

## 4A will, may and might for predictions

We use *will* and *won't* (= *will not*) + infinitive to make predictions about the future. We usually use the contraction *'ll* after personal pronouns such as *I*, *he*, *she*, etc. and after *there*.

*It'll be sunny tomorrow. It definitely won't rain.*

*There'll be lots of traffic tonight. She won't be here on time.*

We often use *probably* to say that the prediction is less sure. *Probably* comes after *will* and before *won't*.

*I'll probably go to the gym tonight.*

*You probably won't see Karen tomorrow.*

We use *may* and *might* + infinitive to say that a prediction is possible. There is no difference in meaning between *may* and *might*.

*He may be hungry when he gets home.*

*There might not be any food on the flight.*

We don't use *may* or *might* to make questions.

*Will the exam be difficult? NOT ~~Might the exam be difficult?~~*

We can use *may* and *might* to reply to questions.

*Will he get the job? He might. I'm not sure.*

*Will it rain tomorrow? It might, or it might not!*

4.3	will	may	might
+	It'll rain tomorrow.	It may snow tomorrow.	It might be windy.
-	She won't pass the exam.	Kelly may not come.	Jorge might not arrive on time.
?	Will she be the next president?		
Y/N	Yes, she will. / No, she won't.	Yes, she may. / No, she may not.	Yes, she might. / No, she might not.

**Look!** We often make predictions with *I think ...* or *I don't think ...* to show it is our opinion.

*I think he'll win the race.*

*I don't think she'll lose her job. NOT ~~I think she won't lose her job.~~*

- 3 Complete the predictions with *will* or *won't* and the verbs in the box.

buy choose come become exist use  
go shopping increase live understand

What will the world be like in 2050?

- The world's population \_\_\_\_\_ to more than nine billion people.
- Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ more about diseases and people \_\_\_\_\_ for longer.
- Parents \_\_\_\_\_ the sex of their baby.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ oil and gas for electricity. Most of our energy \_\_\_\_\_ from solar power.
- Some islands \_\_\_\_\_ anymore as sea levels increase. Some animals \_\_\_\_\_ extinct.
- People \_\_\_\_\_ in the high street. Instead, they \_\_\_\_\_ everything online.

Haz oraciones usando los auxiliares o verbos modales que están entre paréntesis.

- 1 Write sentences using the correct form of *will*, *may* and *might*.

1 It / probably / rain / tomorrow (will)

2 You / need / your car (may not)

3 I / don't think / we / see / you later (will)

4 We / have time / to get a coffee? (will)

5 She / come / to the meeting later (might)

6 They / probably / go / on holiday next year (won't)

7 I / think / there / be / lots of people / at the party (will)

8 What do you think / happen? (will)

- 2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- They *will* / *might* go on holiday to France, but they haven't got much money so they *'ll* / *might* probably just stay at home.
- I don't think that England *will* / *may* win the next World Cup. I'm sure it *will* / *may* be Germany.
- I probably *won't* / *may not* come to the cinema, but I *'ll* / *may* be able to meet you afterwards. Can I text you later to let you know?
- I'm sure you *'ll* / *might* pass your exam. *Will* / *Might* they tell you the result straight away?
- It's certain that robots *will* / *may* become a part of all our lives. Who knows – a robot *will* / *may* even become president!
- I know that you *'ll* / *might* really like Michael. You *'ll* / *might* meet him this weekend, although I'm not sure because his father's not well at the moment.

3. Escribe **Will** o **Won't** y un **verbo** de la caja para completar las oraciones. Piensen el verbo correcto, según el contexto de la oración.

## 4C be going to and present continuous

We use *be going to* + infinitive to talk about future plans.

*What are you going to do tonight?*

*I'm going to watch a film on TV.*

4.7	I	he / she / it	you / we / they
+	I'm going to look for a new job.	The company's going to move to a new office.	We're going to design a new product.
-	I'm not going to take the bus tomorrow morning.	Hans isn't going to buy a new car.	My friends aren't going to visit me next year.
?	Am I going to work harder next year?	Is she going to study Politics next year?	Are they going to cook dinner tonight?
Y/N	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

**Look!** When the main verb is *go*, we usually omit *to go*.

*Are you going (to go) swimming tonight?*

*Maria is going (to go) abroad next year.*

When we talk about arrangements with a fixed place and time, we often use the present continuous.

*What are you doing tonight?*

*I'm meeting Charlie and Fiona in the town centre.*

But it is also correct to use *be going to*.

*What are you going to do tonight?*

*I'm going to meet Charlie and Fiona in the town centre.*

### Future time expressions

We often use future time expressions with *be going to* and the present continuous.

The time expressions usually come at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.

*Sandra is going to help us next week.*

*Next week, Sandra is going to help us.*

4.8

<b>next</b> + week/month/year, etc.	We're going to buy a new house <b>next year</b> .
<b>In ... two days' / five years' time</b>	<b>In three weeks' time</b> , we're meeting with our colleagues from Colombia.
<b>tonight</b>	What are you doing <b>tonight</b> ?
<b>tomorrow</b>	I'm not going to do anything exciting <b>tomorrow</b> .
<b>the day after tomorrow</b>	Pierre is going to give a presentation at the conference <b>the day after tomorrow</b> .

3. Elige A, B o C según corresponga.

1 Write sentences using *be going to*.

1 he / buy / some tickets for the football match

2 the actor / make / a new TV series / next year

3 they / go / to Spain / on holiday this year?

4 she / not use / an architect

5 where / you / sit?

6 he / ask / his manager about the problem

7 I / go / to the gym tonight

8 you / drive or get the bus?

2 Mira el diario de Kelly. Haz oraciones usando el presente continuo.

9.00 a.m.	new manager (Josie) starts
10.00 a.m.	introduce Josie to the team
11.00 a.m.	<del>visit the factory</del>
1.00 p.m.	have lunch with Andy
2.00 p.m.	pick up new sofa!
6.30 p.m.	<del>go to yoga class</del> <b>cancelled</b>

1 Kelly's new manager, Josie, \_\_\_\_\_ at 9.00.

2 At 10.00, Kelly \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Is she \_\_\_\_\_ at 11.00? No, she isn't.

4 At 1.00, Kelly and Andy \_\_\_\_\_ together.

5 At 2.00, she \_\_\_\_\_ a new sofa.

6 She \_\_\_\_\_ her yoga class tonight. It's cancelled.

3 Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

1 Hi, Bob. What \_\_\_\_\_ on 18 June next year?

- a you are going to do    b are you doing  
c do you do

2 It's Mum's 70th birthday and we \_\_\_\_\_ a big party. You're invited!

- a 're having    b have    c 're going

3 The whole family \_\_\_\_\_ there, and lots of Mum's friends.

- a is being    b is doing    c is going to be

4 I'm sure everyone \_\_\_\_\_ a good time.

- a has    b is having    c is going to have

5 We want it to be a secret, so we \_\_\_\_\_ Mum.

- a are telling    b don't tell    c aren't going to tell

6 I \_\_\_\_\_ a big birthday cake for the party. Do you know a good cake shop?

- a 'm going to order    b order    c 'm order