

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

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?

- 1 The world's population _____ to more than nine billion people.
- 2 Scientists _____ more about diseases and people _____ for longer.
- 3 Parents _____ the sex of their baby.
- 4 We _____ oil and gas for electricity. Most of our energy _____ from solar power.
- 5 Some islands _____ anymore as sea levels increase. Some animals _____ extinct.
- 6 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.

- 1 They *will* / *might* go on holiday to France, but they haven't got much money so they *'ll* / *might* probably just stay at home.
- 2 I don't think that England *will* / *may* win the next World Cup. I'm sure it *will* / *may* be Germany.
- 3 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?
- 4 I'm sure you *'ll* / *might* pass your exam. *Will* / *Might* they tell you the result straight away?
- 5 It's certain that robots *will* / *may* become a part of all our lives. Who knows – a robot *will* / *may* even become president!
- 6 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

next + week/month/year, etc.

We're going to buy a new house next year.

In ... two days'/five years' time

In three weeks' time, we're meeting with our colleagues from Colombia.

tonight

What are you doing tonight?

tomorrow

I'm not going to do anything exciting tomorrow.

the day after tomorrow

Pierre is going to give a presentation at the conference the day after tomorrow.

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 introduce Josie to the team |
| 10.00 a.m. | visit the factory |
| 11.00 a.m. | 1.00 p.m. have lunch with Andy |
| 1.00 p.m. | 2.00 p.m. pick up new sofa! |
| 2.00 p.m. | 6.30 p.m. go to yoga class cancelled |

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