

9.1 *if* + present simple + *will/won't/might*

GR9.1))

<i>if</i> + present tense	<i>will/might</i> + infinitive (without <i>to</i>)
If Pablo comes here,	he will bring his family.
If you don't visit Lin,	she won't be happy.
If I meet the Director,	I might discuss my pay.
If I don't stay for dinner,	will they be upset?

- We can use *if* + present tense to talk about a possible action or situation in the future and *will/won't* to talk about the consequence of the action or situation.
If we stop in Bangkok, we'll visit you.
If you don't thank them, they won't invite us again.
- We can also use *if* + present simple, + *will/won't/might* when we are giving advice to someone about the future or in general.
If you meet an older person, they will expect you to be polite.
If you smile, people will like you.
- The *if* clause can come first or second. If it comes first, we put a comma after it.
If I meet Cathy, I'll invite her for dinner.
I'll invite Cathy for dinner if I meet her.
- If we are not certain about the result, we can use *might* instead of *will/won't*.
We might be late if the traffic's bad.
If you talk to them in English, they might not understand you.

The structure *if* + present tense + *will* is often called 'the first conditional' in grammar books.

- Circle the correct option.
 - If you meet / *will meet* someone for the first time, they use / won't use your first name.
 - People *might think* / *think* you're rude if you *don't answer* / 'll not answer their questions.
 - We'll go / go to visit Sarah if we're / 'll be in London.
 - Your hosts *are* / *will be* upset if you *will arrive* / *arrive* more than fifteen minutes late.
 - If someone *invites* / *will invite* you to their home for a meal, they *will probably expect* / *probably expect* you to bring a gift.
 - You *won't* / *aren't* be able to talk to anyone if you *don't know* / 'll not know the language.
- Write the sentences with *if*.
 - I / send a postcard / I / have time
I will send a postcard if I have time.
 - what / a British person do / I / not shake his/her hand ?

 - you / go to the party / you / take a present ?

 - we / not meet anyone / we / not go out

 - my mum / be happy / you / not bring flowers

 - you / reply / I / send you a letter ?

 - Stephen / meet / me at the airport / I / ask him

- Complete the sentences with *will, won't, don't, might (not),* or (-).
 - If you - smile at someone on a train, they might talk to you.
 - If you _____ talk to people, you definitely _____ make any friends.
 - If you _____ come to dinner, I _____ introduce you to Edward, I promise.
 - You _____ know what to do if you _____ ask.
 - My auntie _____ be really, really happy if I _____ call her on her birthday.
 - I have a good idea. If you _____ wear something green, we _____ recognize you!
 - She _____ come to the party if her ex-boyfriend is there.

9.2 Present tenses in future time clauses

GR9.2))

when/before etc. + present tense	will + infinitive (without to)
As soon as the sun comes up,	we'll start our walk.
Before I cook,	I'll go for a swim.
When the animals see us,	will they be scared?

- We use the present tense to talk about the future after the words *when, if, as soon as, before* and *after*.
- We usually use a clause with *will* before or after the present tense clauses. We can choose which clause comes first. If the present simple clause comes first, we put a comma after it.

I'll look at the map before we go.

OR *Before we go, I'll look at the map.*

- If* and *when* have a different meaning when we are talking about the future. We use *if* when we are not sure something will happen, but we use *when* if we are sure.

If the weather is nice, we'll eat outside.

When we get to the forest, we'll eat our picnic.

- When* and *as soon as* have a similar meaning, but we use *as soon as* to say that one thing will happen immediately after an action.

As soon as I arrive, I'll call you.

We'll go away when the weather improves.

We put *after* in front of the action that happens first; and *before* in front of the action that happens second. We always connect the two actions with a comma.

After I take the photo, I'll put it on the internet.

NOT ~~*I will take the photo. After I put it on the internet.*~~

- Write *when, if, or as soon as* at the end of each sentence. Show the correct position with \downarrow .
 - \downarrow I see a rare animal, I'll take a photo. If
 - The weather will slowly get colder autumn arrives. _____
 - We're really tired so we'll sleep we arrive at the camp. _____
 - I'll walk back I get lost. _____
 - We'll go travelling in the Amazon we have more money. _____
 - A snake bites you, you will have to go to hospital. _____
 - It'll be dark soon. We'll have to return to camp we reach the mountain top. _____
- Complete the advertisement with the words in brackets in the correct form.

After you ¹ get off (get off) the bus at Monkey River Village, you ² _____ (travel) up the river for five to six kilometres: you'll see iguanas on the tree branches and crocodiles by the river. As soon as the boat ³ _____ (reach) the jungle trail, you ⁴ _____ (walk) into the jungle to look for Howler monkeys. Cover your ears when you ⁵ _____ (hear) them – their loud calls can be heard for over two kilometres! Before you ⁶ _____ (leave), you ⁷ _____ (have) the opportunity to swim in the river. As soon as the group ⁸ _____ (be) dry and ready to go, we ⁹ _____ (return) to the village for a healthy Belizean dish at a local restaurant.

- Rewrite the two sentences as one with the words in brackets.
 - You're going to the countryside. You'll feel better. (when)
You'll feel better when you go to the countryside.
 - We'll get to the waterfall. We'll see a bridge. (after)

 - We might not see the island. It might be cloudy. (if)

 - The sun will come out today. Will we go for a bike ride? (when)

 - The leaves change colour. Then, they fall. (before)

 - The weather gets warmer. Spring flowers will appear. (as soon as)
