

# **UNIT 7: GRAMMAR**

**May, might, will**  
**Conditional sentences (real)**

# WILL, MAY & MIGHT

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- ▶ Will (and the negative won't), may & might = modal verbs
- ▶ We use them to talk about the future and make predictions
- ▶ They are followed by an infinitive **WITHOUT TO**.
  - ▶ *Sea levels **will rise** in the future*
  - ▶ *They **may come** to the party tomorrow*
  - ▶ *She **might study** medicine, but she is not sure.*



# WILL

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- ▶ We use will to make predictions about the future (we are more or less sure about them)
  - ▶ *In 2050, 70% of people **will live** in cities*
  - ▶ *In 2050, many animal species **won't exist** any longer*
  - ▶ ***Will** people **travel** to other planets in the future?*
- ▶ You also use will in the first conditional ( *If you study a lot, you will get a good job* )



# WILL

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- ▶ You can use will with other words to show that you are more or less sure:

+++ Spain will **definitely** win the next World Cup

++ Spain will win

+ Spain will **probably** win

+ **Maybe/Perhaps** Spain will win

- ▶ The adverb “probably” comes after “will” but before “won’t”:
  - ▶ They’ll **probably** come to the party
  - ▶ They **probably** won’t come to the party



# MAY & MIGHT

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- ▶ We use **may** and **might** to say that we're not sure about something. "May" is a bit more formal than "might"
  - ▶ FORM:
    - ▶ May/may not + infinitive
    - ▶ Might/might not + infinitive
  - ▶ Examples:
    - ▶ A: *Do you want to have a barbecue tomorrow?*
    - ▶ B: *I'm not sure. It might/may rain (**future**)*
  
    - ▶ A: *Where is Irina?*
    - ▶ B: *I don't know. She might/may be in a meeting (**now**)*
  
    - ▶ A: *Where is Lagos?*
    - ▶ B: *I don't know. It might/may be in Nigeria (**in general**)*
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# MAY/MIGHT vs CAN

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- ▶ *The supermarket might/may be crowded on Saturday*
  - ▶ = I'm not sure if it will be crowded on Saturday
  
- ▶ *The supermarket can be crowded on Saturday*
  - ▶ = I'm sure it is sometimes crowded on Saturday



# CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

REAL CONDITIONALS

# REAL CONDITIONALS (first conditional)

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- ▶ **If + present, will/might/should/have to/can + infinitive**

Condition

Result of this condition

- ▶ *If I **see** Jeff tomorrow, I'll **give** him your phone number*
  - ▶ *If you **want** to visit China, you **have to get** a visa*
  - ▶ *If you **come** to Spain, you **should visit** Granada*
  - ▶ *If you **are not feeling** well, you **can go** home*
  - ▶ *If you **want** to go to this restaurant, you **might need** to book in advance*
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- ▶ The speaker feels that the situation in the *if* part of the sentence is real or possible
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# REAL CONDITIONALS (First Conditional)

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- ▶ Conditional sentences have two parts:
- ▶ If it rains tomorrow, we'll stay at home  
IF- CLAUSE    MAIN CLAUSE (separated by a comma)
- ▶ You can reverse the two parts. In this case, you don't usually write a comma
- ▶ *We'll stay at home if it rains tomorrow*



# KEYWORD: WILL

Will for predictions (about the future and now)

Will for offers, promises and requests

# WILL FOR PREDICTIONS

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## ABOUT THE FUTURE

- ▶ Sea levels will rise in the XXI century
- ▶ Tony will be 26 next Monday

## ABOUT NOW

- ▶ Can you answer the door, please? It'll be Mary.
- ▶ Would you like a cup of tea? You'll be tired after your journey.



# WILL FOR OFFERS, PROMISES & REQUESTS/ORDERS

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## ▶ TO MAKE OFFERS

- ▶ I'll carry that bag for you. It's very heavy!
- ▶ I'll pay for the meal.

## ▶ PROMISES

- ▶ I'll pay you the money next week.
- ▶ I'll come to the meeting

## ▶ REQUESTS/ORDERS

- ▶ I'll have a large espresso, please
- ▶ I'll take this pair of shoes. How much are they?

