

Goals

Match the pictures with the concepts



Loan
Investment
Venue?

Goals

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. apply for financial aid | 2. get a certificate | 3. get a college degree |
| 4. get a high school diploma | 5. get a promotion | 6. take citizenship classes |

The future with Will and might

“Will” guarantee of happening

“Might” possibility of happening (not for sure)

- With the modals “will” and “might” you will use the base form of the verb irrespective of the subject pronoun.

Perhaps

Q&A section

FAQ section (Frequently Asked Questions)

Subject	<i>will</i> <i>might</i>		Verb	
She	will	(not)	go	to school next fall.
	might			
We	will	(not)	work	this weekend.
	might			

Yes/No questions				Short answers
Will	you	change	jobs?	Yes, I will . / Probably. / No, I won't .
	she			Yes, she will . / Probably. / No, she won't .

Wh- questions				
When	will	you	take	classes?
Where				
Why				

WHO – World Health Organization

Stealth

Grammar Watch

- Use *will* to talk about the future.
- Use *might* to talk about a future possibility.
- Use *will* to ask questions about the future. Do not use *might*.
- *will + not = won't*
I will = I'll
He will = He'll

It'll be, just like starting over

He'll heal his heels on the hill

Contraction of *will*

Will is often contracted with nouns (*he'll, she'll*) and *wh-* questions (*what'll, when'll, where'll, how'll*).

Read and identify will/won't/might and the verb that follows

I want to go to City College this fall. I want to get an associate's degree in computer programming. To get the degree, I'll need to take basic classes like English and math first. Then I will need to take classes in computer science and coding. It won't take long to finish the degree. It might take two or three years if I work part-time. After I get my degree, I'll work for a while and save money. Later, if I get financial aid, I might go to a four-year college and get a bachelor's degree. I will make more money with a bachelor's degree.

1. I'll need
2. I will need

3. I won't
4. It might take
5. I'll work
6. I will make

Bachelor degree = Licenciatura

Stomach
Spinach

Orchestra
Chernobyl

Hibiscus flower

Oversweet
Cloy

Look for a new job

0. b

What is Min going to do?

- a. work more hours
- b. look for a new job
- c. go back to school

1. Why is Min going to look for a new job?

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. She comes to work late. | b. She doesn't like her manager. | c. She doesn't like the restaurant. |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

2. Where is Sheng going to go this weekend?

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| a. to a job fair | b. to a restaurant | c. to school |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|

3. What is Sheng going to get next month?

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| a. a certificate | b. an associate's degree | c. a license |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|

1. b
2. a
3. b

The future with *going to*

Subject	<i>be</i>		<i>going to</i>	Verb	
I	am	(not)	going to	look	for a new job.
She	is				
You	are				
We					
They					

Yes/No questions					Short answers	
Are	you	going to	look for a new job?		Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is	he				Yes, he is.	No, he's not.

Wh- questions					
When	are	you	going to	look	for a new job?
Where	is	he			

Revisit
Feedback

Going to

In informal conversation, *going to* is often pronounced “gonna” when it comes before a verb.

I'm gonna dye my hair

Grammar Watch

- Use *going to* to talk about plans for the future.
- *I + am = I'm*
she + is = she's
you + are = you're
we + are = we're
they + are = they're

Exercise: Use the correct form of *be + going to*. Use the negative form when necessary

1. Ana and Lisa are going to take classes at the community center.
2. Pablo works at night. He _____ apply for a job with daytime hours.
3. I saw a Help Wanted sign at the mall. I _____ apply for the job today.
4. My sister _____ look for a part-time job. She _____ work full-time because she is still in school.
5. _____ you _____ look for a job on a social media site?

2. is going to
3. am going to
4. is going to & is not going to
5. Are & going to

Social media: Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Tik Tok, LinkedIn

Mr. Renzo and I _____ look for a job this week (are going to)

The future with present continuous

Subject	be		Verb	
I	am	(not)	working	tomorrow.
She	is			
You We They	are			

Yes/No questions

Are	you	cleaning	the office next week?
Is	he		

Wh- questions

Where	are	we	meeting	this afternoon?
What	is	he	watching	tonight?

Structure: Pronoun + verb “to be” (in present) + verb with “ing” + complement
 Time of application: instant future

1. The church is collecting money from alms **this weekend**
2. The church is collecting money from alms in this Mass/service.

Observation: Sentence number 1 is equivalent to:

*The church is going to collect money from alms this weekend

Grammar Watch

- Use the present continuous to talk about definite plans in the future.
- We usually use a time expression like *tomorrow* or *next week* to show the action is in the future.

Exercise: Read the conversation between two people making plans for the future. Identify examples of the present continuous.

A: Hi. I work at the community center. We're having a meeting next Saturday night. We're talking about how volunteers can help clean up our neighborhood parks.

B: Sorry, I'd like to come, but I'm working that night.

A: Oh, sure, I understand. But please tell your friends and neighbors. We're meeting at 7:00 p.m. We're having a potluck dinner and giving out prizes.

I'd = I would