

Paco visits Ireland: On the way to Dublin (Introduction to Future Tenses)



Introduction

Welcome to a new unit! In unit 5 we are going to learn the different ways to express the future in English: 'will', 'going to' or how to express future with present tenses. We will also pay attention to the modal verb 'would', and later on, we will study the first and the second conditionals.

In this topic, we will only learn to identify all these forms. It's very easy! Let's start!

Para saber más

Remember, once again, when you need to know the pronunciation of any word or you would like to practice some English words or phrases, write them under our robot Mike and he will be delighted to help you.



Comprueba lo aprendido

How much do you know about Ireland?

Decide if the following statements are true or false. Don't worry if the answers are not correct. You will learn this and much more through this unit.

1. Ireland is part of the United Kingdom.

2. The currency of Northern Ireland is the pound.

Verdadero Falso

3. Northern Ireland is not part of the UK.

Verdadero Falso

4. James Joyce was a famous Dubliner.

Verdadero Falso

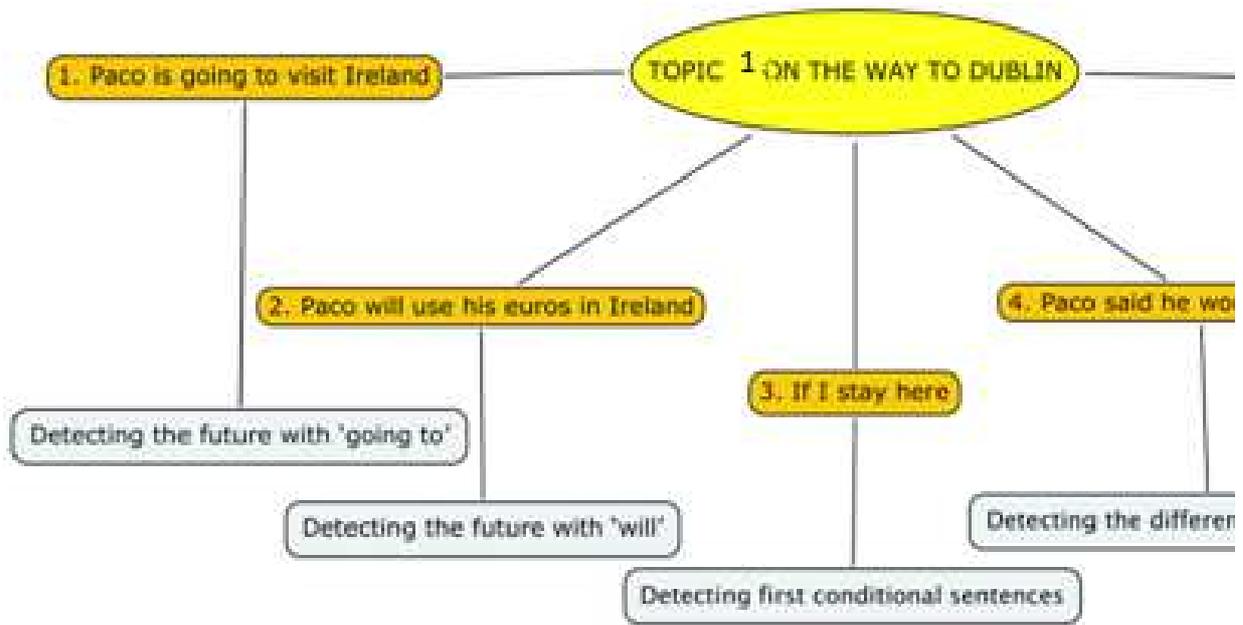
5. The members of the music band U2 are from Dublin.

Verdadero Falso



Imagen de [AlmazUK](#) en Flickr bajo [CC](#)

In the next section, we are going to start with some future forms. Let's go!



1. Paco is going to visit Ireland (Introduction to Going to)



Actividad de lectura

Paco is on the train to Holyhead. He has had a wonderful time in Cardiff and now he has a mixture of feelings. On the one hand, he is sad to leave this city and his new friends but, on the other hand, he is excited about visiting Ireland. Holyhead is in the north west of Wales and it has a busy **ferry** port. This time Paco is going to take a different type of transport. *Stena Line* is the biggest ferry company in Europe, and it only takes about three hours from Holyhead to Dublin. Travelling by sea is going to be a new adventure and this way Paco can avoid flying, which he does not like very much.

Our friend is going to see every place in Dublin, the capital city of the Republic of Ireland, and then, he is also going to visit other places in the area. He would like to make some friends as he did in Cardiff, but he was lucky to meet Paul. Maybe he has to travel on his own this time. Or maybe not... you never know!

What future form is constantly used in the text?

Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true or false.

1. Paco is now on the ferry.

Verdadero Falso

2. Many ferries stop in Holyhead.

Verdadero Falso

3. Stena Line is not very popular.

Verdadero Falso

Verdadero Falso

5. Paco is planning to visit as many places as possible.

Verdadero Falso



By [bowbrick](#) , [C. Commons](#)

Ejercicio resuelto

Identify all the examples with 'be going to' that you can find in the text.

Reflexiona

- What form of the verb is used after 'going to'?
- What do you need to say before 'going to'?

Comprueba lo aprendido

Complete the sentences with one of the following verbs:

take, read, visit, listen, try

1. Paco is going to Trinity College in Dublin.
2. He is going to a ferry in Holyhead.
3. He is going to a typical Irish beer.

5. He is going to _____ some leaflets about Dublin.

Enviar

Ejercicio resuelto

Complete the affirmative, negative or interrogative forms:

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I am going to eat	I'm not going to eat	Am I going to eat?
You ___ going to eat	You aren't going to eat	Are you going to eat?
He/She/It is going to eat	He/She/It ___ going to eat	Is he/she/it going to eat?
We are going to eat	We ___ going to eat	___ we going to eat?
You are going to eat	You ___ going to eat	___ you going to eat?
They are going to eat	They ___ going to eat	___ they going to eat?

Para saber más

You might have heard the word 'gonna' before, either in conversation or surely in songs. This is a colloquial way of saying 'going to'. It is good that you know what it means but you must never use it in writing or in a conversation which is not colloquial.

Example of colloquial conversation between friends:

- *What are you gonna do tonight?*
- *I'm gonna go out.*

The structure 'be going to' is very easy as you have just seen. Let's see another very easy future form



By [Beppie K](#) , C. Commons

2. Paco will use his euros in Ireland (Introduction to will)



Actividad de lectura

While Paco is on the train, he is thinking about the new adventures he will experience. Although he will miss his new British friends, he thinks he will have a good time. He's also thinking about the long history of independence of this country. The island of Ireland is divided in two parts: Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The former is part of the United Kingdom (it is one of the four kingdoms), and the latter is a different country. Therefore, Paco won't be able to spend his **remaining** pounds from the UK. However, the Republic of Ireland is part of the euro area, so he will use this **currency** in Dublin.

The picture on the right will give you a better idea of the different parts of the island. Northern Ireland, in the north, with Belfast as its capital city, is part of the UK, whereas the Republic of Ireland is another country with Dublin as its capital. There has been a conflict in Northern Ireland for a long time between those people who want it to be part of the UK and those people who want their country to be politically united with the rest of Ireland.

Surely Paco will enjoy Dublin!

Identify all the examples of future with 'will' that you can find in the text. There is also an example in the negative form. Can you identify it as well?



By [Jonto](#) , [C. Commons](#)

Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true or false.

2. Paco has some pounds left from the UK.

Verdadero Falso

3. Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland.

Verdadero Falso

4. There is a conflict in The Republic of Ireland nowadays.

Verdadero Falso

Reflexiona

1. What form of the verb comes after *will* or *won't* ?

2. Try to complete the affirmative, negative or interrogative forms of the future with *will* .

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I will eat	I won't eat	Will I eat?
You ___ eat	You ___ eat	Will you eat?
He/She/It will eat	He/She/It ___ eat	___ he/she/it eat?
We ___ eat	We ___ eat	___ we eat?
You ___ eat	You ___ eat	___ you eat?
They ___ eat	They ___ eat	___ they eat?

Comprueba lo aprendido

Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't* and an appropriate verb:

not fail, go, not eat, read, visit

1. I to the beach next summer.

2. They their grandma next Saturday.

4. Sarah the book she bought.

5. We pasta again.

Enviar

Ejercicio resuelto

Study the following sentences and decide if they refer to present, past or future:

- *We're going on holiday next week.*
- *He's coming to dinner tomorrow.*
- *What time does the ferry leave?*
- *The ferry arrives at 11.30.*

Curiosidad

Symbols of Ireland

The flag of the Republic of Ireland has three colours: green, which represents the majority Catholic residents; orange, which represents the minority Protestant; and white, which represents peace.

The two main symbols of this country are the shamrock and the harp.

The harp has been a symbol of Ireland for a long time. Legends say that it has magical powers. In the early 1500s, it was depicted on Irish coins for the first time, a tradition which has been carried on until now. The shamrock was also thought to have magical powers. When St. Patrick (the patron saint of Ireland) came to the island, he used it to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity. Both symbols are used for many other matters, and the shamrock is used to represent Saint Patrick's Day.



By [Olaf_S](#) , C. Commons



By [sarahamina](#) , C. Commons

Para saber más

If you want to learn a bit more about these symbols, click [here](#) .

So far we've seen two different ways of expressing the future: 'be going to' in the first section, and 'will' in the second one. In the next section we are going to use the future with 'will' to express conditional sentences. Let's go!

3. If I stay here (Introduction to First Conditionals)



Comprueba lo aprendido

Listen to the song *I don't want to talk about it* and fill in the gaps with these words (some of them appear more than once):

mean, stay, hide, tell, broke, talk, listen, stand

I can by your eyes that you've
probably been crying forever

And the stars in the sky don't
nothing to you they're a mirror

I don't wanna about it

How you my heart

If I here just a little bit longer

If I here won't you to my heart
Oh oh my heart

_____ blue for tears, black for the night
fears the stars in the sky
don't _____ nothing to you they're a mirror

I don't wanna _____ about it
How you _____ my heart
If I _____ here just a little bit longer
If I _____ here won't you _____ to my heart
Oh oh my heart

Enviar

Ejercicio resuelto

Identify the conditional sentences that appear in the song. Remember conditional sentences express a condition. Therefore the key word is 'if'.

Para saber más

In section one, we learned that 'gonna' is often used instead of 'going to' in colloquial spoken English, and it is therefore often found in songs. In the song we have listened to in this section, there is a similar example: 'want to' can also be said 'wanna' in the same contexts as 'gonna'. Read the lyrics again and you will find it in there.

COLLOQUIAL FORM		BETTER USE
wanna	=	want to
gonna	=	going to

Example of colloquial conversation between friends:



By [Beppie K](#) , [C. Commons](#)

Reflexiona

Read the following conditional sentence and answer the questions:

If I stay here, I will see my friend.

- **In which tense is the verb in the 'if' part?**
- **In which tense is the second part of the sentence?**

Importante

Remember 'will' can be contracted as 'll', especially in spoken English.

Example:

If I stay here, I 'll see my friend.

Comprueba lo aprendido

Remember the structure:

IF + PRESENT SIMPLE, WILL + INFINITIVE

And remember as well that the third person singular in the present simple takes an -s!

1. If it , I at home. (rain, stay)
2. If you hard, you the exam. (work, pass)
3. If you for me, I with you. (wait, go)
4. If he early, we to the cinema. (arrive, go)
5. If I at home, I a film. (stay, watch)

Enviar

You've seen the first type of conditional sentences in this section. You are going to learn about the second type in the last section. But first, you are going to learn about the modal verb 'would'. Let's go!

4. Paco said he would call Sonia (Introduction to Would)



Actividad de lectura

Paco is now on the ferry. He likes this type of transport because he feels safe and he does not have to be sitting all the time. He can walk, he can go up on [deck](#) and feel the fresh air from the sea. If the journey to other countries wasn't so long, he would always travel by boat.

Paco is thinking about his sister Sonia. He said he would call her when he arrived in Dublin. If she was here, she would enjoy this journey as much as him or even more. She would like to travel abroad and she would love to speak English all the time! When they were younger, they would go to the beach in Cádiz every summer and she would [stare](#) at foreigners speaking English. She's been keen on languages since then.



By [hakahonu](#) , [C. Commons](#)

Paco is [absent-minded](#) when he realises an old lady is talking to him: 'Would you read this for me, please? I can't see without my glasses.'

Identify all the examples with 'would' that you can find in the text.

Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true or false:

1. Paco prefers to be sitting on the ferry.

Verdadero Falso

Verdadero Falso

3. Sonia likes languages very much.

Verdadero Falso

4. A woman asks Paco for help.

Verdadero Falso



By [96dpi](#) , [C. Commons](#)

Ejercicio resuelto

Match these examples with 'would' with their appropriate uses.

- Expressing preferences.
- Polite requests.
- Conditional sentences.
- Past of 'will'.
- Repetition in the past.

EXAMPLES

USES

If she was here, she would enjoy this journey.

She would love to speak English.

They would go to the beach in Cádiz every summer.

Would you read this for me, please?

He said he would call her.

Importante

Remember that, in spoken English, we use contractions as often as possible. Therefore, 'would' is shortened in English as 'd .

Examples:

- *If she was here, she 'd enjoy this journey.*
- *She' d love to speak English.*

Reflexiona

You have just seen the different uses 'would' can have. According to these rules, what kind of uses do these other examples from the text follow?

- *If the journey to other countries wasn't so long, he **would** always travel by boat.*
- *She **would** like to travel abroad.*
- *She **would** stare at foreigners speaking English.*

Para saber más

If you want to learn more about 'would' or if you want to see more examples, there are good websites like [this one](#) .

In the next section, we are going to have a look at one of these uses with 'would', that is, the second type of conditional sentences. Let's go! It's the last section!

5. If I had a million dollars (Introduction to Second Conditionals)



Comprueba lo aprendido

Listen to the song and complete the gaps with these words:

love, fridge, elephant, build, pet, walk, art, limousine, dress, buy, monkey, furniture, coat

If I Had a Million Dollars (Barenaked Ladies)

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd you a house (I would buy you a house)

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd buy you for your house (maybe a nice chesterfield or an ottoman)

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd buy you a K-car (a nice reliant automobile)

If I had a 1,000,000, I'd buy your

If I had a 1,000,000

I'd a tree fort in our yard

If I had a 1,000,000

You could help it wouldn't be that hard

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd buy you a fur (but not a real fur coat that's cruel)

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd buy you an exotic (like a llama or an emu)

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd buy you John Merick's remains (All them crazy bones)

If I had a 1,000,000 I'd buy your love

If I had a 1,000,000

We wouldn't have to to the store

If I had a 1,000,000

We'd take a cause it costs more

If I had a 1,000,000. We wouldn't have to eat Kraft dinner

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd buy you a green (but not a real green dress that's cruel)

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd buy you some (A Picasso or a Garfunkel)

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd buy you a (haven't you always wanted a monkey?)

If I had a 1,000,000, If I had a 1,000,000, If I had a 1,000,000

If I had a 1,000,000, I'd be RICH!

Enviar

Ejercicio resuelto

Study the following sentences from the song:

- *If I had a million dollars, I would buy you a house.*
- *If I had a million dollars, we'd take a limousine.*

In these two sentences, there are two parts.

- **What tense is used in the first part ('if' part)?**
- **What tense is used in the second part?**

Comprueba lo aprendido

You have just seen the structure of second conditional sentences.

IF + PAST SIMPLE, WOULD + INFINITIVE

Taking this into account, complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

1. If we harder, we our exams more easily. (study, pass)
2. If you Mike, he to the party. (ask, come)
3. If I a good job, I happier. (have, be)
4. If I the lottery, I a new car. (win, buy)
5. If my parents closer, I them more often. (live, see)

Para saber más

Practice more second conditional sentences [here](#) . It will be useful to consolidate the structure! Come on!

Curiosidad

As you may know, Ireland is part of the euro area, so if we go to Dublin like Paco, we will be able to use our coins and notes from Spain. However, the currency used before was the Irish pound, sometimes confused with other pounds, but of course different.

The following image shows the Irish pound:



By [unknown](#) , GFDL

And that's it for topic 1! In subsequent topics you will learn all these structures more deeply. If you do all the activities, you will learn them easily!

Actividad de lectura

When Paco was younger, he would always think: 'If I had a lot of money, I would travel around the world'. And one day, when he won the lottery, this dream came true. He said he would do it, and since he left Spain, he's already visited the UK and he is now on the way to Dublin, the capital city



By [Johnny Vulkan](#) , [C. Commons](#)

of the Republic of Ireland, his new adventure. In the next few months, he is going to travel to every continent and he is going to visit as many countries as possible. If he has the opportunity, he will talk to different people from different places. He would like to learn about their culture and practise English whenever is possible. Paco is sure he will have a wonderful life experience!

What different ways of expressing future time can you find in the text?

Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true or false:

1. Paco is fulfilling his dream.

Verdadero Falso

2. He is planning to visit every continent.

Verdadero Falso

3. Paco prefers meeting Spanish-speaking people.

Verdadero Falso

Ejercicio resuelto

Identify all the examples of future that you can find in the text:

BE GOING TO **WILL**

Ejercicio resuelto

Identify all the examples with 'would' that you can find in the text.
What kind of uses do they present?

Remember the possibilities:

- Expressing preferences.
- Polite requests.
- Conditional sentences.
- Past of 'will'.
- Repetition in the past.

Ejercicio resuelto

Identify the two conditional sentences that you can find in the text.

- **First** **conditional:**

- **Second** **conditional:**

Comprueba lo aprendido

(true) or incorrect (false).

1. Paco said he will phone Sonia.

Verdadero Falso

2. If I had a lot of money, I will buy a house.

Verdadero Falso

3. They are going to earn a lot of money in their new job.

Verdadero Falso

4. Sonia won't comes to Ireland.

Verdadero Falso

5. If they arrive soon, we'll go out.

Verdadero Falso

And that's all! Easy, wasn't it?

Paco visits Ireland: On the way to Dublin (Introduction to Future Tenses)



Introduction

Welcome to a new unit! In unit 5 we are going to learn the different ways to express the future in English: 'will', 'going to' or how to express future with present tenses. We will also pay attention to the modal verb 'would', and later on, we will study the first and the second conditionals.

In this topic, we will only learn to identify all these forms. It's very easy! Let's start!

Para saber más

Remember, once again, when you need to know the pronunciation of any word or you would like to practice some English words or phrases, write them under our robot Mike and he will be delighted to help you.



Comprueba lo aprendido

How much do you know about Ireland?

Decide if the following statements are true or false. Don't worry if the answers are not correct. You will learn this and much more through this unit.

1. Ireland is part of the United Kingdom.

2. The currency of Northern Ireland is the pound.

Verdadero Falso

3. Northern Ireland is not part of the UK.

Verdadero Falso

4. James Joyce was a famous Dubliner.

Verdadero Falso

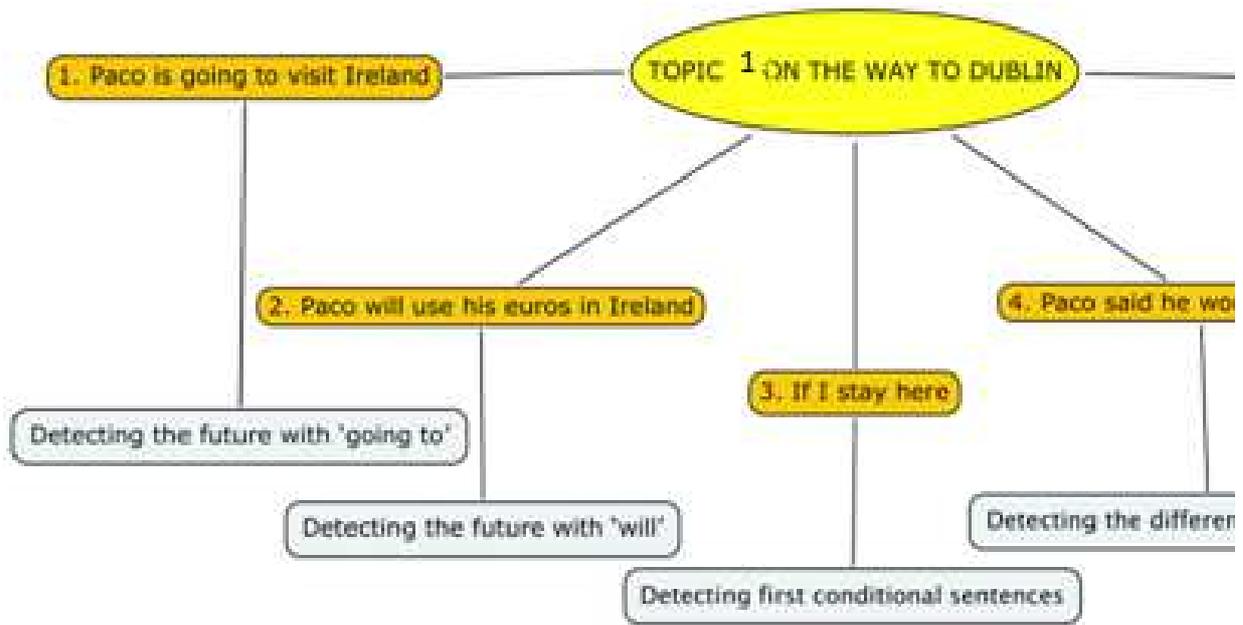
5. The members of the music band U2 are from Dublin.

Verdadero Falso



Imagen de [AlmazUK](#) en Flickr bajo [CC](#)

In the next section, we are going to start with some future forms. Let's go!



1. Paco is going to visit Ireland (Introduction to Going to)



Actividad de lectura

Paco is on the train to Holyhead. He has had a wonderful time in Cardiff and now he has a mixture of feelings. On the one hand, he is sad to leave this city and his new friends but, on the other hand, he is excited about visiting Ireland. Holyhead is in the north west of Wales and it has a busy **ferry** port. This time Paco is going to take a different type of transport. *Stena Line* is the biggest ferry company in Europe, and it only takes about three hours from Holyhead to Dublin. Travelling by sea is going to be a new adventure and this way Paco can avoid flying, which he does not like very much.

Our friend is going to see every place in Dublin, the capital city of the Republic of Ireland, and then, he is also going to visit other places in the area. He would like to make some friends as he did in Cardiff, but he was lucky to meet Paul. Maybe he has to travel on his own this time. Or maybe not... you never know!

What future form is constantly used in the text?

Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true or false.

1. Paco is now on the ferry.

Verdadero Falso

2. Many ferries stop in Holyhead.

Verdadero Falso

3. Stena Line is not very popular.

Verdadero Falso

Verdadero Falso

5. Paco is planning to visit as many places as possible.

Verdadero Falso



By [bowbrick](#) , [C. Commons](#)

Ejercicio resuelto

Identify all the examples with 'be going to' that you can find in the text.

Reflexiona

- What form of the verb is used after 'going to'?
- What do you need to say before 'going to'?

Comprueba lo aprendido

Complete the sentences with one of the following verbs:

take, read, visit, listen, try

1. Paco is going to Trinity College in Dublin.
2. He is going to a ferry in Holyhead.
3. He is going to a typical Irish beer.

5. He is going to _____ some leaflets about Dublin.

Enviar

Ejercicio resuelto

Complete the affirmative, negative or interrogative forms:

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I am going to eat	I'm not going to eat	Am I going to eat?
You ___ going to eat	You aren't going to eat	Are you going to eat?
He/She/It is going to eat	He/She/It ___ going to eat	Is he/she/it going to eat?
We are going to eat	We ___ going to eat	___ we going to eat?
You are going to eat	You ___ going to eat	___ you going to eat?
They are going to eat	They ___ going to eat	___ they going to eat?

Para saber más

You might have heard the word 'gonna' before, either in conversation or surely in songs. This is a colloquial way of saying 'going to'. It is good that you know what it means but you must never use it in writing or in a conversation which is not colloquial.

Example of colloquial conversation between friends:

- *What are you gonna do tonight?*
- *I'm gonna go out.*

The structure 'be going to' is very easy as you have just seen. Let's see another very easy future form



By [Beppie K](#) , C. Commons

2. Paco will use his euros in Ireland (Introduction to will)



Actividad de lectura

While Paco is on the train, he is thinking about the new adventures he will experience. Although he will miss his new British friends, he thinks he will have a good time. He's also thinking about the long history of independence of this country. The island of Ireland is divided in two parts: Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The former is part of the United Kingdom (it is one of the four kingdoms), and the latter is a different country. Therefore, Paco won't be able to spend his **remaining** pounds from the UK. However, the Republic of Ireland is part of the euro area, so he will use this **currency** in Dublin.

The picture on the right will give you a better idea of the different parts of the island. Northern Ireland, in the north, with Belfast as its capital city, is part of the UK, whereas the Republic of Ireland is another country with Dublin as its capital. There has been a conflict in Northern Ireland for a long time between those people who want it to be part of the UK and those people who want their country to be politically united with the rest of Ireland.

Surely Paco will enjoy Dublin!

Identify all the examples of future with 'will' that you can find in the text. There is also an example in the negative form. Can you identify it as well?



By [Jonto](#) , [C. Commons](#)

Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true or false.

2. Paco has some pounds left from the UK.

Verdadero Falso

3. Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland.

Verdadero Falso

4. There is a conflict in The Republic of Ireland nowadays.

Verdadero Falso

Reflexiona

1. What form of the verb comes after *will* or *won't* ?

2. Try to complete the affirmative, negative or interrogative forms of the future with *will* .

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I will eat	I won't eat	Will I eat?
You ___ eat	You ___ eat	Will you eat?
He/She/It will eat	He/She/It ___ eat	___ he/she/it eat?
We ___ eat	We ___ eat	___ we eat?
You ___ eat	You ___ eat	___ you eat?
They ___ eat	They ___ eat	___ they eat?

Comprueba lo aprendido

Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't* and an appropriate verb:

not fail, go, not eat, read, visit

1. I to the beach next summer.

2. They their grandma next Saturday.

4. Sarah the book she bought.

5. We pasta again.

Enviar

Ejercicio resuelto

Study the following sentences and decide if they refer to present, past or future:

- *We're going on holiday next week.*
- *He's coming to dinner tomorrow.*
- *What time does the ferry leave?*
- *The ferry arrives at 11.30.*

Curiosidad

Symbols of Ireland

The flag of the Republic of Ireland has three colours: green, which represents the majority Catholic residents; orange, which represents the minority Protestant; and white, which represents peace.

The two main symbols of this country are the shamrock and the harp.

The harp has been a symbol of Ireland for a long time. Legends say that it has magical powers. In the early 1500s, it was depicted on Irish coins for the first time, a tradition which has been carried on until now. The shamrock was also thought to have magical powers. When St. Patrick (the patron saint of Ireland) came to the island, he used it to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity. Both symbols are used for many other matters, and the shamrock is used to represent Saint Patrick's Day.



By [Olaf_S](#) , C. Commons



By [sarahamina](#) , C. Commons

Para saber más

If you want to learn a bit more about these symbols, click [here](#) .

So far we've seen two different ways of expressing the future: 'be going to' in the first section, and 'will' in the second one. In the next section we are going to use the future with 'will' to express conditional sentences. Let's go!

3. If I stay here (Introduction to First Conditionals)



Comprueba lo aprendido

Listen to the song *I don't want to talk about it* and fill in the gaps with these words (some of them appear more than once):

mean, stay, hide, tell, broke, talk, listen, stand

I can by your eyes that you've
probably been crying forever

And the stars in the sky don't
nothing to you they're a mirror

I don't wanna about it

How you my heart

If I here just a little bit longer

If I here won't you to my heart
Oh oh my heart

_____ blue for tears, black for the night
fears the stars in the sky
don't _____ nothing to you they're a mirror

I don't wanna _____ about it
How you _____ my heart
If I _____ here just a little bit longer
If I _____ here won't you _____ to my heart
Oh oh my heart

Enviar

Ejercicio resuelto

Identify the conditional sentences that appear in the song. Remember conditional sentences express a condition. Therefore the key word is 'if'.

Para saber más

In section one, we learned that 'gonna' is often used instead of 'going to' in colloquial spoken English, and it is therefore often found in songs. In the song we have listened to in this section, there is a similar example: 'want to' can also be said 'wanna' in the same contexts as 'gonna'. Read the lyrics again and you will find it in there.

COLLOQUIAL FORM		BETTER USE
wanna	=	want to
gonna	=	going to

Example of colloquial conversation between friends:



By [Beppie K](#) , [C. Commons](#)

Reflexiona

Read the following conditional sentence and answer the questions:

If I stay here, I will see my friend.

- **In which tense is the verb in the 'if' part?**
- **In which tense is the second part of the sentence?**

Importante

Remember 'will' can be contracted as 'll', especially in spoken English.

Example:

If I stay here, I 'll see my friend.

Comprueba lo aprendido

Remember the structure:

IF + PRESENT SIMPLE, WILL + INFINITIVE

And remember as well that the third person singular in the present simple takes an -s!

1. If it , I at home. (rain, stay)
2. If you hard, you the exam. (work, pass)
3. If you for me, I with you. (wait, go)
4. If he early, we to the cinema. (arrive, go)
5. If I at home, I a film. (stay, watch)

Enviar

You've seen the first type of conditional sentences in this section. You are going to learn about the second type in the last section. But first, you are going to learn about the modal verb 'would'. Let's go!

4. Paco said he would call Sonia (Introduction to Would)



Actividad de lectura

Paco is now on the ferry. He likes this type of transport because he feels safe and he does not have to be sitting all the time. He can walk, he can go up on [deck](#) and feel the fresh air from the sea. If the journey to other countries wasn't so long, he would always travel by boat.

Paco is thinking about his sister Sonia. He said he would call her when he arrived in Dublin. If she was here, she would enjoy this journey as much as him or even more. She would like to travel abroad and she would love to speak English all the time! When they were younger, they would go to the beach in Cádiz every summer and she would [stare](#) at foreigners speaking English. She's been keen on languages since then.



By [hakahonu](#) , [C. Commons](#)

Paco is [absent-minded](#) when he realises an old lady is talking to him: 'Would you read this for me, please? I can't see without my glasses.'

Identify all the examples with 'would' that you can find in the text.

Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true or false:

1. Paco prefers to be sitting on the ferry.

Verdadero Falso

Verdadero Falso

3. Sonia likes languages very much.

Verdadero Falso

4. A woman asks Paco for help.

Verdadero Falso



By [96dpi](#) , [C. Commons](#)

Ejercicio resuelto

Match these examples with 'would' with their appropriate uses.

- Expressing preferences.
- Polite requests.
- Conditional sentences.
- Past of 'will'.
- Repetition in the past.

EXAMPLES

USES

If she was here, she would enjoy this journey.

She would love to speak English.

They would go to the beach in Cádiz every summer.

Would you read this for me, please?

He said he would call her.

Importante

Remember that, in spoken English, we use contractions as often as possible. Therefore, 'would' is shortened in English as 'd .

Examples:

- *If she was here, she 'd enjoy this journey.*
- *She' d love to speak English.*

Reflexiona

You have just seen the different uses 'would' can have. According to these rules, what kind of uses do these other examples from the text follow?

- *If the journey to other countries wasn't so long, he **would** always travel by boat.*
- *She **would** like to travel abroad.*
- *She **would** stare at foreigners speaking English.*

Para saber más

If you want to learn more about 'would' or if you want to see more examples, there are good websites like [this one](#) .

In the next section, we are going to have a look at one of these uses with 'would', that is, the second type of conditional sentences. Let's go! It's the last section!

5. If I had a million dollars (Introduction to Second Conditionals)



Comprueba lo aprendido

Listen to the song and complete the gaps with these words:

love, fridge, elephant, build, pet, walk, art, limousine, dress, buy, monkey, furniture, coat

If I Had a Million Dollars (Barenaked Ladies)

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd you a house (I would buy you a house)

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd buy you for your house (maybe a nice chesterfield or an ottoman)

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd buy you a K-car (a nice reliant automobile)

If I had a 1,000,000, I'd buy your

If I had a 1,000,000

I'd a tree fort in our yard

If I had a 1,000,000

You could help it wouldn't be that hard

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd buy you a fur (but not a real fur coat that's cruel)

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd buy you an exotic (like a llama or an emu)

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd buy you John Merick's remains (All them crazy bones)

If I had a 1,000,000 I'd buy your love

If I had a 1,000,000

We wouldn't have to to the store

If I had a 1,000,000

We'd take a cause it costs more

If I had a 1,000,000. We wouldn't have to eat Kraft dinner

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd buy you a green (but not a real green dress that's cruel)

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd buy you some (A Picasso or a Garfunkel)

If I had a 1,000,000 (If I had a 1,000,000)

I'd buy you a (haven't you always wanted a monkey?)

If I had a 1,000,000, If I had a 1,000,000, If I had a 1,000,000

If I had a 1,000,000, I'd be RICH!

Enviar

Ejercicio resuelto

Study the following sentences from the song:

- *If I had a million dollars, I would buy you a house.*
- *If I had a million dollars, we'd take a limousine.*

In these two sentences, there are two parts.

- **What tense is used in the first part ('if' part)?**
- **What tense is used in the second part?**

Comprueba lo aprendido

You have just seen the structure of second conditional sentences.

IF + PAST SIMPLE, WOULD + INFINITIVE

Taking this into account, complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

1. If we harder, we our exams more easily. (study, pass)
2. If you Mike, he to the party. (ask, come)
3. If I a good job, I happier. (have, be)
4. If I the lottery, I a new car. (win, buy)
5. If my parents closer, I them more often. (live, see)

Para saber más

Practice more second conditional sentences [here](#) . It will be useful to consolidate the structure! Come on!

Curiosidad

As you may know, Ireland is part of the euro area, so if we go to Dublin like Paco, we will be able to use our coins and notes from Spain. However, the currency used before was the Irish pound, sometimes confused with other pounds, but of course different.

The following image shows the Irish pound:



By [unknown](#) , GFDL

And that's it for topic 1! In subsequent topics you will learn all these structures more deeply. If you do all the activities, you will learn them easily!

Actividad de lectura

When Paco was younger, he would always think: 'If I had a lot of money, I would travel around the world'. And one day, when he won the lottery, this dream came true. He said he would do it, and since he left Spain, he's already visited the UK and he is now on the way to Dublin, the capital city



By [Johnny Vulkan](#) , [C. Commons](#)

of the Republic of Ireland, his new adventure. In the next few months, he is going to travel to every continent and he is going to visit as many countries as possible. If he has the opportunity, he will talk to different people from different places. He would like to learn about their culture and practise English whenever is possible. Paco is sure he will have a wonderful life experience!

What different ways of expressing future time can you find in the text?

Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true or false:

1. Paco is fulfilling his dream.

Verdadero Falso

2. He is planning to visit every continent.

Verdadero Falso

3. Paco prefers meeting Spanish-speaking people.

Verdadero Falso

Ejercicio resuelto

Identify all the examples of future that you can find in the text:

BE GOING TO **WILL**

Ejercicio resuelto

Identify all the examples with 'would' that you can find in the text.
What kind of uses do they present?

Remember the possibilities:

- Expressing preferences.
- Polite requests.
- Conditional sentences.
- Past of 'will'.
- Repetition in the past.

Ejercicio resuelto

Identify the two conditional sentences that you can find in the text.

- **First** **conditional:**

- **Second** **conditional:**

Comprueba lo aprendido

(true) or incorrect (false).

1. Paco said he will phone Sonia.

Verdadero Falso

2. If I had a lot of money, I will buy a house.

Verdadero Falso

3. They are going to earn a lot of money in their new job.

Verdadero Falso

4. Sonia won't comes to Ireland.

Verdadero Falso

5. If they arrive soon, we'll go out.

Verdadero Falso

And that's all! Easy, wasn't it?