unemployment until 2022

WILL +SUBJECT +VERB INFINITIVE (WITHOUT TO) +COMPLEMENT (INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES)

- Will you be popular and famous one day? Yes, I will / No, I won't
- Will I promote the best national product in the near future? Yes, You will / No, You won't
- Will they increase the minimum wage up to 1000 Euros next year? Yes, they will / No, They won't.
- Will we buy a hybrid car soon? Yes, You will /No, You won't
- Will she be commuted to Madrid this month? Yes, She will /No, she won't
- Will He improve the company policies? Yes, He will, No, he won't
- Will it decrease the rate of unemployment in 2022? Yes, It will / No, it won't

WH_QUESTIONS

In case of using “will” as future the structure is

Where,where,what,which,who...+ WILL + SUBJECT +VERB INFINITIVE (WITHOUT TO) +COMPLEMENT?

Here you are some examples of wh_questions using “will”

- Who will be our next Human Resources Manager?
- What benefits will bring the new regulations in environmental issues?
- When will the next wine summit be held in Madrid?
- Where will the new staff work after finishing their project here?

3. CONDITIONALS

The conditionals are grammar structures in English used to express intentions, desires, wishes or plans in different ways. It would depend on the intention itself. When talking about a plan, a desire or wish or a regret. Based on that, it is possible to use one or another.

There are four conditional structures. In this chapter the four of them will be seen.

CONDITIONAL 0 (PRESENT-PRESENT)

This structure is used to show intentions to be reached in present time. It is used either “if” for the condition or whether or not”. The consequence is another time clause in present simple.

IF (CONDITION) + SUBJECT + VERB (PRESENT) + COMPLEMENT + SUBJECT + CAN/BE ABLE TO + COMPLEMENT (CONSEQUENCE)

IF I **have** some time, we **can** advance with our client’s complaint

IF the weather **changes**, the sport team **isn’t able** to train later

CONDITIONAL 1 (PRESENT –FUTURE)

This structure is used to show intentions or plans to be reached in future time. It is used either “if” for the condition or whether or not”. The consequence is another time clause in possibly future using the modals “may” or “might”

Following the examples above the sentences would be changed into CONDITIONAL 1 then

IF I **have** some time, we **may/might** advance with our client’s complaint

IF the weather **changes**, the sport team **may/might not** train later

CONDITIONAL 2

This structure is used to show intentions or plans to be reached in a “hypothetical” future time. It refers to just an idea to happen or not. It is used either “if” for the condition or whether or not”. The consequence is another time clause in possibly future using the modals “would” or “could” to show probability.

Following the examples above the sentences would be changed into CONDITIONAL 2 then

IF I **had** some time, we **could/would** advance with our client’s complaint

IF the weather **changed**, the sport team **could/would not** train later

Attention

In conditional 2 there is an exception while using the verb to be for the personal pronouns. It means all of them are conjugated the following

I, You, They, We _____ WERE

She, He, It _____ WERE (NOT WAS) (Exception)

If I **were** my boss, I **would change** all the staff and renew the building

If it **weren't** so late, All of us **could/would** out for dinner together

CONDITIONAL 3

This structure is used to show intentions or plans which were supposed to be reached in at certain period of time in past. It refers to just an idea, plan or desire that never happened. It is used either "if" for the condition or whether or not". The consequence is another time clause in past using the perfect modal verb structure "would", "could", "should" or "must" + HAVE(Aux) + Verb in Past Participle.

Remember

It is only about regrets, things never happened actually.

Grammatically, If clause (past perfect) + Perfect modal verbs

Following the examples above the sentences would be changed into CONDITIONAL 3 then

IF I **had** had some time, we **could/would have** advance with our client's complaint (but we did not –regretting)

IF the weather **had changed**, the sport team **could/would not have trained** that day (but did not change- just unpredictable wish)

WH_QUESTIONS

What,which,when,where,who....+ MODAL VERB (conditional 0/1)+SUBJECT + VERB INFINITIVE + IF CLAUSE (PRESENT)

What can the sales man do if he doesn't reach his target?

What,which,when,where,who+ MODAL VERB (conditional 2)+SUBJECT + VERB INFINITIVE + IF CLAUSE (PAST)

What could/would the sales man do if he didn't reach his target?

What,which,when,where,who+ MODAL VERB (conditional 3)+SUBJECT +HAVE + VERB PAST PARTICIPLE + IF CLAUSE (PAST PERFECT)

What could/would have the sales man done if he hadn't reached his target?

4. ADJECTIVES ED/ING

There are many adjectives that we have in English that end in **-ED** or **-ING**.

An adjective that ends in **-ING** is used to describe: the **characteristic** of a person, a thing or a situation.

An adjective that ends in **-ED** is used to describe: a **feeling** (or how a person feels) or an **emotion**.

It is used to describe a temporary thing. Since only people (and some animals) have feelings, -ed adjectives cannot be used to describe an object or situation.

Compare the difference:

My girlfriend is **bored**. - (My girlfriend feels bored)

My girlfriend is **boring**. - (My girlfriend is a boring person)

You can use these adjectives to describe people or situations but be careful that you are using the correct adjective. For example, there is a big difference in meaning between:

I am **confused**. - (I don't understand something)

I am **confusing**. - (I will cause you to be confused)

Note that the sentences below are to highlight the difference between the two types of adjectives. They are NOT common to do or say because they sound repetitive.

I was **shocked** by how **shocking** the accident was last night.

They were **frightened** by the **frightening** roller-coaster ride!

I am **annoyed** by how **annoying** that person in front of us is.

Sally was **confused** by the **confusing** street signs in the city.

5. MODAL VERBS (REVIEW)

Modal verbs as been mentioned before in other modules are auxiliaries themselves it means these do not need them therefore share the same grammar structure for all of them. The only difference is the use given to each modal verb according to what it needs to be expressed.

General Structure

- Can (can't)
- Could (couldn't)
- Will (won't)
- Would (wouldn't) always followed by verb infinitive without to
- Shall (shan't)
- Should (shouldn't)
- Must (mustn't)
- Ought to (ought not to)

Modal Verbs

CAN /COULD

Both are used to ask for permission, express ability or possibility it would depend on how formal the person speaking wants to be. Another the way is using them for suggestions u offerings.

The structure is the following

Subject + MODAL VERB + (NOT)+ VERB INFINITIVE(WITHOUT TO) +Complement (Affirmative and Negative sentences)

- I can speak 4 languages (ability in PRESENT)
- I could speak 4 languages when I was a kid (ability in PAST)
- Can/Could you please, open the door? (REQUEST)
- Can I go to the toilet please? (PERMISSION)

WILL/WOULD

It is used in a polite way either "will" or "would" when offering something or asking for a favor

- Would you like some juice? "
- It's hot in here, would you mind opening the window? .
- Will you please bring me something from the supermarket?

SHALL

It a formal way of talking about the future as predictions or invitations

- Shall we hang up tonight?
- Shall I come up earlier?

It is always used in first person singular or plural

SHOULD

This modal verb is used when someone needs an advice and asks for it as well as in case of giving an advice.

Other use is to suggest in a politely way

I think, you should do an MBA it would be very useful for you (recommendation and suggestion)

What should we do with these bad profits? (Asking for advice)

MUST/UGHT TO

This modal verb is used to express obligation or prohibition about things people should do or not

Another use is when something is assumed or deducted

- Citizens must obey the government law (OBLIGATION)
- Our team must finish the energy project on Monday the 30th the latest (COMPULSORY)
- Children mustn't drive a car until they are 18 (PROHIBITION)

Ought to is exactly the same most of time used in British English

The employees **ought to** hand the documents in next week (**must**)

Glossary

Baggage/luggage (noun) A suitcase or bag that contains personal belongings or valuables

Exhausted (adj) it means being very tired

HR (noun) Human Resources

Involve (verb) To be part or participate in an activity or situation

Issues (noun) in reference with topic, theme

IT department (noun) Information and Technology Department

Jealous (adj) Feeling resentful or envious of someone or something

Join (verb) It is similar to match or put together

Scrabble (noun) a board game to build words in English or another language with its own game rules

Turn into (verb) It means the same as become

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