



ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2 INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Unit 25 – when I do and when I've done / if and when





WHENIDO



Amy is on a train. She's calling a friend.

- EX1: We'll go out when it stops raining. (not when it will stop)
- EX2: When you are here again, you must come and see us. (not When you will be)
- EX3: Don't forget to lock the door when you go out. (not will go)

'I'll call you again later when I arrive' bao gồm 2 phần (2 mệnh đề:)

- Mệnh đề chính: I'll call you again later
- Mệnh đề phụ mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian: when I arrive

The time is future ('later'), but Amy says:

when I arrive (not when I will arrive)

We say

- when I do something (not will do)
- when something happens (not will happen)

The same thing happens after while / before / after / as soon as / until:

- EX4: What are you going to do while I'm away? (not while I will be)
- EX5: Before you go, there's something I want to ask you.
- EX6: Wait here until I come back. or ... till I come back.

EG2 - Unit 25 - When I do and when I've done / if and when



WHEN I HAVE DONE

- You can also use the present perfect (have done) after when / after / until / as soon as:
 - EX7: Can I have the newspaper when you've finished with it?
 - EX8: Don't say anything while Ian is here. Wait until he has gone.
- ❖ We use the **present perfect** to show that **one thing is complete before the other**. The two things do not happen together:
 - EX9: When I've phoned Kate, we can go out. (= first I'll phone Kate and aft er that we can go out)
- Do not use the present perfect if the two things happen together:
 - EX10: When I phone Kate, I'll ask her about the party. (not when I've phoned)
- It is often possible to use either the present simple or the present perfect:
 - EX11: I'll come as soon as I finish. or I'll come as soon as I've finished.
 - EX12: You'll feel better after you have something to eat. or You'll feel better after you've had something to eat.

C

IF AND WHEN

IF AND WHEN

- After if, we normally use the present (if I do / if I see etc.) for the future:
 - EX13: I'll be angry if it happens again. (not if it will happen)
 - EX14: Hurry up! If we don't hurry, we'll be late.
- We use if (not when) for things that will possibly happen (or not happen):
 - EX15: If it is raining this evening, I won't go out. (not when it is raining)
 - EX16: Don't worry if I'm late tonight. (not when I'm late)
 - EX17: If they don't come soon, I'm not going to wait for them.
- **We use when for things which are sure to happen. Compare:**
 - EX18: I might go out later. (it's possible) If I go out, I'll get some bread.
 - EX19: I'm going out later. (for sure) When I go out, I'll get some bread.



BÀI TẬP NHANH

Select the option which best completes the sentences below:

When you _____ here again, you must come and see us.

A. will be

(B.)are

C. shall be

D. are going to be



TÓM TẮT

- 1. Trong mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian (thường bắt đầu với when, until, before, after, as soon as, till), chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại đơn hoặc hiện tại hoàn thành để chỉ một hành động / sự việc trong tương lai I'll call you again later when I arrive.
- 2. Khi hành động trong mệnh đề thời gian hoàn tất trước hành động trong mệnh đề chính, chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành ở mệnh đề thời gian.
- 3. Trong mệnh đề **if** (nếu,) chúng ta dùng **thì hiện tại đơn** để chỉ hành động / sự việc trong tương lai Don't worry **if** I'**m** late tonight.
- 4. Chúng ta dung "if" nếu hành động có thể xảy ra hoặc không xảy ra (không chắc chắn.) Dùng when khi chúng ta chắc chắn sự việc sẽ xảy ra I'm going out later. When I go out, I'll get some bread.