

● Future time / present tenses in time clauses / prepositions of time and place

Expressing the future: will/won't and be going to

There is sometimes little difference in meaning between **will** and **be going to**. It is often just a matter of formality. **Will** is generally more formal than **be going to**.

Use	Example
Facts about the future	<i>The website will come online next week. (more formal)</i> <i>The website's going to come online next week. (more informal)</i>
Predictions not based on present evidence	<i>In the future, everyone will have their own flying car. (more formal)</i> <i>In the future, everyone is going to have their own flying car. (more informal)</i>
Decisions made at the moment of speaking	<i>I've decided! I won't get a new DVD player just yet. (emphasising the decision)</i> <i>I've decided! I'm not going to get a new DVD player just yet. (emphasising the intention)</i>

Sometimes it is more appropriate to use **will** rather than **be going to**.

Use	Example
Offers and suggestions	<i>I'll help you with your physics homework, if you like.</i>
Requests	<i>Will you help me with my physics homework?</i>
Most first conditional sentences	<i>If we get a computer, we'll be able to surf the Internet.</i>

Watch out!

With offers and suggestions in the question form, we do not use **will** with *I* and *we*. We use **shall**.

✓ **Shall** I help you with your physics homework?

X ~~**Will**~~ I help you with your physics homework?

Sometimes it is more appropriate to use **be going to** rather than **will**.

Use	Example
Plans and intentions (which you already have when you speak)	<i>I'm going to be a famous doctor one day!</i>
Predictions based on present evidence	<i>It sounds like the plane's going to take off in a few minutes.</i>

Expressing the future: present continuous

Use	Example
Arrangements made before the moment of speaking	<i>Are they installing the new computers next week?</i>

Expressing the future: present simple

Use	Example
Timetables, arrangements and fixed events (which the speaker cannot change)	<i>The bus to the science museum leaves at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.</i>
After <i>if</i> in first conditional and zero conditional sentences	<i>If technology continues to advance so quickly, what will life be like in a hundred years?</i>
After certain time expressions (see below)	<i>We'll find out as soon as we get to the lab.</i>

Expressing the future: future perfect simple

Form will/won't + have + past participle

Use	Example
Actions which are completed some time between now and a point in the future	<i>I'll have finished my chemistry homework by the time you come home.</i>

Expressing the future: future continuous

Form will/won't + be + -ing form

Use	Example
Actions in progress at a point in the future	<i>This time next week, I'll be taking my biology exam.</i>
Habits or repeated actions at a point in the future	<i>In the future, we'll all be flying around using jet-packs.</i>

Expressing the future: future perfect continuous

Form will/won't + have + been + -ing form

Use	Example
Actions in progress up to a point in the future	<i>At seven o'clock, I'll have been doing my chemistry homework for three hours!</i>

Present tenses in time clauses

In time clauses, we do not use *will* or *be going to* immediately after some time words and phrases. We use a present tense (present simple, present continuous or present perfect) to talk about the future.

Time words and phrases	Example
when	<i>It'll be wonderful when scientists find / have found a cure for cancer.</i>
as soon as	<i>Let me know as soon as your new computer arrives / has arrived.</i>
before	<i>It'll be several years before we send / we've sent a manned mission to Mars.</i>
after	<i>Let's go for a pizza after we go / have been to the natural history museum.</i>
until / till	<i>The rocket won't be launched until they do / have done a final check.</i>
while	<i>Think of me while you travel / are travelling to the Moon!</i>
once	<i>We'll stop for petrol once we pass / we've passed Cambridge.</i>

Prepositions of time and place

Key prepositions of time	(from) Monday to Friday, on Monday, on my birthday/Easter Sunday/etc, in July, on September 20 th , in 2008, in (the) summer, at three o'clock, in/for an hour, at the moment, in the morning/afternoon/evening, at night, in/on time, just in time for, in the beginning/end, at the beginning/end of, at the age of, at the weekend, next/last week
Key prepositions of place	turn right at a place, sit on sth, go in(to) a building, wait in(side) a building, arrive in London/Greece, arrive at the stadium, in/on/at the corner (of), come/go/walk/etc to a place, next to/beside/by the building, at/on the front/back of, in front of/behind the station, go out of a building, go towards the station, between the two buildings, opposite the station

US vs UK
Grammar

- Speakers of American English do not always use **on** before days of the week.
US: We've got a biology test Monday/on Monday.
UK: We've got a biology test **on** Monday.
- Speakers of American English often say 'Monday through Friday'.
US: I'm going to be on a field trip Monday **through** Friday.
UK: I'm going to be on a field trip **from** Monday **to** Friday.