

Vocabulary

Prepositions of time

AT

We use it for specific **time** and with **night**.

ON

We use it with **days** and **dates**.

IN

We use it for more general things, such as **months, seasons, years, decades**. We also use it for the **time of the day**; but not with night.

Specific time

Days of the week

Time of the day

Months

7:00: Seven o'clock

Monday

Morning

January

July

7:15: Seven fifteen

Tuesday

Afternoon

February

August

7:30: Seven thirty

Wednesday

Evening

March

September

7:45: Seven forty-five

Thursday

Seasons

April

October

12:00 PM: Midday / noon

Friday

Spring: Sep-Nov
Summer: Dec-Feb

May

November

12:00 AM: Midnight

Weekend: Saturday, Sunday

Fall: Mar-May
Winter: Jun-Aug

June

December

Common predictions

Be famous

Meet somebody

Get a new job

Get a lot of money

Study/work abroad

Be lucky

Get married

Get a promotion

Win the lottery

Move abroad

Travel

Fall in love

Have problems at work

Have a surprise

Move to a new house

Goals / wishes categories

Entertainment

Relationships

Career

Financial

Travel

Creativity

Health

Education

Contribution

Adventure

Celebrations and milestones

Milestones are significant events in life. Celebrations are special events where you celebrate milestones.

Birthday

Graduation

Settle down

Wedding

Anniversary

Grammar

BE GOING TO

We use “(Be) GOING TO” to talk about the future: fixed plans, predictions (based on evidence) and intentions.

We **ALWAYS** use the verb **TO BE** conjugated according to the subject. That is to say:

I **am**, She / He / It **is**, You / We / They **are**.

We **DO NOT** conjugate the **main verb** in affirmative, negative and question forms.

She is going to writes an email. (**INCORRECT**)

She is going to write an email. (**CORRECT**)

AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

SUBJECT	VERB TO BE	GOING TO	VERB (Action Verb)	COMPLEMENT (optional)*
I You / We / They He / She / It	Am / Is / Are			

I'm going to send emails.
You're going to study for the test.

He's going to travel next month.
It's going to play outside.

In affirmative sentences, we use the verb to be in affirmative, the going to and the verb in base form.

NEGATIVE STATEMENT

SUBJECT	VERB TO BE in NEGATIVE FORM	GOING TO	VERB (Action Verb)	COMPLEMENT (optional)*
I You / We / They He / She / It	Am not Is not = isn't Are not = aren't			

They aren't going to drive.
We aren't going to have dinner here

He isn't going to play football.
She isn't going to sing at midday.

In negative sentences, we use the verb to be in negative (am not, is not, are not) the going to and the verb in base form.

YES/NO QUESTION

VERB TO BE	SUBJECT	GOING TO	VERB (Action Verb)	COMPLEMENT (optional)*	?
Am / Is / Are	I You / We / They He / She / It				

Are you going to have lunch outside today?
Is she going to visit us tomorrow?

The verb to be and the subject get inverted, so in questions the verb to be will always be BEFORE the subject.

WH-QUESTION:

WH-QUESTION	VERB TO BE	SUBJECT	GOING TO	VERB (Action Verb)	COMPLEMENT (optional)*	?
What / When Where / Who Why / Which / How	Am / Is / Are	I You / We / They He / She / It				

Where are they going to meet tomorrow?
When are we going to go to the meeting?

WILL

We use "WILL" to talk about the future: quick decisions, predictions and promises.

We **ALWAYS** use the auxiliary **WILL** in affirmative, negative and question forms.

I **will** be famous someday.

We **DO NOT** conjugate the **main verb** in affirmative, negative and question forms.

She won't **gets** married soon. (**INCORRECT**)

She won't **get** married soon. (**CORRECT**)

AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

SUBJECT	WILL	VERB	COMPLEMENT
I / You / We / They / He / She / It		(Action verb)	(optional)*

I **will** be famous one day.
You **will** be lucky today!
We **will** get a lot of money.

He **will** get a new job this year.
She **will** fall in love.
It **will** go to the beach with us.

In affirmative sentences, we use the modal verb **WILL** in affirmative, and the verb in base form.

NEGATIVE STATEMENT

SUBJECT	WILL NOT or WON'T	VERB	COMPLEMENT
I / You / We / They / He / She / It		(Action verb)	(optional)*

I **won't** move to a new house.
You **won't** be disappointed!
They **won't** buy groceries there.

She **won't** go to the store.
It **won't** rain tomorrow.
He **won't** get married next month.

In negative sentences, we use the modal verb **WILL** in negative (will not, won't) and the verb in base form.

YES/NO QUESTION

WILL	SUBJECT	VERB	COMPLEMENT	?
	I / You / We / They / He / She / It	(Action verb)	(optional)*	

Will it rain soon?
Will you be my valentine?

The modal verb **WILL** and the subject get inverted, so in questions, the modal verb **WILL** will always be **BEFORE** the subject.

WH-QUESTION:

WH-QUESTION	WILL	SUBJECT	VERB	COMPLEMENT	?
What / When Where / Who Why / Which / How		I You / We / They He / She / It	(Action verb)	(optional)*	

Where **will** they travel soon?
What **will** you do next year?

WOULD LIKE TO

We use "WOULD LIKE TO" to talk about future wishes, make offers or express preferences.

We **ALWAYS** use **WOULD** We **DO NOT** conjugate the **main verb**.

LIKE TO in affirmative, He would like to gets married soon. (**INCORRECT**)

negative and question forms. He would like to get married soon. (**CORRECT**)

AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

SUBJECT	WOULD	LIKE TO	VERB (Action Verb)	COMPLEMENT (optional)*
I You / We / They He / She / It				

You **would like to** learn English.
We **would like to** have a car.

He **would like to** get married.
She **would like to** learn to cook.

In affirmative sentences, we use the modal verb **WOULD** in affirmative, like to, and the verb in base form.

NEGATIVE STATEMENT

SUBJECT	WOULD in negative form =	LIKE TO	VERB (Action Verb)	COMPLEMENT (optional)*
I You / We / They He / She / It	would not wouldn't			

I **wouldn't like to** be on TV.
We **wouldn't like to** buy this.
They **wouldn't like to** go out.

He **wouldn't like to** get married.
She **wouldn't like to** have children.
It **wouldn't like to** be held.

In negative sentences, we use the modal verb **WOULD** in negative (would not, wouldn't), like to, and the verb in base form.

YES/NO QUESTION

WOULD	SUBJECT	LIKE TO	VERB (Action Verb)	COMPLEMENT (optional)*	?
	I You / We / They He / She / It				

Would you like to have dinner with me?
Would you like to be my date tonight?

The modal verb **WOULD** and the subject get inverted, so in questions, the modal verb **WOULD** will always be **BEFORE** the subject.

WH-QUESTION:

WH-QUESTION	WOULD	SUBJECT	LIKE TO	VERB (Action Verb)	COMPLEMENT (optional)*	?
What / When Where / Who Why / Which / How		I You / We / They He / She / It				

When **would you like to** meet?
What **would you like to** do tonight?

	Will	Would like to	Be going to		
FUNCTION	"WILL" se utiliza para Para predicciones, para decisiones tomadas en el momento, para indicar la intención de que algo suceda (promesas).	"WOULD LIKE TO" equivale a “gustaría” en español. Se utiliza para expresar deseos para el futuro, hacer ofertas, o hablar de preferencias.	"GOING TO" equivale a “ir a” en español. Se utiliza para expresar el futuro: Para planes concretos, cuando estamos seguros de que algo va a suceder, para indicar la intención de que algo suceda, para hacer predicciones.		
AUXILIARY	WILL	WOULD	I AM	YOU / WE / THEY ARE	HE / SHE / IT IS
STRUCTURE	AFFIRMATIVE: Subject + Auxiliary + Verb + Complement <i>I will finish it later.</i>	AFFIRMATIVE: Subject + Auxiliary + LIKE TO + Verb + Complement <i>I would like to have children.</i>	AFFIRMATIVE: Subject + Auxiliary + GOING TO + Verb + Complement <i>I am going to do homework.</i>		
	NEGATIVE: Subject + Auxiliary (+NOT) + Verb + Complement <i>We won't forget</i>	NEGATIVE: Subject + Auxiliary (+NOT) + LIKE TO + Verb + Complement <i>We wouldn't like to do that.</i>	NEGATIVE: Subject + Auxiliary (+NOT) + GOING TO + Verb + Complement <i>She isn't going to have lunch here.</i>		
	QUESTIONS: Auxiliary + Subject + Verb + Complement <i>Will it rain tomorrow?</i>	QUESTIONS: Auxiliary + Subject + LIKE TO + Verb + Complement <i>Would you like to travel?</i>	QUESTIONS: Auxiliary + Subject + GOING TO + Verb + Complement <i>Are you going to watch a film later?</i>		
TIME EXPRESSION	later, soon. tomorrow, tonight, tomorrow night. next week, next month. in ten minutes, in three weeks,				