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Grammar Reference

1. Grammar Reference (Please remember that this grammar reference section is not a lesson plan for teachers. In fact, it is and should be designed in such a way that students can comprehend the grammar points on their own.)

Review of future forms: will and be going to

For plans and intentions

We use **will** to talk about a decision made at the time of speaking (including offers and promises).

Examples: I think I'll **go** jogging after work.
She doesn't think she'll **have** anything to eat.

We use **be going to** talk about a plan or intention in which no details have been decided.

Example: She is going to study Japanese, but she isn't sure where yet.

We use the **present continuous** to talk about a future arrangement when details about time, place, etc., have been decided.

Example: I'm **visiting** my grandmother after my group discussion in the café.

For predictions

We use **will** to make predictions based on what you know or believe. **Think, hope, believe**, etc., are often used with **will** in this case.

Example: We think he **will be** the new university president.

We use **be going to** to make predictions based on what you can see or hear now.

Example: Look out! He **is going to** break that glass.

Future continuous and future perfect

We use the *future continuous* to talk about something in progress at a definite time in the future.

Form:

will / won't + be + present participle

Example: Don't call me tonight. *I'll be doing* my assignment.

We use the *future continuous* to talk about someone's plans, especially if you want something or you want them to do something.

Example: *Will* you *be riding* a motorbike on Sunday?

We use the *future perfect* to talk about something which will be completed before a definite time in the future.

Form:

will / won't + have + past participle

Example: *Won't* they *have arrived* by 5:00?

The *future perfect* is often used with time phrases with *by*, for example, *by that time next week*, *by tomorrow*, *by then*, *by the end of the trip*, etc.

Example: *You will have finished* your report by this time next week.

(Just) in case: simple past / past perfect / future with will or be going to

We use *in case* to explain why somebody did something. When talking about the past, the verb that follows *in case* can be simple past or past perfect.

Example: My mother put a cake in my handbag *in case* I *was* hungry.

When talking about the future, the verb that follows *in case* is normally in the present. Use the present, future, or a modal verb in the other clause.

Example: You *should* take your hat *in case* it is sunny.

We use ***just in case*** to add emphasis.

Example: The teacher wrote down the student's homework on a piece of paper ***just in case*** he should forget his homework.

We use ***just in case*** at the end of a sentence to talk about precautions in general (rather than specific situations).

Example: She increased our supply by five dollars' worth ***just in case***.