

CBS

Colegio Bautista Shalom



English Course

Fifth Grade

Second Semester

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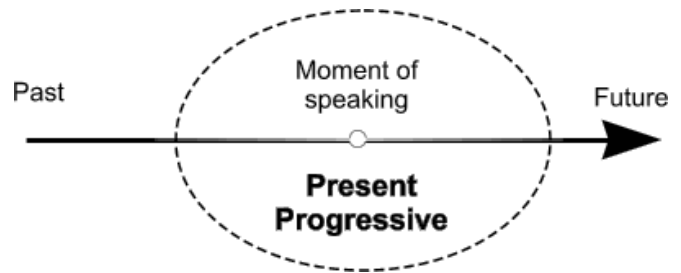
WILL – FUTURE

NOTE: As you progress in learning each of the topics developed you will find exercises to solve with the help of your teacher.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

The present progressive puts emphasis on the course or duration of an action.

The present progressive is used for actions going on in the moment of speaking and for actions taking place only for a short period of time. It is also used to express development and actions that are arranged for the near future.



PRESENT PROGRESSIVE – FORM

Use a form of *to be* and the infinite verb plus *-ing*.

Use:

- **am** with the personal pronoun I.
- **is** with the personal pronouns he, she or it (or the singular form of nouns).
- **are** with the personal pronouns you, we, they (or the plural form of nouns).

	affirmative	negative	question
I	I am playing.	I am not playing.	Am I playing?
he, she, it	He is playing.	He is not playing.	Is he playing?
you, we, they	You are playing.	You are not playing.	Are you playing?

TIPS ON HOW TO FORM NEGATIVE SENTENCES AND QUESTIONS

In negative sentences, we put **not** between the form of *be* and the verb.

In questions, we simply swap the places of *subject* and the form of *be*.

EXERCISE ON FORM. Complete the table with the correct forms.

	affirmative	negative	question
I	I am working.	_____	_____
you	You are jumping.	_____	_____
he	_____	He is not dreaming.	_____
she	_____	_____	Is she sleeping?
it	It is snowing.	_____	_____
we	_____	_____	Are we singing?
you	_____	You are not fighting.	_____
they	_____	_____	Are they reading?

EXERCISE ON AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES. Use the words below to make sentences in present progressive.

1. I / to read a book
2. it / to rain
3. he / to repair his bike
4. they / to watch a film
5. the cat / to sleep on the chair
6. Jane and Emily / to do their homework
7. Bill / to wait at the bus stop
8. we / to listen to the radio
9. the children / to play a game
10. Laura / to walk the dog

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE – EXCEPTIONS IN SPELLING

A single, silent e at the end of the word is dropped before ing.

example: come – coming

I am coming home. You are coming home. He is coming home.

But: ee at the end of the word is not changed

example: agree – agreeing

The final consonant after a short, stressed vowel is doubled before ing.

example: sit – sitting

I am sitting on the sofa. You are sitting on the sofa. He is sitting on the sofa.

The letter l as final consonant after a vowel is always doubled before ing.

example: travel – travelling

I am travelling around. You are travelling around. He is travelling around.

Mind: This applies only for British English; in American English there is usually only one l.

An ie at the end of a word becomes y before ing.

example: lie – lying

I am lying in bed. You are lying in bed. He is lying in bed.

EXERCISE ON EXCEPTIONS 01:

Write down the ing form of the following words. Mind the exceptions in spelling.

1. make : making

2. have _____

3. sit _____

4. run _____

5. lie _____

6. stop _____

7. model _____

8. get _____

9. travel _____

10. tie _____

EXERCISE ON EXCEPTIONS 02:

Use the words below to write sentences in present progressive. Note that sometimes there are exceptions in spelling when adding 'ing'.

1. I / to meet / my friends tonight _____

2. He / to travel / a lot _____

3. The kids / to play / in the garden _____

4. She / to enter / the house _____

5. They / to tie / still _____

PAST PROGRESSIVE (PAST CONTINUOUS)

The past progressive puts emphasis on the course of an action in the past.

FORM

	Positive	Negative	Question
I / he / she / it	I was speaking.	I was not speaking.	Was I speaking?
you / we / they	You were speaking.	You were not speaking.	Were you speaking?

EXCEPTIONS IN SPELLING

Exceptions in spelling when adding <i>ing</i>	Example
final <i>e</i> is dropped (but: <i>ee</i> is not changed)	come – coming (but: agree – agreeing)
after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled	sit – sitting
<i>l</i> as final consonant after a vowel is doubled (in British English)	travel – travelling
final <i>ie</i> becomes <i>y</i>	lie – lying

USE OF PAST PROGRESSIVE

- ✓ puts emphasis on the course of an action in the past.

Example: He *was playing* football.

- ✓ two actions happening at the same time (in the past).

Example: While she *was preparing* dinner, he *was washing* the dishes.

- ✓ action going on at a certain time in the past

Example: When I *was having* breakfast, the phone suddenly rang.

SIGNAL WORDS OF PAST PROGRESSIVE

- ✓ while, as long as

EXERCISE ON PAST PROGRESSIVE 1. Exceptions in Spelling when Adding *ing*. Write down the *ing* form of the following words. Mind the exceptions in spelling.

- live _____
- run _____
- give _____
- swim _____
- lie _____

EXERCISE ON PAST PROGRESSIVE 2. Was or Were. Decide whether to use 'was' or 'were'.

- Boris _____ learning English.
- They _____ swimming in the lake.
- Your father _____ repairing the car.
- I _____ reading a magazine.
- You _____ packing your bag.
- My friends _____ watching the match on TV.
- It _____ raining.
- The dog _____ barking.
- The children _____ brushing their teeth.
- Anne and Maureen _____ singing a song.

EXERCISE ON PAST PROGRESSIVE 3. Positive Sentences. Write positive sentences in past progressive.

- you / play / cards _____
- Alice / walk / around the lake _____

3. Caron / listen / to the radio _____
4. we / read / a book about Australia _____
5. Linda / look for / her ring _____
6. Fiona and Sam / visit / the castle _____
7. Ben / wash / the car _____
8. Kim and I / wait / in the park _____
9. My sister / feed / the birds _____
10. Greg and Phil / count / their money _____

EXERCISE ON PAST PROGRESSIVE 3. Put the verbs into the correct form (past progressive).

1. When I phoned my friends, they (play)_____ monopoly.
2. Yesterday at six I (prepare)_____ dinner.
3. The kids (play)_____ in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
4. I (practise)_____ the guitar when he came home.
5. We (not / cycle)_____ all day.

USED TO

FORM

[used to + VERB]

Example:

I **used to go** to the beach every day.

It is better not to use "used to" in questions or negative forms; however, this is sometimes done in informal spoken English. It is better to ask questions and create negative sentences using Simple Past.

USE 1 Habit in the Past



Used to" expresses the idea that something was an old habit that stopped in the past. It indicates that something was often repeated in the past, but it is not usually done now.

Examples:

- ✓ Jerry **used to study** English.
- ✓ Sam and Mary **used to go** to Mexico in the summer.
- ✓ I **used to start** work at 9 o'clock.
- ✓ Christine **used to eat** meat, but now she is a vegetarian.

USE 2 Past Facts and Generalizations



"Used to" can also be used to talk about past facts or generalizations which are no longer true.

Examples:

- ✓ I **used to live** in Paris.
- ✓ Sarah **used to be fat**, but now she is thin.
- ✓ George **used to be** the best student in class, but now Lena is the best.
- ✓ Oranges **used to cost** very little in Florida, but now they are quite expensive.

"USED TO" VS SIMPLE PAST

Both Simple Past and "Used to" can be used to describe past habits, past facts and past generalizations; however, "used to" is preferred when emphasizing these forms of past repetition in positive sentences. On the other hand, when asking questions or making negative sentences, Simple Past is preferred.

Examples:

- ✓ You **used to play** the piano.
- ✓ **Did** you **play** the piano when you were young?
- ✓ You **did not play** the piano when you were young.

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- ✓ Jerry **used to pay** the bills. *Active*
- ✓ The bills **used to be paid** by Jerry. *Passive*

EXERCISE USED TO + INFINITIVE 1. Make an affirmative sentence, negative sentence or question using 'used to + infinitive':

1. I / live in a flat when I was a child. _____
2. We / go to the beach every summer? _____
3. She / love eating chocolate, but now she hates it. _____
4. He / not / smoke. _____
5. I / play tennis when I was at school. _____
6. She / be able to speak French, but she has forgotten it all. _____
7. He / play golf every weekend? _____
8. They both / have short hair. _____
9. Julie / study Portuguese. _____
10. I / not / hate school. _____

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

Future I progressive puts emphasis on the course of an action taking place in the future.

FORM

- ✓ A: He will be talking.
- ✓ N: He will not be talking.
- ✓ Q: Will he be talking?

USE

- ✓ Action that is going on at a certain time in the future.
- ✓ Action that is sure to happen in the near future.

SIGNAL WORDS

- ✓ In one year, next week, tomorrow.

EXERCISE ON FUTURE I PROGRESSIVE. Put the verbs into the correct form (future I progressive).

1. At midnight we (sleep) _____

2. This time next week we (sit)_____ at the beach.
3. At nine I (watch)_____ the news.
4. Tonight we (cram up)_____ for our English test.
5. They (dance)_____ all night.
6. He (not / play)_____ all afternoon.
7. I (not / work)_____ all day.
8. (eat / you) _____ at six?
9. (drive / she)_____ to London?
10. (fight / they)_____ again?

FUTURE II PROGRESSIVE

Future II progressive puts emphasis on the course / duration of an action taking place before a certain time in the future. It can also be used to express an assumption regarding a future action.

Future II progressive is not used very often as it can usually be replaced by future II simple.

FORM

- ✓ A: He will have been talking.
- ✓ N: He will not have been talking.
- ✓ Q: Will he have been talking?

USE

- ✓ Action taking place before a certain time in the future.
- ✓ Puts emphasis on the course of an action.

SIGNAL WORDS

- ✓ for ..., the last couple of hours, all day long.

EXERCISE ON FUTURE I PROGRESSIVE. Put the verbs into the correct form (future II progressive).

1. By the end of the week I (work)_____ here for four months.
2. By the end of this month we (live)_____ together for six years.
3. By the end of the term she (study)_____ for nine years.
4. By midnight we (play)_____ this computer game for 48 hours.
5. She (talk)_____ on the phone for the last couple of hours.
6. They (look for)_____ me all night long.
7. He (play)_____ soccer all day long.
8. You (watch)_____ TV all the time.
9. He (not / sleep)_____ all morning.
10. (wait / they)_____ for 2 hours?

FUTURE I SIMPLE GOING TO

Going to future expresses a conclusion regarding the immediate future or an action in the near future that has already been planned or prepared.

FORM OF GOING TO FUTURE

	positive	negative	question
I	I am going to speak.	I am not going to speak.	Am I going to speak?
you / we / they	You are going to speak.	You are not going to speak.	Are you going to speak?
he / she / it	He is going to speak.	He is not going to speak.	Is he going to speak?

USE OF GOING TO FUTURE

- ✓ An action in the near future that has already been planned or prepared.

Example: I am going to study harder next year.

- ✓ A conclusion regarding the immediate future

Example: The sky is absolutely dark. It is going to rain.

EXERCISE ON FUTURE I SIMPLE (GOING TO). Write positive sentences in *going to* future.

1. I / work _____
2. you / dance _____
3. it / rain _____
4. they / ask _____
5. he / stays _____
6. we / speak _____
7. I / give _____
8. she / try _____
9. they / help _____
10. he / push _____

The following people are about to do something. You can see that they have already planned or prepared the action.

Write positive sentences in *going to* future.

1. What does she need the telephone for?
→ (she / call / her boyfriend) _____
2. Why are they wearing sport suits?
→ (they / play / squash) _____
3. Why has Fiona bought chocolates?
→ (She / visit / her grandma) _____
4. Why do you need a map?
→ (we / walk / in the mountains) _____

5. What do you need the cloth and the bucket for?
→ (we / wash / the car)_____
6. Why are you running about with the toothbrush?
→ (I / brush / my teeth)_____
7. Why is daddy not coming with us?
→ (he / repair / the car)_____
8. Hurry up!
→ (they / light / the bonfire)_____
9. Why are all these tapes on the table?
→ (we / learn / Greek)_____
10. What do you need the pen for?
→ (I / write / some postcards)_____

EXERCISE ON FUTURE I SIMPLE (GOING TO). The following people do not intend to do the following actions. Write negative sentences in *going to* future.

1. (I / sell / my car)_____
2. (he / help / us)_____
3. (they / study / harder)_____
4. (we / cook / dinner tonight)_____
5. (I / celebrate / my birthday this year)_____
6. (she / clean / her room)_____
7. (they / move / house)_____
8. (she / stay / with Amy)_____
9. (they / change / their clothes)_____
10. (we / get up early / next Sunday)_____

EXERCISE ON FUTURE I SIMPLE (GOING TO). Write questions in *going to* future.

1. (he / cook dinner / tonight)_____
2. (you / run / in the race)_____
3. (they / climb / that mountain)_____
4. (she / exercise / at the gym / in the afternoon)_____
5. (you / carry / that heavy box)_____

FUTURE "TIME CLAUSES"

When writing sentences with respect to the future this has two parts:

- ✓ Main clause: use "goes" or "goes to"
- ✓ Time clause: the present simple is used.

Example:

She will look for a job when she graduates.
He's going to get a job when he graduates.

The "clause of time" can begin before the prayer.

Example:

Before she asks, she will visit the school

OR

She will visit the school before she asks.

Common expressions of time to construct sentences in the future.

When, then, not until and as soon as

A) When disclosing events that occur first

Example:

When I graduate, I will look for a job.

I'll get a job after graduation.

I will not look for work until I graduate.

As soon as I graduate, I will look for a job.

B) Before, until, at the moment, for the moment, to give the event of events occurring in the second term.

Example:

Before I get a job, I will finish school.

I'll stay at school until I get a job.

By the time I get a job, I'll be out of school.

C) "While" reports an event that will occur at the same time as another event.

EXERCISE FUTURE TIME CLAUSES. Choose the correct answer.

1. I'll do my homework before I _____ TV.
2. We'll go to the cinema as soon as we _____ work.
3. While Richard is watching the game this afternoon, he _____ his phone.
4. Before dad arrives home, I _____ this essay.
5. I'll have a shower when I _____ breakfast.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

FORM

[has/have + past participle]

Examples:

- You **have seen** that movie many times.
- **Have** you **seen** that movie many times?
- You **have not seen** that movie many times.

USE 1 Unspecified Time Before Now

We use the Present Perfect to say that an action happened at an unspecified time before now. The exact time is not important. You CANNOT use the Present Perfect with



specific time expressions such as: yesterday, one year ago, last week, when I was a child, when I lived in Japan, at that moment, that day, one day, etc. We CAN use the Present Perfect with unspecific expressions such as: ever, never, once, many times, several times, before, so far, already, yet, etc.

Examples:

- I **have seen** that movie twenty times.
- I think I **have met** him once before.
- There **have been** many earthquakes in California.
- People **have traveled** to the Moon.
- People **have not traveled** to Mars.
- **Have** you **read** the book yet?
- Nobody **has** ever **climbed** that mountain.

A: **Has** there ever **been** a war in the United States?

B: Yes, there **has been** a war in the United States.

How Do You Actually Use the Present Perfect?

The concept of "unspecified time" can be very confusing to English learners. It is best to associate Present Perfect with the following topics:

TOPIC 1 Experience

You can use the Present Perfect to describe your experience. It is like saying, "I have the experience of..." You can also use this tense to say that you have never had a certain experience. The Present Perfect is NOT used to describe a specific event.

Examples:

- I **have been** to France.
This sentence means that you have had the experience of being in France. Maybe you have been there once, or several times.
 - I **have been** to France three times.
You can add the number of times at the end of the sentence.
 - I **have** never **been** to France.
This sentence means that you have not had the experience of going to France.
 - I think I **have seen** that movie before.
 - He **has** never **traveled** by train.
 - Joan **has studied** two foreign languages.
- A: **Have** you ever **met** him?
B: No, I **have** not **met** him.

TOPIC 2 Change Over Time

We often use the Present Perfect to talk about change that has happened over a period of time.

Examples:

- You **have grown** since the last time I saw you.
- The government **has become** more interested in arts education.
- Japanese **has become** one of the most popular courses at the university since the Asian studies program was established.
- My English **has** really **improved** since I moved to Australia.

TOPIC 3 Accomplishments

We often use the Present Perfect to list the accomplishments of individuals and humanity. You cannot mention a specific time.

Examples:

- Man **has walked** on the Moon.
- Our son **has learned** how to read.
- Doctors **have cured** many deadly diseases.
- Scientists **have split** the atom.

TOPIC 4 An Uncompleted Action You Are Expecting

We often use the Present Perfect to say that an action which we expected has not happened. Using the Present Perfect suggests that we are still waiting for the action to happen.

Examples:

- James **has not finished** his homework yet.
- Susan **hasn't mastered** Japanese, but she can communicate.
- Bill **has** still **not arrived**.
- The rain **hasn't stopped**.

TOPIC 5 Multiple Actions at Different Times

We also use the Present Perfect to talk about several different actions which have occurred in the past at different times. Present Perfect suggests the process is not complete and more actions are possible.

Examples:

- The army **has attacked** that city five times.
- I **have had** four quizzes and five tests so far this semester.
- We **have had** many major problems while working on this project.
- She **has talked** to several specialists about her problem, but nobody knows why she is sick.

EXERCISE 16: Choose the correct form of the present perfect.

Since moving to Alberta, I _____ a lot about the oil industry.

- has learned
- have learned
- learned

Every year for the past five years, my family _____ to the Hawaii for a summer vacation

- has traveling
- have traveled
- has traveled
- traveled

_____ *The Di Vinci Code*? It's an interesting book.

- Have you ever read
- You ever read
- Have you ever Reading
- Has you ever read

You _____ my best friend, have you?

- hasn't met
- have not met
- haven't met
- not met

Our class _____ 3 grammar quizzes so far this semester.

- has had
- had
- have had
- has having

EXERCISE 17: Present Perfect Tense exercises with answers. Fill in the gaps with the right forms of the verbs in brackets to complete the following English sentences in Present Perfect Tense.

1. He _____ the door. (**close**)
2. He _____ it since we left him. (**do**)
3. I _____ him my last penny. (**give**)
4. This order _____ to many misunderstandings. (**lead**)
5. He _____ his name on my book. (**write**)
6. She _____ a new umbrella. (**buy**)
7. He _____ my exercise over and over. (**look**)
8. I _____ those books very cheaply. (**buy**)
9. He _____ for two months. (**work**)
10. She _____ a new job. (**find**)

SINCE

Since is used to give the starting point of actions or events that continue up to the moment of speaking. It is a point in time. (E.g. June, 1976, etc.)

We haven't seen him since his birthday.
We haven't played soccer since May.

FOR

We use 'for' to talk about a period of time continuing up to the present. It is used with length of time (e.g. four years, two months, etc.)

Ken has studied English for two months.
Barnie hasn't come to school for two days.

SINCE VS FOR COMMON STRUCTURES

For	a day ten months three weeks six years two hours a long time several hours
------------	--

since	1990 May last year Christmas yesterday my wedding day she left you yesterday then I was born
-------	---

Example Sentences

Jackson has been ill **for** two weeks.
They have not seen my son **since** the beginning of the year.
I haven't lived in Istanbul **since** 1995.
I haven't been to Germany **since** I got married.
I last saw him in September. I have not seen him **since** then.
We haven't heard from him **since** he phoned us six hours ago.
I haven't seen him **for** years.

Warning! Be careful when using negative with since.

~~It is 5 years since I didn't eat sushi.~~

I haven't eaten sushi for 5 years.

EXERCISE 18: Quick exercise. Complete the following sentences, using for or since.

1. We have lived in Stockton _____ 2005.
2. She has become very annoying _____ she quit smoking.
3. I haven't seen Dan _____ two weeks.
4. The dog hasn't had any food _____ 3 o'clock.
5. We stayed at the motel _____ 2 days.
6. I haven't received any mail _____ a week.
7. Edi has done a lot of work _____ he joined us.
8. It hasn't rained _____ weeks.
9. I haven't eaten anything _____ yesterday's breakfast.
10. He has been taking care of me _____ I was born.

PERFECT PAST

PAST PERFECT TENSE

The past perfect refers to an event that was completed at some point in the past before something else happened. It is formed by combining the auxiliary verb **had** with **the past participle** of the main verb.

Form of the past perfect simple:

Had	Past Participle Form
-----	----------------------

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I had worked.	I had not worked.	had I worked?
You had worked.	You had not worked.	had you worked?

NOTE:

I had not worked = I hadn't worked
I had worked = I'd worked

Use of the past perfect simple:

Use the past perfect tense to show an action that was completed prior to another action that took place in the past.

Examples:

- He **had learned** Spanish before he went to Spain.
- President Lincoln **had attended** the theater before his assassination in 1865.
- They **had had** lunch when I arrived.
- She passed the exam because she **had worked** very hard.

EXERCISE 19: Put the verbs into the correct form (Past Perfect simple).

- A.** My little brother ate all of the cake that I _____ (make).
- B.** The waitress brought a dish that we _____ (not / order).
- C.** Last night I couldn't get in because I _____ (forget) my keys.
- D.** When we arrived at the station, the train _____ (go).
- E.** They didn't have any money because they _____ (pay) all the bills.

EXERCISE 20: Put the Past Simple or the Past Perfect.

- 1.** When their mum _____ (come) home last night, the children _____ (eat) their dinner.

2. Yesterday I _____ (see) a woman who _____ (be) at school with my grandfather. Isn't it strange?
3. It started to rain and I _____ (remember) that I _____ (forget) to close my bedroom window.
4. I _____ (find) a book that I _____ never _____ (read)
5. We _____ (try) to change the plane tickets but it was too late they _____ already _____ (edit) the boarding pass.

EXERCISE 21: Circle the correct answers.

1. I didn't recognise / hadn't recognised Sue, because she cut / had cut her hair.
2. I arrived / had arrived at the shop at 6.45, but it already closed / had already closed.
3. David didn't play / hadn't played the match because he hurt / had hurt his leg.
4. When I looked / had looked everywhere for my car keys, I started / had started to panic.
5. When he had finished / finished his dinner he sat down / had sat down to watch TV.

FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE

FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE

The **future perfect** is used to describe an event that will be finished by a particular time in the future.

Form of the future perfect simple:

	will	have	past participle
Affirmative			
Negative			
Interrogative			
I will / 'll have finished.	I will not / won't have finished.		will you have finished?

NOTE:

I will have finished = I'll have finished
I will not have finished = I won't have finished

Examples:

- I **will have finished** my English homework by the time my mother arrives.
- Will** you **have finished** your English homework by the time your mother arrives?

Use of the simple future simple:



The Future Perfect shows that something will occur before:

1. another action occurs in the future
2. or before a specific time in the future.

Examples:

- By the end of this weekend, I **will have revised** my lessons.
- By the time her husband arrives home, she **will have prepared** dinner.
- I **won't have finished** this task by the end of June

EXERCISE 22: Future perfect simple Exercise. Make the future perfect positive.

1. I _____ (finish) this report.
2. We _____ (have) dinner.
3. She _____ (leave) Paris.
4. John _____ (meet) Lucy.
5. They _____ (take) the exam.

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WILL – FUTURE

1. Use of the *will-future*

- 1.1. future actions happen without the speaker's intention

The sun **will shine** tomorrow.

- 1.2. predictions, assumptions

I think Sue **will arrive** in Paris at 6 pm.

- 1.3. spontaneous actions

Hang on! **I'll have** a word with you.

2. Signal words

no unambiguous ones

3. Form

will + infinitive

Examples

Affirmative sentences in the *will-future*

Long forms	Contracted forms
I will win the match.	I' ll win the match.
You will win the match.	You' ll win the match.

Long forms	Contracted forms
He will win the match.	He' ll win the match.

Negative sentences in the *will-future*

Long forms	Contracted forms
I will not win the match.	I' ll not win the match.
	I won't win the match.
You will not win the match.	You' ll not win the match.
	You won't win the match.
He will not win the match.	He' ll not win the match.
	He won't win the match.

Questions in the *will-future*

Long forms	Contracted forms
Will I win the match?	not possible
Will you win the match?	
Will he win the match?	

EXERCISE 23: Complete the sentences with will ('ll) in positive form:

- a) If I arrive late, I (call) _____ you.
- b) They (help) _____ you.
- c) Maybe he (stay) _____ at home tonight.
- d) My friends (go/probably) _____ to the beach.
- e) Peter (buy) _____ the tickets.
- f) I hope that my boyfriend (cook) _____ dinner tonight.
- g) We think FCB (win) _____ the match.
- h) I'm sure my boss (understand) _____ my problem.
- i) I (get) _____ you a drink. Do you like coffee?

j) Maybe my sister (do) _____ a language course in London.

EXERCISE 24: Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in simple future tense.

Note: The simple future tense is used to express something which will happen or something which will be true in the future. One way to form this tense is: "will" + the simple present tense form of the verb. We use "will" when the subject is volunteering to do something in the future or deciding to do something in the future while speaking.

Example: We (clean) will clean on Tuesday. (We just decided to clean.) Example: (drive) Will you drive on Sunday? (A decision about driving is being made.)

- 1) The house is dirty. I (clean) _____ it on Monday.
- 2) (cook) _____ you _____ on Tuesday, please?
- 3) It looks like the washer is broken. I (ask) _____ a repair man to come Wednesday.
- 4) Okay then, our group (meet) _____ on Thursday.
- 5) Helga (hike) _____ you _____ with us on Friday?
- 6) If necessary, we (carry) _____ the supplies in our car Saturday.
- 7) John and Wes, (read) _____ you _____ to the children on Sunday?