



Elementary  
English  
A2.1

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## Elementary English A2.1 Objectives

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### Sentence Structure

- ⇒ To learn the basic parts of speech in English, how they are used and their characteristics
- ⇒ To learn the three basic sentence structures in English
- ⇒ To create my own sentences in English using knowledge of parts of speech and sentence structure

### Meals

- ⇒ To learn food and drinks vocabulary and pronounce these words correctly
- ⇒ To learn phrases to talk about meals in English
- ⇒ To feel confident talking about my diet and meals in English
- ⇒ To understand when other people talk about their diet and meals

### Much and Many

- ⇒ To define a quantifier
- ⇒ To understand the difference between much and many
- ⇒ To understand and use the expression “how much” correctly as both a quantity and a price
- ⇒ To use the expressions so much, so many, too much, too many, this much and that much
- ⇒ To know when an expression with much or many needs an additional preposition “of”

### Indefinite Pronouns

- ⇒ To understand why an indefinite pronoun is used in a sentence in English
- ⇒ To use the indefinite pronouns some, any, every and no correctly
- ⇒ To use the words where, place, one, body and thing with indefinite pronouns to create compound words
- ⇒ To pronounce all indefinite pronouns and compound words correctly

### Pets

- ⇒ To learn basic phrases and vocabulary to talk about pets in English
- ⇒ To learn vocabulary to talk about parts of an animal
- ⇒ To describe animals in English
- ⇒ To feel confident talking about pets and animals in English

### Prepositions of Movement

- ☞ To learn the prepositions of movement in English
- ☞ To pronounce all prepositions of movement correctly
- ☞ To use prepositions of movement correctly in conversation

### Past Simple Tense

- ☞ To understand all the situations the past simple tense is required
- ☞ To know the past simple form for all regular verbs and the most common irregular verbs in English
- ☞ To use any verb in the past simple tense in the affirmative, negative, question and short response forms

### ED Pronunciation

- ☞ To understand the difference between voiced and unvoiced sounds
- ☞ To understand the basics of the English phonetic chart
- ☞ To know what a sound pair is
- ☞ To know that there are three ways to pronounce the letters ED when they are the final letters
- ☞ To identify which pronunciation a word should have when it ends in the letters ED
- ☞ To correctly pronounce the letters ED when they are at the end of a word

### Shopping

- ☞ To use the verb “to shop” correctly in English
- ☞ To use vocabulary around the shops correctly in English and pronounce these words correctly too
- ☞ To say and understand prices correctly

### Hobbies

- ☞ To learn vocabulary to talk about hobbies and free time activities in English
- ☞ To pronounce all these new words correctly
- ☞ To understand other people talking about their hobbies in English
- ☞ To feel confident talking about your hobbies in English

### Modal Verbs of Obligation

- ☞ To learn what a modal verb is and why it is different to a normal verb
- ☞ To learn the modal verbs of obligation “must” and “have to” in the affirmative, negative, question and short response form
- ☞ To understand the difference in meaning between “must” and “have to”
- ☞ To understand the form of “have to” and “have got to”

### So and Such

- ☞ To learn the definitions of the intensifiers “so” and “such”
- ☞ To learn the structure of sentences that use “so” and “such”
- ☞ To understand native informal expressions that use “so” and “such”

### Silent Letters

- ☞ To learn all the silent letters rules for all letters of the alphabet in English
- ☞ To learn some typical words that have silent letters
- ☞ To recognise and correctly pronounce a word with silent letters when reading in English

### Zero Conditional

- ☞ To learn what a conditional is and why we use it in English
- ☞ To learn the correct structure of the zero conditional
- ☞ To use the zero conditional in conversation and writing in English

### Object Pronouns

- ☞ To learn what all seven object pronouns are in English
- ☞ To pronounce all object pronouns correctly
- ☞ To understand the difference between possessive pronouns, possessive adjectives, personal pronouns and object pronouns and use them all correctly in English

### /ɪ/ and /iː/

- ☞ To learn the correct pronunciation of the vowel sounds /ɪ/ and /iː/
- ☞ To hear and correctly pronounce both of these sounds as different vowel sounds
- ☞ To use these sounds correctly in minimal pairs

### On Holiday

- ☞ To learn relevant vocabulary to talk about holidays in English, including types of holidays, typical holiday items and typical holiday activities
- ☞ To learn useful phrases to talk about holidays
- ☞ To feel confident talking about holidays in English

### Going To Future

- ☞ To learn the correct use of the going to future
- ☞ To learn the correct structure and form of the going to future in affirmative, negative, questions and short responses
- ☞ To learn some keywords and phrases that are typically used with the going to future
- ☞ To use the going to future comfortably in conversations in English

### **Will Future**

- ⇒ To learn the correct use of the will future
- ⇒ To learn the correct structure and form of the will future in affirmative, negative, questions and short responses
- ⇒ To learn some keywords and phrases that are typically used with the will future
- ⇒ To use the will future comfortably in conversations in English

### **The Basic Future**

- ⇒ To know how to create the present continuous, present simple, will future and going to future for any verb in English
- ⇒ To understand when to use all four different structures to talk about simple future events
- ⇒ To talk about future events in conversation and use the correct structure in each sentence

### **Travel**

- ⇒ To learn vocabulary to talk about cycling, driving, a train journey and public transport in English
- ⇒ To learn phrases and expressions to talk about travel and transport in English
- ⇒ To be able to express my personal opinion about public transport in my city through writing
- ⇒ To feel confident talking about travel and transport in English conversation

### **First Conditional**

- ⇒ To learn what a conditional is and why we use it in English
- ⇒ To learn the correct structure of the first conditional
- ⇒ To use the first conditional in conversation and writing in English

## Sentence Structure

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Sentences tend to follow a particular structure in English. Each part of speech is placed in a specific location.

- 1) Noun → person, animal, place, thing, idea
  - 2) Verb → action, feeling, process, state, happening
  - 3) Subject → name, noun, noun phrase, pronoun
  - 4) Adjective → describes a noun
  - 5) Adverb → time, manner or place to add information
- 

The most common sentence structures are;

- 1) Verb (known as the imperative form)  
**Watch!**
- 2) Subject + Intransitive Verb  
**She runs**
- 3) Subject + Intransitive Verb + Adverb  
**She runs quickly**
- 4) Subject + Transitive Verb + Object  
**She likes chocolate**
- 5) Subject + Linking Verb + Noun/Adjective  
**She is a teacher**



## Meals

biscuit (Am: cookie)	blueberry
butter	cereal
chilli	coriander (Am: cilantro)
cream	curry
flour	ham
honey	ice
jam	mineral water
mushroom	oil
olive	omelette
pepper	pizza
raspberry	salt
steak	strawberry
sugar	sweetcorn
toast	

### Useful Phrases

Question	Answer
What is your favourite meal?	My favourite meal is ...
I find pizza really tasty! I think pizza is really delicious!	
What are the traditional meals from your country?	The traditional meals are ...
How does your burger taste?	It tastes; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Delicious</li> <li>● Really good</li> <li>● Amazing</li> <li>● Yummy</li> <li>● Awful</li> <li>● Disgusting</li> <li>● Flavourless</li> <li>● Different</li> </ul>
What do you usually eat for breakfast?	For breakfast, I usually have ...
Do you have a sweet tooth?	Yes, I definitely have a sweet tooth No, I don't really like sweet food

## Much and Many

Much and many are quantifiers that are used before a noun. They express that a quantity is large. Both words have the same meaning but must be used in different ways. Much is always used with uncountable nouns whilst many is used with plural, countable nouns.

Much and many are more commonly used in questions and in negative sentences, but they can be used in affirmative sentences too.

There are different ways we can use these words, as seen in the table below.

	Countable Plural Nouns	Uncountable Nouns
Question	How many?	How much?
Replace “very”	So many	So much
Unnecessarily large quantity	Too many	Too much

We can also express the size of something by using the demonstrative this/this plus much/many. To do this you must also use a hand gesture to show the size. For example, *I've only eaten this much!*

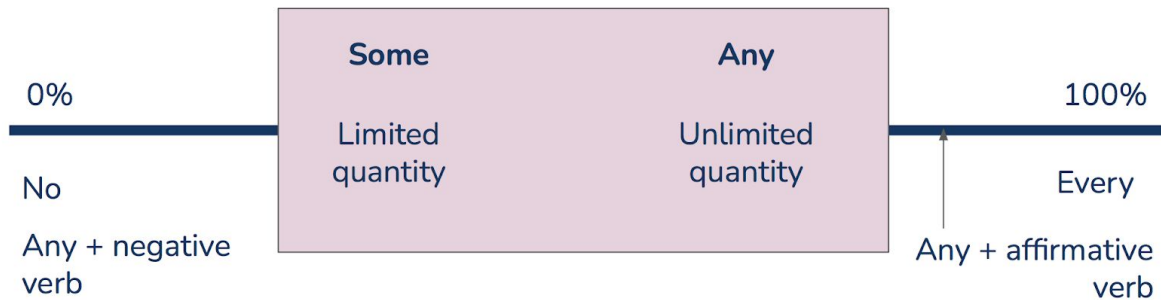


### LOOK OUT

- ⚠ When there is an article (a, an, the), demonstrative (this, that, these, those), possessive adjective (my, your, his, her, its, our, their) or object pronoun (me, you, him, her, it, us, them) directly before the noun, then we must use much of and many of. *How many of your shoes are clean? How much of this cake have you eaten?*
- ⚠ The expression “how much” also has a different meaning. When we want to ask the cost of something, we ask the question “how much?” It doesn't matter whether the noun is countable or uncountable, but the verb will most likely be “to be” or “to cost” *How much does this cake cost?*

## Indefinite Pronouns

The four main indefinite pronouns are some, any, every and no. They are used to express a non-specific quantity.



- ⇒ **Some** can be used in affirmative sentences and questions and it's always followed by a plural or uncountable noun. It means "limited quantity".
- ⇒ **Any** can be used in affirmative and negative sentences as well as questions and it's always followed by a plural or uncountable noun. It means "unlimited quantity".
- ⇒ **Every** can be used in affirmative and negative sentences as well as questions and it's always followed by a singular noun. It means 100%
- ⇒ **No** can be used in affirmative sentences and questions and it's always followed by a plural or uncountable noun
  - **Some v Any** (affirmative): Some is "a few" but any is 100%
  - **Some v Any** (questions): Some is when you have inside knowledge or expect the answer to be yes but any is when you don't know what the answer will be
  - **Every v Any** (affirmative): Every is 100%, any is flexible and doesn't always mean 100%
  - **No v Any**: Both have the same meaning, the functions are different.

All indefinite pronouns can be used with the compound words **where, place, body, one** and **thing**.

# Pets

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## Caring for Pets

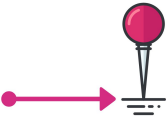

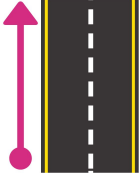




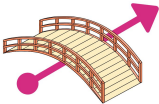


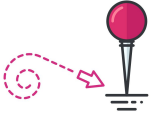




Bedding  
To care  
To clean  
To cuddle  
To dig  
To feed  
Food bowl  
Hay  
Food pellets  
To groom  
To jump  
To kiss  
To lick  
Litter tray  
To look after somebody  
To moult  
Pen  
Rabbit hutch  
To rinse off  
To run around  
To stroke

## Parts of an Animal

Paw  
Coat/ Fur  
Nail  
Tail  
Whisker  
Wing  
Feather  
Fin  
Hoof  
Shell

## Prepositions of Movement

Prepositions of movement are small words that express the way somebody moves or the direction they are going.

 to	 down	 along
 from	 over	 through
 on/onto	 under	 across
 off	 towards	 round
 up	 away	 past

## Past Simple

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The past simple tense is used to talk about any event that happened in the past and has finished, including events that happened once or were repeated, a series of events, a duration of time in the past, with a changed state and with stative verbs. Keywords typically used in the past simple tense are: **ago, yesterday, in, once, then, this** and **last**.

To create the past simple tense, typically we add ED to the end of the infinitive verb, but there are a few exceptions;

- ⇒ Last letters are consonant, vowel, consonant, double the final consonant then add ED → **stop - stopped** (unless the final letter is an X or W or the stress is on the first syllable of the verb)
- ⇒ Last letter is E, only add D → **dance - danced**
- ⇒ Last letter is C, add KED → **picnic - picnicked**
- ⇒ Last letters are consonant + Y, eliminate Y and add IED → **study - studied**
- ⇒ Last letters are vowel + Y, add ED → **play - played**
- ⇒ There are also numerous irregular verbs you need to learn (including the verb “to be”)

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I walked	I didn't walk	Did I walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
He walked	He didn't walk	Did he walk?
She walked	She didn't walk	Did she walk?
It walked	It didn't walk	Did it walk?
We walked	We didn't walk	Did we walk?
They walked	They didn't walk	Did they walk?

## ED Pronunciation

These rules apply to all words that end in ED. Typically, this is for regular past simple verbs, the regular past participle and for adjectives. In order to identify the pronunciation of the final ED, you must look at the penultimate sound in the word.

There are three ways to pronounce an ED ending and these are /t/, /d/ and /id/.

/d/	/t/	/id/
If the penultimate sound is voiced	If the penultimate sound is unvoiced	If the penultimate sound is /t/ or /d/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• /b/ <i>grabbed</i></li> <li>• /g/ <i>hugged</i></li> <li>• /n/ <i>owned</i></li> <li>• /m/ <i>hummed</i></li> <li>• /j/ <i>played</i></li> <li>• /ŋ/ <i>belonged</i></li> <li>• /r/ <i>roared</i></li> <li>• /v/ <i>saved</i></li> <li>• /w/ <i>bowed</i></li> <li>• /l/ <i>pulled</i></li> <li>• /ð/ <i>loathed</i></li> <li>• /z/ <i>buzzes</i></li> <li>• /dʒ/ <i>judged</i></li> <li>• /ʒ/ <i>massaged</i></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">VOWELS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• /p/ <i>jumped</i></li> <li>• /k/ <i>kicked</i></li> <li>• /f/ <i>puffed</i></li> <li>• /θ/ <i>frothed</i></li> <li>• /tʃ/ <i>watched</i></li> <li>• /s/ <i>missed</i></li> <li>• /ʃ/ <i>washed</i></li> </ul> <p>/h/ There are no examples as an H would be silent as a final letter</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• /t/ <i>waited</i></li> <li>• /d/ <i>needed</i></li> </ul>

## Shopping

advertisement	aisle
barcode	bill
card machine	cashier
cheap	checkout
customer	debit card/credit card
discount	expensive
loyalty card	to pay for something
pound coin	receipt
sale	shop assistant
shopper	shopping bag
shopping basket	shopping trolley
to spend	till

### Useful Phrases

<b>Asking about price</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ How much does this cost?</li> <li>⇒ How much is this?</li> <li>⇒ What's the price of these tomatoes?</li> </ul>
<b>Responding to price</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ That's £15.00 in total</li> <li>⇒ That'll be £15.00, please</li> <li>⇒ The price is £15.00</li> <li>⇒ It costs £15.00</li> </ul>
<b>Asking for help</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Excuse me, I'm looking for some potatoes, do you know where I can find them?</li> <li>⇒ Excuse me, please could you help me?</li> </ul>
<b>Help offered from a shop assistant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Hello, how can I help you?</li> <li>⇒ Are you looking for something?</li> <li>⇒ How can I help you?</li> </ul>
<b>Responding to help offered from a shop assistant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Yes please, I'm looking for bananas</li> <li>⇒ Yes please, I can't seem to find bananas</li> <li>⇒ No thank you, I'm just looking</li> </ul>
<b>Questions at the till</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Would you like a bag?</li> <li>⇒ Do you have a loyalty card?</li> <li>⇒ Are you paying by cash or card?</li> <li>⇒ Would you like a receipt?</li> </ul>



# Hobbies

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board game  
camping  
campsite  
CD player  
to chat with friends  
chess  
to chill  
to collect  
collection  
concert  
digital camera  
festival  
gamer  
to go out dancing  
to go to the beach  
to join a club  
to meet up with friends  
MP3 player  
painting  
partying  
photographer  
photography  
quiz  
video games

## Useful Phrases

To be a keen ....

To be fascinated by ...

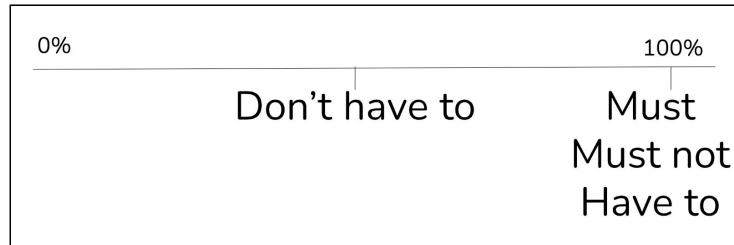
To have so much in common

When I grow up, I'd love to be ...

To be good at something

## Modal Verbs of Obligation

A modal verb is a very special type of verb because it is used in a different way. It has the same conjugation for all subjects, it doesn't exist in all tenses and it must be followed by an infinitive verb. There are two modal verbs of obligation: "have to" and "must". In British English, we tend to use "have got to" whilst American English speakers use "have to".



Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Negative (contraction)	Question	Short Responses	
I	must	must not	mustn't	Must ...?	Yes, ... must	No, ... mustn't
you	must	must not	mustn't	Must ...?	Yes, ... must	No, ... mustn't
he/she/it	must	must not	mustn't	Must ...?	Yes, ... must	No, ... mustn't
we	must	must not	mustn't	Must ...?	Yes, ... must	No, ... mustn't
they	must	must not	mustn't	Must ...?	Yes, ... must	No, ... mustn't

Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Negative (contraction)	Question	Short Responses	
I	have to	do not have to	don't have to	Do ... have to ...?	Yes, ... do	No, ... don't
you	have to	do not have to	don't have to	Do ... have to ...?	Yes, ... do	No, ... don't
he/she/it	has to	does not have to	doesn't have to	Does ... have to ...?	Yes, ... does	No, ... doesn't
we	have to	do not have to	don't have to	Do ... have to ...?	Yes, ... do	No, ... don't
they	have to	do not have to	don't have to	Do ... have to ...?	Yes, ... do	No, ... don't

## So and Such

So and such are generally used as intensifiers in English that have the same meaning as “very”.

<b>So</b>	Verb + so + adjective Verb + so + adverb Transitive verb + object + so + adjective/adverb	<i>It is so cold outside</i> <i>She plays so well</i> <i>She plays the piano so well</i> <i>There are so many people</i>
<b>Such</b>	Verb + such + quantifier + noun Verb + such + quantifier + adjective (followed by a noun)	<i>He drinks such a lot of coffee</i> <i>It is such a cold day</i>

Be careful not to mix up the expressions “so much” and “so many” with “so”. They are followed by different words.

The word “so” also has some additional meanings;

1. As a result/therefore
  - I will wear a jumper so I won't be cold*
  - My car is broken so I will be late today*
2. And/also
  - He is a nice person, so is she.*
  - I forgot my phone, so did my husband.*
3. As a filler
  - So, let's learn about adverbs today!*
  - So, shall we go to the park?*

## Silent Letters

Silent letters are letters that are not pronounced in an English word. Below, you can see the most common silent letters rules, but please note there are still additional words with silent letters that don't follow these guidelines and plenty of exceptions too!

A is silent when the word ends in LLY ( <b>basically</b> ).	B is silent when MB is at the end ( <b>thumb</b> ) and when the word ends in BT ( <b>debt</b> ).	C is sometimes silent when it is next to S ( <b>muscle</b> ). It is not pronounced next to another /k/ sound ( <b>block</b> ) and can often merge to a /tʃ/ sound ( <b>witch</b> ).
D is sometimes silent next to N ( <b>handsome</b> ) and can often merge to a /tʃ/ sound ( <b>fudge</b> ).	E is silent as the last letter ( <b>love</b> ) and words ending in ED have a special pronunciation ( <b>kissed</b> ).	G is silent next to an N at the beginning or end ( <b>sign</b> ) and sometimes as GH ( <b>high</b> ).
H is silent sometimes with G ( <b>ghost</b> ), with R ( <b>rhino</b> ) and W ( <b>when</b> ). Some words start with silent H too ( <b>hour</b> ).	K is silent at the start with N ( <b>know</b> ).	L is silent with A, O or L in the middle ( <b>yolk</b> ).
M is silent with N at the start ( <b>mnemonic</b> ).	N is silent with M at the end ( <b>autumn</b> ).	P is silent as PS, PN or PT at the start ( <b>psychology</b> ). Sometimes it merges to /f/ with P ( <b>phone</b> ).
T is silent at the end with STLE ( <b>castle</b> ) or STEN ( <b>listen</b> ) and with French words ( <b>ballet</b> ).	U is silent with G and followed by a vowel ( <b>guitar</b> ).	W is silent with WR at the start ( <b>write</b> ) and with WH + O at the start ( <b>who</b> ).
X is silent in <b>faux</b> .	Z is silent in <b>rendezvous</b>	

*Irregular words: yacht, Wednesday, receipt, coup, aisle, island, debris, asthma, Christmas, mortgage, often, biscuit, circuit, build, answer, sword, two.*

## Zero Conditional

The zero conditional is used to express a truth or a fact. If event A happens (the condition) event B will always happen (the result).

**If + present simple**

**present simple**

If you mix red and blue, you get purple

Zero conditional sentences can be flipped around too.

**present simple**

**If + present simple**

You get purple if you mix red and blue.

The past tense can also be used in conditional sentences to talk about 100% truth in the past time.

When I was at school....

**If + past simple**

**past simple**

If I was late, my teacher gave me extra homework.

## Object Pronouns

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Object pronouns are small words that replace a noun in a sentence. They refer to the person who receives the action.

Object Pronouns
me
you
him
her
it
us
them

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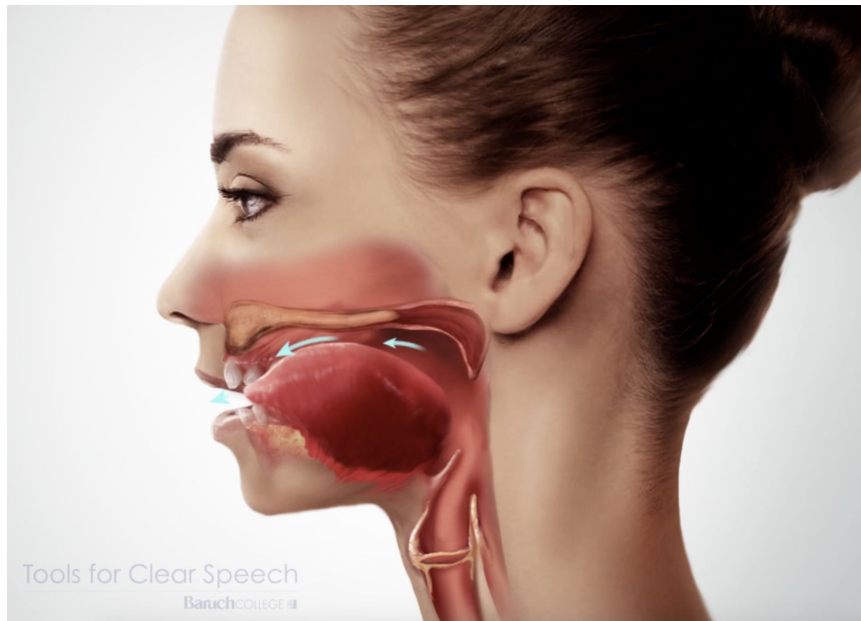
### LOOK OUT

- ⚠ Don't mix up all the pronouns!
  - Subject pronouns are before a verb and refer to the person completing an action
  - Possessive adjectives are used to show possession and are before a noun
  - Possessive pronouns are used to show possession and replace a noun that was previously mentioned
  - Object pronouns are used after a verb and refer to the person receiving the action

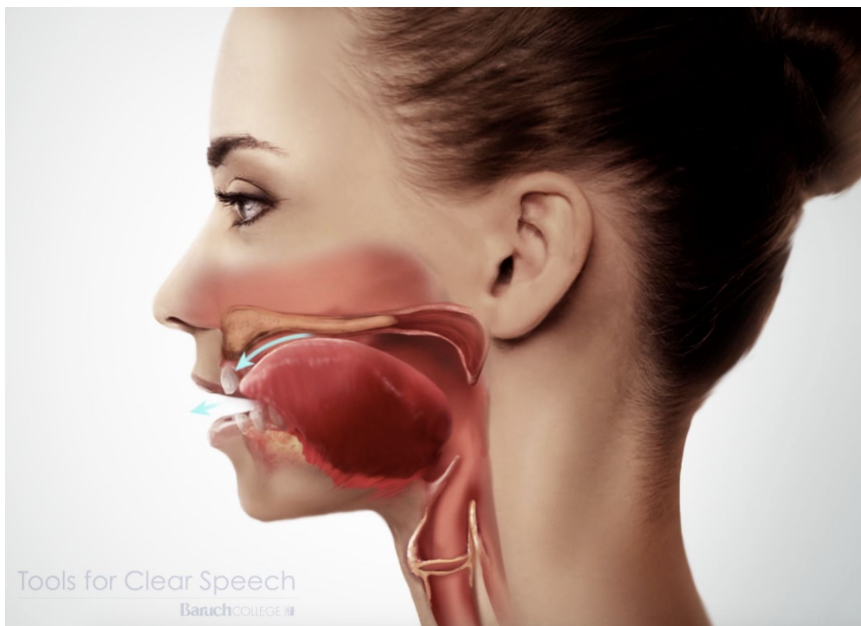
## /ɪ/ and /iː/

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/ɪ/



/iː/



## On Holiday

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### Holiday Synonyms

to go on holiday  
to go on vacation  
to visit somewhere  
to go on a trip  
to travel somewhere  
a journey

### Sightseeing Holiday

coach  
tour guide  
souvenir  
backpack  
map  
postcard  
to take photos  
to go to the tourist information centre  
to go on a tour  
to wander around  
to book tickets  
to visit the tourist attractions

### Camping Holiday

torch  
tent  
compass  
walking boots  
fire  
mosquito repellent  
caravan  
sleeping bag  
to go fishing  
to sit around the fire  
to sing camp songs  
to go for a walk  
to toast marshmallows  
to look up at the stars

### Beach Holiday

sunglasses  
deck chair  
suncream  
bikini  
sandcastle  
goggles  
Flip flops  
bucket and spade  
shell  
crab  
suitcase  
passport  
to go surfing  
to play in the sand  
to sunbathe  
to get a tan  
to go snorkelling  
to play volleyball  
to go swimming in the sea

### Adventure Holiday

scuba-diving  
bungee jumping  
rock climbing  
parachuting  
canoeing  
paragliding  
surfing  
horse riding  
trekking



## Useful Phrases

- ⇒ Do you travel light or heavy?
  - I travel light
  - I travel heavy
  
- ⇒ What is your favourite holiday destination?
  - My favourite holiday destination is ...
  
- ⇒ What are your essential travel items?
  - My essential travel items are ...
  
- ⇒ What is your favourite type of holiday?
  - My favourite type of holiday is ...
  
- ⇒ Do you like travelling abroad?
  - Yes, I like travelling abroad
  - No, I prefer staying at home

## Going To Future

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The going to future is used to talk about planned future events or intentions, a prediction based on current information and an action about to happen in the immediate future.

Keywords in the going to future include: ***next, in, on, tomorrow, later, today and this.***

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I am going to walk	I am not going to walk	Am I going to walk?
You are going to walk	You are not going to walk	Are you going to walk?
He is going to walk	He is not going to walk	Is he going to walk?
She is going to walk	She is not going to walk	Is she going to walk?
It is going to walk	It is not going to walk	Is it going to walk?
We are going to walk	We are not going to walk	Are we going to walk?
They are going to walk	They are not going to walk	Are they going to walk?

## Will Future

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The will future is used to talk about spontaneous future decisions, true future facts, predictions, offers, threats and promises.

Keywords in the will future include: **tomorrow, today, later, in the future, someday and this.**

Affirmative	Negative*	Question
I will walk	I will not walk	Will I walk?
You will walk	You will not walk	Will you walk?
He will walk	He will not walk	Will he walk?
She will walk	She will not walk	Will she walk?
It will walk	It will not walk	Will it walk?
We will walk	We will not walk	Will we walk?
They will walk	They will not walk	Will they walk?

\*Will not can be contracted to won't.

## Future Simple

There are four tenses that we can use to talk about simple future events. We can use the going to future, the will future, the present simple tense and the present continuous tense.

Present Simple	Present Continuous	Going to Future	Will Future
<p>Future event with a schedule/timetable <i>The plane <u>lands</u> at 6pm tonight</i></p> <p>After the words when, until, before, after and as soon as <i><u>As soon as she finishes her homework, we will go into town</u></i></p>	<p>Future event that is planned and organised but not to a timetable <i>We <u>are getting married</u> in summer</i></p> <p>Future events that often involve other people <i>She <u>is coming</u> for dinner on Sunday</i></p>	<p>Planned future event or intention that is decided but not fully organised <i>The windows <u>are dirty</u>. I'm <u>going to clean</u> them at some point!</i></p> <p>Prediction based on current information <i>Look at those black clouds! It's <u>going to rain</u>!</i></p> <p>Action about to happen in the immediate future <i>Careful! It <u>is going to fall</u> on the floor!</i></p>	<p>Spontaneous future decision <i>I'm thirsty, I <u>will have</u> a drink</i></p> <p>True future fact <i>Tomorrow <u>will be</u> Sunday</i></p> <p>Personal prediction <i>I think <u>we'll win</u></i></p> <p>Offer <i>I'll <u>open</u> the door for you, don't worry!</i></p> <p>Threat <i>If you <u>don't come</u> here, you <u>won't get</u> dinner</i></p> <p>Promise <i>I <u>promise</u> I'll <u>buy</u> you a new phone</i></p>

# Travel

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## Cycling

wheel

pedal

bell

helmet

to ride a bike

to cycle

to go cycling

Do you enjoy cycling?

## At the Train Station

platform

clock

train

railway

track

## Driving

lights

boot

seat

tyre

wheel

mirror

engine

oil

driving licence

mechanic

to repair

to drive

to race a car

to racing

## First Conditional

The first conditional is used to express a high possibility. If event A happens (the condition) event B will very likely happen (the result).

**If + present simple**

**will + infinitive**

If it rains,

we will have the party inside

First conditional sentences can be flipped around too.

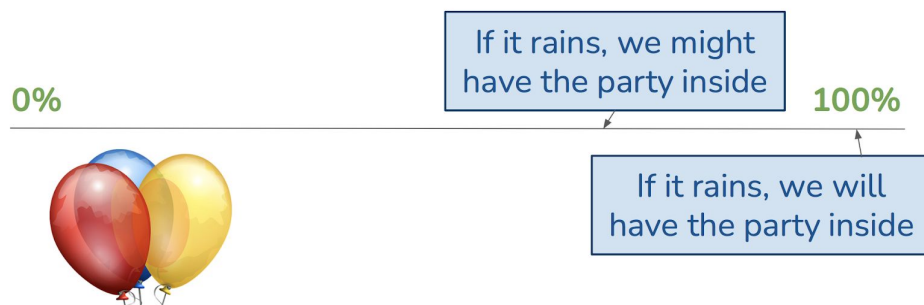
**will + infinitive**

**if + present simple**

We will have the party inside

if it rains

The words **might** and **may** can replace **will** to add some doubt or reduce the likelihood of event B.



- ☞ We can also use the conditional conjunctions **so long as**, **when**, **as long as**, **unless** and **as soon as**