

# **MODUL BAHASA INGGRIS 3**



**Oleh:  
Tim Bahasa Inggris**

**STIKES WIDYAGAMA HUSADA  
MALANG**

## **KATA PENGANTAR**

Puji syukur kami panjatkan kehadiran Allah SWT yang telah melimpahkan segala Rahmat dan Hidayah-Nya sehingga tim penyusun dapat menyelesaikan Modul Bahasa Inggris 3, untuk meningkatkan kualitas pembelajaran Mahasiswa STIKES Widyagama Husada Malang.

Modul ini bertujuan untuk membantu mahasiswa dalam melaksanakan proses perkuliahan Bahasa Inggris 3 guna meningkatkan kemampuan mahasiswa.

Penyusun menyadari adanya kekurangan dalam buku ini, sehingga saran dan kritik pembaca diperlukan guna penyempurnaan buku berikutnya.

Malang, 05 Februari 2023

Tim Penyusun

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## PENDAHULUAN MODUL BAHASA INGGRIS 3

NAMA MATA KULAH : Bahasa Inggris 3  
SKS : 0 sks

### **Deskripsi mata kuliah:**

Bahasa Inggris 3 adalah mata kuliah yang mempelajari penggunaan simple tenses dalam teks naratif dan prosedural

### **Capaian Mata kuliah/ Indikator :**

1. Mahasiswa mampu memahami simple present tense dalam teks prosedural
2. Mahasiswa mampu memproduksi teks prosedural dan menyampaikannya secara lisan
3. Mampu memahami simple past tense dalam teks naratif
4. Mampu memahami cerita ketika mendengar dan memproduksi teks naratif dan menceritakannya.
5. Mampu memahami struktur dan penggunaan simple future tense.
6. Mampu menuliskan rencana dengan menggunakan simple future tense.
7. Mampu memahami listening naratif dan prosedural

### **Jam Pelaksanaan:**

(1\*14\*100 menit)

### **Tempat/Lokasi:**

Laboratorium Bahasa dan Komputer/ Ruang Kelas

## BAB I: SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

The simple present tense is one of several forms of present tense in English. It is used to describe habits, unchanging situations, general truths, and fixed arrangements. The simple present tense is simple to form. Just use the base form of the verb: (I take, you take, we take, they take) The 3rd person singular takes an -s at the end. (he takes, she takes).

The simple present is used:

- To express habits, general truths, repeated actions or unchanging situations, emotions and wishes:  
**I smoke** (habit); **I work in London** (unchanging situation); **London is a large city** (general truth)

Example:

### **For repeated actions or events**

We catch the bus every morning.

It rains every afternoon in the hot season.

They drive to Monaco every summer.

### **For general truths**

Water freezes at zero degrees.

The Earth revolves around the Sun.

Her mother is Peruvian.

- To give instructions or directions:  
**You walk** for two hundred meters, then **you turn** left.

Example: Open the packet and pour the contents into hot water.

You take the No.6 bus to Watney and then the No.10 to Bedford.

- To express fixed arrangements, present or future.  
Example:

Your exam **starts** at 09.00.

His mother arrives tomorrow.

Our holiday starts on the 26th March

- To express future time, after some conjunctions: **after, when, before, as soon as, until.**

Example: She'll see you before she leaves.

We'll give it to her when she arrives

He'll give it to you when you come next Saturday.

**Be careful! The simple present is not used to express actions happening now.**

The simple present expresses

- Something was true in the past, is true in the present, and will be true in the future. It is used for *general statement of fact*.

(a) Most animals kill only for food

- Habitual or everyday activity

(b) My class begins at eight

Adverb of frequency:

- usually
- always
- often
- seldom
- sometimes
- generally
- rarely
- every....

(+) S + V1 (s/es) + O

He always eats sandwich for lunch

We always eat sandwich for lunch

(-) S + don't/doesn't + V1 + O

He doesn't always eat sandwich for lunch

We don't always eat sandwich for lunch

(?) Do/does + S + V1 + O?

Do you have a new novel? Yes, I have

Does she have a new novel? Yes, she has

W/H + do/does + S + V1 + O

When do you usually call your mother?

### Forming The Simple Present Tense: To think

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I think	Do I think?	I do not think
You think	Do you think?	You do not think
He thinks	Does he think?	He does not think



- c. live                      d. Lived
4. She usually... home at eight  
 a. leaves                      b. left  
 c. leaving                      d. leave
5. They..... in coffe bars  
 a. don't smoke              b. doesn't smoke
6. We.....the newspaper on the train  
 a. read                              b. reads
7. in Britain, cars.....at zebra crossing  
 a. stop                              b. stops
8. Your children.....a lot of chips  
 a. eat                              b. eats
9. the women.....the housework in my family  
 a. do                              b. does
10. Where does Marry have a cup of tea?  
 ..... a cup of tea at home.  
 a. Marry has                      c. she have  
 b. Marry does has                      d. He's have

**Choose the correct form**

1. a. She usually leaves home at eight  
 b. She usually leave home at eight
2. a. Gabriel like cooking  
 b. Gabriel likes cooking
3. a. My family and I always have dinner together  
 b. My family and I always has dinner together
4. a. Does John work everyday?  
 b. Do John works everyday?
5. a. My life isn't very exciting.  
 b. My life doesn't very exciting.
6. a. Do you always remember your birthday?  
 b. Does you always remember your birthday?
7. a. What time does she have lunch?  
 b. What time does she has lunch?
8. a. He don't have any problem with math  
 b. He doesn't have any problem with math
9. a. My classes begins at nine.  
 b. My classes begin at nine.
10. a. I study for two hours every night

**USE THE SIMPLE PRESENT OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS IN THE SENTENCES BELOW**

1. Shhh. The baby (*sleep*)\_\_\_\_\_. The baby (*sleep*)\_\_\_\_\_ for ten hours every night.
2. Right now I'm in class. I (*sit*) \_\_\_\_\_ at my desk. I usually (*sit*)\_\_\_\_\_ in the same desk in class every day.
3. Ali (*speak*)\_\_\_\_\_ Arabic. Arabic is his native language, but right now he (*speak*)\_\_\_\_\_ English.
4. Our teacher (*stand, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ up right now. She (*sit*)\_\_\_\_\_ on the corner of her desk as usual.
5. It's 6:00 P.M. Mary is at home. She (*eat*) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner . She always (*eat*)\_\_\_\_\_ dinner with her family around six o'clock.
6. It (*rain, not*)\_\_\_\_\_ right now. The sun (*shine*)\_\_\_\_\_, and the sky (*be*)\_\_\_\_\_ blue.
7. (*Rain, it*)\_\_\_\_\_ a lot in southern California?
8. Look out the window. (*Rain, it*)\_\_\_\_\_ ? Should I take my umbrella?



## **BAB II: PROCEDURAL TEXT**

**The Definition Of Procedure Text** Procedure text is a text that is designed to describe how something is achieved through a sequence of actions or steps. It explains how people perform different processes in a sequence of steps. This text uses simple present tense, often imperative sentences. It also uses the temporal conjunction such as first, second, then, next, finally, etc.

The generic structures of procedure text are :

- Goal/aim ( or title)
- Materials (not required for all procedural texts)
- Steps (the actions that must be taken)

### ***Other definition:***

A procedure is a specified series of actions or operations which have to be executed in the same manner in order to always obtain the same result under the same circumstances (for example, emergency procedures). Less precisely speaking, this word can indicate a *sequence* of tasks, steps, decisions, calculations and processes, that when undertaken in the sequence laid down produces the described result, product or outcome. A procedure usually induces a change. It is in the scientific method.

### ***Language Features of Procedure Text***

In the Procedure Text, we use:

- SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE. And:
- Use of imperatives (e.g.: cut, don't mix)
- Use of action verbs (e.g.: turn, put, mix)
- Use of connectives (e.g. : first, then, finally, ...)
- Use of adverbial phrases (e.g. : for five minutes, 2 centimeters from the top)

### ***Generic Structure of Procedure***

1. Goal : It is contain the purpose of the text. (e.g : How to make spaghetti)
2. Material or Ingredient : it is contain of the materials that used in the process. (e.g : the material to cook omelette are egg, onion, vegetable oil, etc)
3. Step : it is contain of the steps to make something in the goal. (e.g : first, wash the tomatoes, onion, ...., second cut the onions becomes slice. . . )

### ***Purpose of a Procedure Text***

An anticipated outcome that is intended or that guides your planned actions. A particular course of action intended to achieve a result. Or To help us do a task or make something. They can be a set of instructions or directions.

Example of Procedure :

### **How to make a sandwich (*aim/goal*)**

#### **You need (*materials*)**

- \* *2 slices of bread*
- \* *peanut butter*
- \* *a banana*
- \* *honey*

#### **What you should do are : (*steps*)**

- \* *Take two slices of bread*
- \* *Spread peanut butter*
- \* *Cut up a banana onto small slices and put them on one of the slices*
- \* *Pour some honey over the bananas*
- \* *Put the other slice of bread on top*

### ***Procedure to Charge hand phone battery***

*Prepare your:*

- Handphone
- Battery Charger

#### **Steps:**

- First, Connect the charger to your hand phone, the flash symbol on the charger plug must face upward.
- Second, Wait until the battery icon appears on the screen
- After that, Charge battery approximately 3 hours until the battery icon indicates that the battery is fully charged
- And Then Removed the charger by pulling out from your hand phone

### **EXERCISE**

- (a) make sure that the power cord is firmly connected to the back of the CPU and connected to electricity source
- (b) Connect the monitor cable to the back of the CPU
- (c) Connect the keyboard and mouse cords to the back panel of the CPU, too.
- (d) Press the power button located on the front panel of the CPU. The desktop will start a booting process in your computer
- (e) When you finish using the computer, click the “start” button and choose the “turn off computer” option. This will display the option to “Stand by”, “Restart” or “Turn Off” the computer

### C. Answer the following question

1. The text above tells you about how to ..... a computer
2. What should you do before connecting the mouse cord to the CPU?

---

3. "...the power cord is firmly connected...." (step 1). The underlined word has the same meaning as the word..... (fairly/securely/faithfully/steadily)

4. The location of the power button is on the back side of the CPU panel. (T/F)

5. "This will display the option..." (step 5). The underlined word refers to....

- |                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Clicking "turn off"     | b. Pressing the power   |
| c. Clicking "start" button | d. Connecting the cable |

Most of you may have smart phone and often use it to take photographs. Have you ever thought about saving them in a safe place so that your smart phone has more memory space to save new photographs? Well, you should do. Here, I explain how to save photographs from your smart phone to a computer.

First, get your smart phone's data cable. Second, plug the cable into your smart phone and the computer. Third, open the "Explore" in your computer and find a folder in your smart phone which contains your photographs you would like to move to the computer. Fourth, paste them in the computer. Then, check if all photographs have been moved to the computer. Next, delete the photographs in your smart phone that you have moved. Now, you have more free space in your smart phone.

1. the text is about how to.....

- a. move photographs from a smart phone to a computer
- b. take or remove photographs using a smart phone or computer
- c. transfer photographs from a computer to a smart phone
- d. save more free space in a computer's harddisk by deleting unused files

2. There are.....steps mentioned in the procedure

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| a. three | b. four |
| c. five  | d. six  |

3. You need....to follow the procedure

- a. a data cable from the computer
- b. a data cable from the smart phone
- c. a free space in the smart phone
- d. an adequate power socket

4. "Fourth, paste them in the computer" (paragraph 2)

The underlined word has similar meaning to....

- a. search                                      b. detach
- c. attach                                      d. drag

5. the text is categorized as...

- a. descriptive                      b. procedural
- c. narrative                      d. argumentative

### BAB III: SIMPLE PAST TENSE

The simple past tense, sometimes called the preterite, is used to talk about a **completed action** in a time **before now**. The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important.

Example:

- John Cabot **sailed** to America in 1498.
- My father **died** last year.
- He **lived** in Fiji in 1976.
- We **crossed** the Channel yesterday.

You always use the simple past when you say **when** something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions

- **frequency**: *often, sometimes, always*  
I sometimes **walked** home at lunchtime.  
I often **brought** my lunch to school.
- **a definite point in time**: *last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago*  
We **saw** a good film *last week*.  
Yesterday, I **arrived** in Geneva.  
She **finished** her work at *seven o'clock*  
I **went** to the theatre *last night*
- **an indefinite point in time**: *the other day, ages ago, a long time ago*  
People **lived** in caves *a long time ago*.  
She **played** the piano *when she was a child*.

**Note:** the word *ago* is a useful way of expressing the distance into the past. It is placed **after** the period of time: *a week ago, three years ago, a minute ago*.

#### Grammar Focus: Simple Past Tense vs Present Perfect Tense

SIMPLE PAST TENSE	PRESENT PERFECT TENSE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- It indicates that an activity or situation began and ended at the particular time in the past. There is a specific mention of time.</li></ul> <p>Example: I saw that movie last night.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- time: last...(night, week, year, month, etc)</li></ul> <p>.....ago Yesterday, etc</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- It expresses the idea that something happened (or never happened) before now, at unspecific time in the past. The exact time it happened is not important.</li></ul> <p>Example: I have already seen that movie</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- It also expresses the repetition of an activity before now.</li></ul> <p>Example: We have had four tests so</p>

	<p>far this semester</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When used with <i>for</i> and <i>since</i>, it expresses a situation that began in the past and continues to the present.</li> </ul> <p><b>Since + a particular time</b>  <b>For + a duration of time</b>  Example: We have been here for two weeks</p> <p style="text-align: right;">I have been here since seven am</p>
<p><b>(+) S + Verb2 + O + Adverb of time</b></p> <p>We went to supermarket yesterday  I stayed in my grandma's house last week</p>	<p><b>(+) I/ You/ We/ They + have + Verb 3</b>  <b>He/ She/ It + has + Verb 3</b></p> <p>They have arrived  She has done her homework</p>
<p><b>(-) S + did not (didn't) + Verb 1 + Adverb of time</b></p> <p>We didn't go to supermarket yesterday  I didn't stay in my grandma's house last week</p>	<p><b>(-) I/ You/ We/ They + Have not (haven't) + Verb 3</b>  <b>He/ she/ It + has not (hasn't) + Verb 3</b></p> <p>They haven't arrived  She hasn't done her homework</p>
<p>(?) yes/no answer</p> <p><b>- Did + S + Verb 1 + O + Adverb of time?</b></p> <p>Did you go to supermarket yesterday?  W/H question</p> <p><b>- W/H + did + S + Verb 1 + O + adverb of time?</b></p> <p>What did you do last weekend?</p>	<p>(?) yes/no answer</p> <p><b>- Have/has + S + Verb 3?</b></p> <p>Have they arrived?  W/H question</p> <p><b>- W/H + have/has + S + Verb 3?</b></p> <p>What have you done?</p>
<p>Without verb</p> <p><b>(+) S + was/were + adj/adverb + Adverb of time</b></p> <p>I was there last spring</p>	<p>Without verb</p> <p><b>(+) S + have/has + been + adj/adverb</b></p> <p>I have been here since January.</p>

## 1. NOTES ON AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE, & INTERROGATIVE FORMS

### 2. AFFIRMATIVE

The affirmative of the simple past tense is simple.

- I **was** in Japan last year
- She **had** a headache yesterday.
- We **did** our homework last night.

### 3. NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE

For the negative and interrogative simple past form of "to do" as an ordinary verb, use the auxiliary "*did*", e.g. We **didn't do** our homework last night.

The negative of "have" in the simple past is usually formed using the auxiliary "did", but sometimes by simply adding *not* or the contraction "n't".

The interrogative form of "have" in the simple past normally uses the auxiliary "did".

#### 4. EXAMPLES

- They **weren't** in Rio last summer.
- We **didn't have** any money.
- We **didn't have** time to visit the Eiffel Tower.
- We **didn't do** our exercises this morning.
- **Were** they in Iceland last January?
- **Did you have** a bicycle when you were young?
- **Did you do** much climbing in Switzerland?

**Note:** For the negative and interrogative form of **all** verbs in the simple past, always use the auxiliary '**did**'.

#### 5. SIMPLE PAST, IRREGULAR VERBS

Some verbs are irregular in the simple past. Here are the most common ones.

#### 6. TO GO

- He **went** to a club last night.
- **Did he go** to the cinema last night?
- He **didn't go** to bed early last night.

#### 7. TO GIVE

- We **gave** her a doll for her birthday.
- They **didn't give** John their new address.
- **Did Barry give** you my passport?

#### 8. TO COME

- My parents **came** to visit me last July.
- We **didn't come** because it was raining.
- **Did he come** to your party last week?

## EXERCISE

Complete these following blank spaces

Verb 1 (infinitive)	Verb 2 (Past simple)	Verb 3 (Past Participle)
break		broken
buy	bought	
Drive		found
find	found	
Give	gave	
Make		made
run	ran	
Come		come
Write	wrote	
Bring	brought	
Catch		caught
Begin		begun
Blow	blew	
Cut		cut
Eat	ate	
Feel	felt	
Fall		fallen
Fight		fought
Fly	flew	
Get		gotten
Hear	heard	
Hit		hit
Leave	left	
speak	spoke	
Rise		Risen
Ring		Rung
Read	read	
Sell	sold	
shake	shook	
Pay		paid

## Exercise

### John Personal Profile

When I was a child I wanted to be an accountant because mathematics was my favorite subject at school. I was no good at science and not very good with people, so I thought that nursing was not for me. But when I was sixteen my grandmother got very ill. I watched the nurses care for her as she slowly died, and I realized that I wanted to be like them.

When I left school I applied to train as a nurse. A training college accepted me and I started the course two years ago. I am still training and getting experience. I know that nursing is not right for anyone, but personally I love it.



For the past two months I have been working in a children's ward. It's a wonderful experience and I'm going to specialize in pediatrics as soon as I can. I'm ambitious and I want to go as high in my chosen career as possible.

**A. Find Verb 2 from the text above then change into Verb 1.**

No	Verb 2	Verb 1
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

**B. Answer the question based on the text above**

1. What did John want to be when he was child?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Was John good at science?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What was the inspiration for John to be a nurse?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. When did John course start?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Where has John been working for the past two months?

\_\_\_\_\_

## **BAB IV: NARRATIVE**

Narrative Texts include:

- ☐ Short Stories
- ☐ Novels

### **Elements of Narrative Text**

#### **1. STRUCTURE and PLOT:**

- ☐ STRUCTURE: Beginning, Middle, and End
- ☐ PLOT: A summary of the story

#### **2. CHARACTERS:**

- ☐ Main Characters:
- ☐ Minor Characters:

#### **3. CONFLICT:**

External:

Struggle with other people

Struggle with nature

Internal:

Struggle with yourself

#### **4. SETTING**

- ☐ When a story takes place (time; day/night; past/present/future)
- ☐ Where a story takes place (place; atmosphere)

#### **5. POINT OF VIEW:**

Who is telling the story?

#### **6. THEME:**

An overall meaning, lesson or idea from the story.

## 7. TITLE

- ☐ Does the title hint at what the story is about?
- ☐ Does it arouse interest and curiosity of the reader?

### Example of Narrative Text

#### Blind Listening

A stupid man was sent by his father to sell salt. He first went to a mining area but nobody there wanted his salt. When he returned home, his father told him that if he had helped the miners to dig, they would have bought his salt.

The man next went to a house where a wedding was taking place. There he dug a huge hole. This made the people angry and they chased him away. When he returned home, his father told him that if he had beaten a drum and danced instead, the people there would have bought salt from him.

Then, he went to a village where there happened to be a fire. Rushing to the place, he started drumming and dancing, only to be thrown out by the people. His father told him that he should have poured water on the fire instead, if he wanted to sell salt there.

In the next place he went to, a couple were fighting with each other. The foolish man poured a bucketful of water on them, again to be chased away. His father later told him that he should have tried to settle the quarrel, in which case they would have bought salt from him.

In the final event, the man saw two bulls fighting with each other. He stepped in to

stop the fight and was gored to death by angry bulls.



## The Smartest Parrot

Once upon time, a man had a wonderful parrot. There was no other parrot like it. The parrot could say every word, except one word. The parrot would not say the name of the place where it was born. The name of the place was Catano.



The man felt excited having the smartest parrot but he could not understand why the parrot would not say Catano. The man tried to teach the bird to say Catano however the bird kept not saying the word.

At the first, the man was very nice to the bird but then he got very angry. "You stupid bird!" pointed the man to the parrot. "Why can't you say the word? Say Catano! Or I will kill you" the man said angrily. Although he tried hard to teach, the parrot would not say it. Then the man got so angry and shouted to the bird over and over; "Say Catano or I'll kill you". The bird kept not to say the word of Catano.

One day after he had been trying so many times to make the bird say Catano, the man really got very angry. He could not bear it. He picked the parrot and threw it into the chicken house. There were four old chickens for next dinner "You are as stupid as the chickens. Just stay with them" Said the man angrily. Then he continued to humiliate; "You know, I will cut the chicken for my meal. Next it will be your turn, I will eat you too, stupid parrot". After that he left the chicken house.

The next day, the man came back to the chicken house. He opened the door and was very surprised. He could not believe what he saw at the chicken house. There were three dead chickens on the floor. At the moment, the parrot was standing proudly and screaming at the last old chicken; "Say Catano or I'll kill you."

## BAB V: SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

The simple future refers to a time later than now, and expresses facts or certainty. In this case there is no 'attitude'.

### The simple future is used:

- To predict a future event:  
It **will rain** tomorrow.
- With I or We, to express a spontaneous decision:  
**I'll pay** for the tickets by credit card.
- To express willingness:  
**I'll do** the washing-up.  
**He'll carry** your bag for you.
- In the negative form, to express unwillingness:  
The baby **won't eat** his soup.  
I **won't leave** until I've seen the manager!
- With I in the interrogative form using "shall", to make an offer:  
**Shall I open** the window?
- With we in the interrogative form using "shall", to make a suggestion:  
**Shall we go** to the cinema tonight?
- With I in the interrogative form using "shall", to ask for advice or instructions:  
What **shall I tell** the boss about this money?
- With you, to give orders:  
You **will do** exactly as I say.
- With you in the interrogative form, to give an invitation:  
**Will you come** to the dance with me?  
**Will you marry** me?

**Note:**In modern English **will** is preferred to **shall**. Shall is mainly used with **I** and **we** to make an offer or suggestion, or to ask for advice (see examples above). With the other persons (you, he, she, they) shall is only used in literary or poetic situations, e.g. "*With rings on her fingers and bells on her toes, She **shall have** music wherever she goes.*"

### The forms of the simple future:

The simple future is formed as follows:

**will / 'll + verb**

**will = 'll**

### 9. The affirmative form of the simple future:

I, you, he, she, it, we, they will / "ll go.

Examples:

- I think I'll **buy** a new computer.
- I **will open** the door. Someone is ringing the bell.

#### 10. The interrogative form of the simple future:

Will I, you, he, she, it, we, they go?

Examples:

- **Will you buy** a computer?
- **Will you go** to the party?

#### 11. The negative form of the simple future:

I, you, he, she, it, we, they will not go.  
won't

will not = won't

Examples:

- I **will not stay** at home if I finish the homework.
- I **won't visit** Big Ben if I go to London.

#### 12. The use of the simple future:



- We use the simple future for instant decisions.  
Example: "I've left the door open; I'll **close** it."
- We use the simple future , when we predict a future situation:  
Example: "She'll **pass** the exam. She's hardworking"
- We use the simple future with: "I (don't) think...", "I expect...", "I'm sure...", "I wonder...", "probably".  
Example: "It **will probably rain** tonight" , "I wonder what **will happen**?"

- We use the simple future in conditional sentences type one. ([More on conditional sentences here](#)):

Example: "If I have enough time, I'll **watch** the film."

### 13. Things to remember:

1. We don't use the simple future to say what somebody has already decided or arranged to do in the future. We use instead either the present continuous or "going to + verb" ([Future plan](#)) :

- Ann is traveling to New York next week. (NOT, "Ann will travel ")
- Are you going to watch television? (NOT "will you watch").

2. You can use **shall** instead of **will** for **I** and **we**:

- I **shall play** football. (Or, I will play ...)
- We **shall play** football. (Or, we will play ...)

3. 'll is the short form of **will**. You can say either:

- I **will go**, or
- I 'll **go**.

4. **Won't** is the short form of **will not**. You can say either:

- I **will not go**, or
- I **won't go**.

## FUTURE: WILL VS BE GOING TO

A very confusing concept is when to use **WILL** and when to use **BE GOING TO** when we refer the future.

Both refer to the future and there is a slight difference between the two though in most cases they can be used interchangeably with no difference in meaning. Even if you misuse them, a native speaker is going to understand you without any problems.

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

**WILL vs. GOING TO**

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**WILL**

**Rapid Decision**

- I'm thirsty. I think I **will** buy a drink.

**Offer**

- That looks heavy. I **will** help you with it.

**Promise**

- Don't worry, I **won't** tell anyone.

**Threat**

- If you don't stop, I **will** tell your mother.

**Refusal**

**won't = will not**

- She **won't** listen to anything I say.

**GOING TO**

**Prior Plan**

= The decision was made before the moment of speaking.

- I'm **going to** the beach next weekend with my friends.

**Evidence / Signs**

= When there are signs that something is likely to happen.

- My stomach hurts a lot and I think I **am going to** throw up.

- It's 70-0. They're **going to** win.

You can use both **Will** and **Going to** for making predictions.

- I think it **will** rain tomorrow.    =    - I think it **is going to** rain tomorrow.

COMPARE: **Are you busy this evening?**

- I haven't made any plans.

- Yes, I'm **going to** the movies.

OR

I think I **will** probably watch TV.

I'm probably **going to** watch TV.

Only **Going to** is possible because this is a prior plan.

**Will** and **going to** are both possible here. We are "predicting" what will happen because nothing is planned.

In spoken English **Going to** is often pronounced as "**gonna**"

[www.grammar.cl](http://www.grammar.cl)    [www.woodwardenglish.com](http://www.woodwardenglish.com)    [www.vocabulary.cl](http://www.vocabulary.cl)

### When to use GOING TO

The structure **BE GOING TO** is normally used to indicate the future but with some type of connection to the present. We use it in the following situations:



### **1. When we have already decided or we INTEND to do something in the future. (Prior Plan)**

The decision has been made before the moment of speaking.

- They're **going to** retire to the beach - in fact they have already bought a little beach house.
- I'm **going to** accept the job offer.

### **2. When there are definite signs that something is going to happen. (Evidence)**

Something is likely to happen based on the evidence or experience you have.

- I think it **is going to** rain - I just felt a drop.
- I don't feel well. I think I'm **going to** throw up. (throw up = vomit)

### **3. When something is about to happen:**

- Get back! The bomb **is going to** explode.

### **When to use WILL**

In other cases, where there is no implicit or explicit connection to the present, use **WILL**:

### **1. For things that we decide to do now. (Rapid Decisions)**

This is when you make a decision at that moment, in a spontaneous way.

- I'll buy one for you too.
- I think I'll try one of those. (I just decided this right now)

### **2. When we think or believe something about the future. (Prediction)**

- My team will not win the league this season.
- I think it will rain later so take an umbrella with you.

Note: You can use both **Will** and **Going to** for making future predictions.

### **3. To make an offer, a promise or a threat.**

- I'll give you a discount if you buy it right now.
- I promise I will behave next time.
- I'll take you to the movies if you'd like.

### **4. You use WON'T when someone refuses to do something.**

- I told him to take out the trash but he **won't** do it.
- My kids **won't** listen to anything I say.
- My car **won't** start.

## Future Predictions

As you can see, both **Will** and **Going to** can be used for making future predictions without having a real difference in meaning.

- The weather report says it **will** rain tomorrow. (Correct)
- The weather report says it **is going to** rain tomorrow. (Correct)

## Compare Will vs. Going To

If someone asks: "Are you busy this evening?"

If I respond: "Yes, I'm going to the movies." I use **going to** because it is a plan I made earlier (before I was asked the question). - In this case we cannot use **Will**.

If I haven't made plans, then you can say either: "I **will** probably watch TV." OR "I'm probably **going to** watch TV."

Both **will** and **going to** are possible in this situation because we are predicting what will happen (since we haven't made any plans).

## Short reading for beginners: past, present, and future

### My Life

I came from a small city in Russia. I lived in Russia for ten years before I came to the United States. In Russia, I lived on a farm. I worked everyday to help my family. I went to school at night. I learned math and reading in Russia. I didn't learn English.

When I was ten, I moved to the United States. My life in the USA was different from my life in Russia. I lived in a city in the USA. I went to school during the day instead of at night. I learned English at school.

Now I go to college in the USA. I study math. My English is very good. I read a lot of books, and I enjoy speaking both English and Russian. I study a lot at college, but I also have hobbies. I go to club meetings and play sports. I like photography.

When I leave college, I will be a professional photographer. I will try to work for a magazine or a newspaper. I want to take pictures of things in nature, like animals and plants. I will apply for many jobs this summer. Maybe I can find a job that lets me travel and take pictures.

**Directions:** Answer these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. Where is the author from?
2. What did the author do in Russia?
3. What does the author do now in the USA?
4. What is the author's hobby?
5. What will the author do when he leaves college?
6. What job does the author want to have?

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