



will and won't

Affirmative

I / You / He / She / It / We / They'll climb the tree.

Negative

I / You / He / She / It / We / They won't stay still.

Questions

Will I / you / he / she / it / we / they find water?

Short answers

Affirmative

Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they will.

Negative

No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they won't.

We make the affirmative form with *will* plus base form of the main verb.

The desert will be hot in the day.

We make the negative form with *won't* plus base form.

We won't lie in the sun.

We make the question form with *will* plus subject plus base form. Question words like *What*, *Where* or *When* go at the beginning of the question.

Will you light a fire? Where will we find food?

We make short answers with *will* and *won't*.

Will you help me? Yes, I will.

Usage

We use *will* to talk about future predictions.

will and won't in the first conditional

Action

If I climb a tree,
If he / she / it eats the fruit,
If you / we / they follow the river,

Result

I'll be safe.
he / she / it'll feel ill.
you / we / they'll find the village.

Result

I'll be safe

Action

if I climb a tree.

We make the first conditional with two clauses: the action clause (*If* clause) with the present simple and the result clause (main clause) with *will*.

Conditional sentences can start with the action:

If you light a fire, you'll feel warmer.

or with the result:

You'll feel warmer if you light a fire.

We can use the negative form in the action, the result, or both parts of the sentence.

We won't win the challenge if we get lost in the trees.

If he doesn't have a compass, he'll get lost.

If we don't make a big noise, we won't find help.

We make first conditional questions with *will* before the subject in the result clause.

Will you help me if I carry your bag?

~~*Do you help me ... ?*~~

If I carry your bag, will you help me?

~~*If I will carry your bag ...*~~

Usage

We use the first conditional to predict the result of an action. We use it to talk about things we think might happen in the future and things we think are possible.

must and should

must

Affirmative

I / You / He / She / It / We / They must be fit to go on the adventure trip.

Negative

I / You / He / She / It / We / They mustn't leave the camp after dark.

should

Affirmative

I / You / He / She / It / We / They should wear warm clothes.

Negative

I / You / He / She / It / We / They shouldn't drink all the water at once.

Must and *should* each have only one form. They do not change with different subjects.

Henry must be careful with the knife.

~~*Henry musts be careful with the knife.*~~

She should take a sleeping bag.

~~*She shoulds take a sleeping bag.*~~

We use *must* / *should* plus base form of the main verb.

You must listen now. They should sit here.

~~*You must to listen now. They should to sit here.*~~

The negative forms of *must* and *should* are *must not* and *should not*. In spoken and informal written English, we use the short forms *mustn't* and *shouldn't*.

As with *must* and *should*, the main verb takes the base form.

We mustn't touch this. ~~We mustn't to touch this.~~

You shouldn't drink that. ~~You shouldn't to drink that.~~

Usage

Should is for giving advice and recommendations.

You should take a first-aid kit with you. It's a good idea.

You shouldn't buy that torch. It's expensive.

Must is for talking about strong obligations.

You must wear shoes in the jungle. It's really important.

You mustn't eat those leaves. They're very bad for you.