

- **Relative pronouns/adverbs** cannot be omitted in non-defining relative clauses; neither can we use **that** instead of them.
- Prepositions usually appear at the beginning of non-defining relative clauses.
This box, in which I keep my old toys, hasn't been cleaned for ages.
- **Which** may also refer to a whole sentence.
He offered to give me a ride, which was very kind of him.

Module 6

Future will

I'll work	He'll sleep
Will you work?	Will she sleep?
They won't work	It won't sleep

The **Future will** is used:

- to make predictions about the future, usually with **perhaps** and **probably** or after the verbs **believe, think, hope, expect, be sure**, etc.
She'll probably be here tomorrow.
- to talk about on-the-spot decisions.
We've run out of milk; I'll go and buy some.
- for promises.
I'll be on time, don't worry!
- for offers and requests.
I'll do the dishes after dinner.
Will you help me clean my room?
- for threats and warnings.
I won't speak to you again!

Future be going to

I'm going to stay	He's going to leave
Are you going to stay?	Is she going to leave?
They aren't going to stay	It isn't going to leave

The **Future be going to** is used:

- to talk about future plans.
My brother is going to study Biology.
- to make predictions based on evidence.
Look out! You're going to trip over that chair.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

tomorrow, tonight,
next month/year/week/Tuesday, etc.
this month/year/week/Tuesday, etc.
in an hour/year, etc.
soon

We use the **Present Progressive** for planned future actions related to personal arrangements.
I'm traveling to Detroit tomorrow.

Future Perfect

I'll have worked	He'll have slept
Will you have worked?	Will she have slept?
They won't have worked	It won't have slept

The **Future Perfect** is used:

- to talk about actions that will be completed before a specific time or another action in the future. The verb describing the second action is in the **Present Simple**.
She'll have returned by the time you leave.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

by + a point in time (e.g. Sunday), by the time, by then, before, etc.

Zero Conditional

if-clause	Main clause
If/When + Present Simple	Present Simple

The **Zero Conditional** is used to talk about general truths/facts.

If/When you press the button, the machine starts.

Conditional Sentences Type 1

We use **Conditional Sentences Type 1** for something which is likely to happen in the present or future.

if-clause	Main clause
if + Present Simple	• Future will
	• Modal Verbs (may, might, can, should)
	• Imperative

If I find the book, I'll buy it for you.

If you go to the gym early, you might see him there.

If you see her, ask her about the meeting.

Conditional Sentences Type 2

We use **Conditional Sentences Type 2** for unreal or imaginary situations which are unlikely to happen in the present or the future.

if-clause	Main clause
If + Past Simple	would/could + base form

If I had money, I would buy a farm in the country.

You could lose some weight if you went on a diet.

- In Conditional Sentences Type 2 **were** is often used instead of **was** in the if-clause in all persons.
If I were rich, I would live in a luxurious house.
- We use **if I were you** to express an opinion or to give advice.
If I were you, I wouldn't buy it.
- **Unless** can be used instead of **if... not...** in all conditional sentences.
I won't buy this car unless you agree (= I won't buy this car if you don't agree).
- When the **if-clause** comes before the **main clause**, the two clauses are separated by a **comma**.