With the first person

**Shall** is used with **first person** pronouns to express simple futurity.

*I shall* leave for Texas tomorrow.
*We shall* discuss the matter with him.
*I shall* be thirty next Friday.
*We shall* invite them to the party.
*I shall* begin the work tomorrow.

In the example sentences given above **shall** is used to talk about the strong possibility or certainty of an event or action which is going to take place in the future.

With the second and third persons

With the second and third person pronouns, **shall** may be used to express a command.

*You shall* not lie. (You are commanded not to lie.)
*You shall* leave this place at once. (You are commanded to leave this place at once.)
*He shall* obey my instructions. (He is commanded to obey my instructions.)
*You shall* not tell this to anybody. (You are commanded not to tell this to anybody.)

Sometimes **shall** is used to talk about a promise.

*You shall* be given a present if you study well.
*He shall* be promoted.
*She shall* get a prize if she does not make a single mistake.

**Shall** is also used to express a threat.

*You shall* regret this.
*He shall* be dismissed if he doesn’t obey my instructions.
*They shall* pay for this.

Sometimes **shall** expresses determination on the part of the speaker.

*You shall* apologize. (I am determined that you must apologize.)

**Will**

With the first person

With the first person pronouns **will** expresses ideas such as determination, promise, threat, willingness etc.
Uses of Shall and Will

**Determination**

I will go, whatever happens.
We will not wait.
I will not let him go.
I will study well and pass the examination.

**Promise**

I will do whatever I can to help you.
I will give you a call after I return.
I will try to get you a job.

**Threat**

I will teach him a lesson.
I will kill you if you do not obey my orders.
I will punish anyone who creates trouble.

**Willingness**

All right, I will come with you.
‘There is the door bell’. ‘I will go.’
Of course, I will lend you my car.

**With the second and third persons**

When used with the second and third persons, will expresses simple futurity.

The train will leave at 10 am.
The school will re-open on Monday.
He will arrive at 8 o’clock.