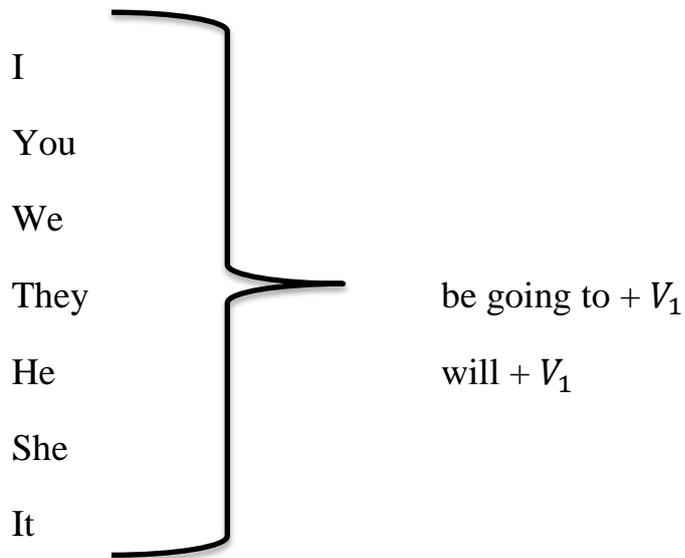


FUTURE TENSE



- We're going to paint our living room tomorrow.
- I'm going to be a doctor when I grow up.
- I will be a mother.
- I'll write to you as soon as I get there.

(-) be not + going to + V₁

- She is not going to speak English.
- They are going to come to school tomorrow.
- I promise I won't tell him about the party.
- She won't talk to me.

(?) Be + S + going to + V₁

- Are you going to visit your father?
- Where are you going to stay tomorrow?
- Will we learn English next year?
- When will they come to İstanbul?

1. To make predictions, especially when we can see something is about to happen:

John and Helen have been engaged for two years now. They're going to be married in May.

2. To indicate planned actions:

I've made reservations for our summer holiday. We're going to spend our holiday in Marmaris.

3. Soon, before long:

John is out, but he'll be back soon.

4. Shortly:

Could you wait for a while? I'll be with you shortly.

5. Next week, month, year, summer etc.:

He will go to Poland next week.

MODELS

► Can:

-I can walk 20 miles.

► May:

- He may come tonight

► Be able to:

- I am able to jump 30 cm.

► Must:

- I must sleep early.

► **Have to:**

- I have to wear uniform at school.

► **Should:**

- You should see a doctor.

► **Ought to:**

- You ought to see a doctor.

Would:

Polite request

- Would you please pass the butter?
- Would you mind closing the door?
- Would you please be quite?
- I would like a cup of coffee

Unreal present

- I would eat less if I were you.

Past custom

- My father would take me to the park every Sunday when I was a child.

Refusal

- She wouldn't tell me her name.

In indirect speech for will

- He says, 'I will go.'
- He said he would go.

Should:

Obligation

- You should do as I say.
- You should clean your teeth every day.

Logical conclusion

- He stayed two years in England; he should speak English well.
- It is odd that you should say this to me.

Putative use

- I am sorry that this should have happened.
- He suggested that we should go.

In reported speech for shall

- 'Shall I open the door?' he asked.
- He asked if he should open the door.

In conditional clauses

- If you should change your mind, please let us know.

Ought to:

Obligation

- Ought we to go now?
- Oughtn't she to work harder?

Expectation

- The bus should be here any moment.
- I have lived in Ankara for ten years; I ought to know it.

Must:

Necessity imposed by the speaker

- You must be back by 11.

Self-compulsion with 'I' and 'we'

- We must study hard.
- I must keep my room cleaner.

Logical conclusion

- She must be rich; look at the clothes she is wearing.
- There must be some mistake.

Must not:

Prohibition

- You mustn't eat too much.
- You mustn't park your car here; this is a no –parking area.

Used to:

Past custom

- I used to play the guitar.
- Did she used to live here?
- No, she didn't use to live here.

Have to:

Necessity

- I have to go to school today.

Have got to:

Necessity

- I have got to go to school today.

Had better

Desirability

- We had better go early if we want to find a good car.

- You'd better not be late.

Had rather:**Would rather:**

Preference

- I'd rather live here.

- Had you rather live here?

Will:

Future

- He will study English next year.

Willingness

- He'll do anything for money.

Intention

- I will write to my folks.

Refusal

- A lion will attack a man only when hungry

- I will not discuss this with you.

Predictability, logical necessity

- Oil will float on water.
- That will be the milkman.
- Truth will out.
- Boys will be boys.

Characteristic habit

- He will watch TV every night.
- He'll always talk for hours if you give him the chance.

Disposition

- This auditorium will seat 500.
- This watch won't work.

Insistence

- I will go there; no one shall stop me.

Promise

- You will have your money tomorrow.

Order

- You will wait here till I return.
- All staff will leave the building at once.
- Will you sit down!

Offer

- Will/Won't you have a piece of cake?
- Who will have some coffee?

Request

- Will you lend me your pen for a moment?
- Will you please pass the salt?

Shall:

Future with “I” and “me”

- I shall come early.

Willingness

- He shall be rewarded if he is patient.

Insistence

- You shall obey my order

Intention

- We shall stop your pocket money if you don't behave yourself.

Suggestion

- Shall we go to the movies tonight?

An offer to help

- Shall I give you a lift?

Legal texts

- The landlord shall maintain the equipment in good repair.

Religious texts

- He who digs a pit shall fall into it.
- You shall not steal.

Can:

Present ability

- I can use a typewriter perfectly.
- Our team can easily beat yours.

Have the chance to

- We can stay home and watch TV tonight.

Be allowed to

- Pamela can go now. Her job is finished.

Ask for permission

- Can I use your pen for a moment?
- Can I go out, mum?

Possibility

- He can meet you at the station.

Know how to

- She can speak Spanish.

Suggestion

- If you have little money, you can eat in a cafeteria.

Theoretical possibility

- Anybody can make mistake.

Could:

Past ability

- I could swim well when I was young.

Possibility

- I could help you.
- It could rain tomorrow.

Polite request, ask for permission

- Could I borrow your pen?
- Could you help me?
- Could I smoke here?

Unreal

- If we had more money, we could buy a better house.

In indirect speech for can

- 'I can use this.' She said.
- She said she could use that.

May:

Factual possibility

- Be careful! That road may be slippery.
- Where is Jack?
- He may be at home.

Future

- I may visit you tomorrow.

Asking for and granting permission

- May I borrow your pen for a moment?
- Yes, you may.

Benediction and malediction

- May he lie in peace!
- May he never set foot in this house again!

Might:

Possibility

- She might get a scholarship this year.
- Might he come tomorrow?

Indirect speech for May

- He said 'You may borrow my pen.'
- He said I might borrow his pen.