FOURTH LESSON

When to use "will, going to, shall"

In this article you will learn the characteristics of the simple future, as well as the different uses of will, shall and going to, with which you will avoid confusion and mistakes when speaking or writing about your plans or ideas

EXAMPLES OF THE SIMPLE SIMPLE FUTURE WITH "WILL"

Probable future events: It will snow this weekend

Spontaneous decisions or ideas: I will pick you up tomorrow

Willingness to do an activity: They will repair my TV tomorrow

Giving orders: You will not go to the party!

Proposing or inviting something: Will you marry me?

FUTURE WITH GOING TO

There is another form of the future tense that uses going to instead of will. It is necessary to know well the uses of each one to avoid confusion, since one of its translations is going to do

Going to is used for:

Plans that are 100% certain to occur

FUTURE WITH SHALL

Shall is another of the auxiliary verbs of the simple future in English. Unlike will and going to which are used with all pronouns, shall is only used with the first person pronouns: I and we.

One of the similarities with will is in the contractions, since it is also 'II, i.e.: I shall never forget this present = I'll never forget this present. In terms of usage, shall is used to give suggestions

We want to clarify how the conditional works in English, since conditional structures, or if clauses, are used a lot in everyday life. For example, they are used to express something that could happen (in the present and future) or that could have happened (in the past). Plus an explanation of the grammar

CONDITIONALS

If + present simple, present simple.

This conditional is used for universal truths, for example:

• If water boils, it evaporates - Si el agua boils, it evaporates.

As you can see, the consequences of the condition are known, it is a true situation in all cases

If + present simple, ... will + infinitive.

This type is used to talk about real or possible situations. For example:

• If you come for the weekend, we will go to the cinema - Si vienes para el fin de semana, iremos al cine.

If + past simple, ...would + infinitive.

This structure has two uses. The first is to talk about situations in the future that are not likely to occur, for example:

• If I won the lottery, I would spend my life travelling - Si ganara la lottery, me pasaría la vida viajando - If I won the lottery, I would spend my life travelling.

In this sense, conditionals are used to talk about our dreams, our desires, etc

CONDITIONALS

If + past perfect, ... would + have + past participle.

It is used to talk about the past, describing a situation that did not happen and its possible consequences. For example:

 If I had woken up earlier, I would have arrived on time - Si me hubiera woken up antes, habría llegado en tiempo - If I had woken up earlier, I would have arrived on time.

If + past perfect + would + infinitive.

Look at the following example, in which the condition is in the third conditional and the consequence in the second:

If I hadn't spent all my money, I would be able to help you



video links:

WHEN USE "WILL, GOING TO AND SHALL"

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ClOKr4e4vzl https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lpmmTWcjVbM

CONDITIONALS

https://www.youtube.com/watch? v=zZfx5oM3BQU&pp=ygUMY29uZGlOaW9uYWxz https://www.youtube.com/watch? v=s59ygVYxpag&pp=ugMICgJlcxABGAHKBQxjb25kaX R pb25hbHM%3D

