

FUTURES REVIEW Plans

We use **be going to** to talk about future plans and intentions:

I'm going to buy a new phone.

They aren't going to dance.

Are you going to come out this evening?

Note that with the verb **go**, we can say either **I'm going to go out** or **I'm going out**. Both are correct, but **I'm going out** sounds more natural.

We use the present continuous to talk about future plans when there are arrangements that are already made (eg someone has made an appointment or bought tickets):

We're leaving home at seven tomorrow morning.

We use the present simple to talk about future actions that are timetabled or scheduled:

The plane arrives at nine o'clock this evening.

We use **will** when we make a decision about the future at the moment of speaking. We usually use the contracted form **'ll** (not **will**):

OK, I'll think about it.

I'm tired. I think I'll stop now.

Predictions

We can use both **be going to** and **will** to make predictions about the future. Usually both of these forms are possible. When there is some evidence (eg something that you can see) for the prediction, we prefer to use **be going to**:

She's ten seconds in front. She's going to win the race.

We can use **I think**, **I don't think**, **Do you think**, **I hope**, **I expect** as part of the prediction:

I think you'll / 're going to love it!

Do you think this will work?

We can also use **possibly** and **probably** to show how sure we are about the prediction. We use **possibly** to say that we are less sure. We use **probably** to say that we are more sure. We put these words 1) after **will**, 2) before **won't**, 3) after **am / is / are** in the **be going to** form:

I'll possibly need some help with this.

They probably won't speak another language.

She's probably going to get very angry.

We can use **may** and **might** to show that we are less certain that something will happen. There is usually no difference in meaning between **may** and **might**:

It may / might be very difficult.

He may / might need some help to make the decision.

Future time clauses

We use the present simple or the present perfect in future time clauses that begin with **if**, **when**, **before**, **unless**, **as soon as**, **as long as**:

What will happen if you do that?

When I've thought about it a little more, I'll tell you.

9 Match the verbs in bold in the sentences (a-h) with the different forms of the future (1-8).

- a) Her new book **is coming** out next week. 1
- b) He's worried that he **might have** to spend his life flying back and forth. —
- c) His company **is going to relocate** to the West Coast in the next few years. 1
- d) If nothing changes soon, **they're going to burn out**. They can feel the symptoms already. —
- e) I'll **give** an example. —
- f) This afternoon I **have** an appointment with a successful musician. —
- g) When the **move happens**, his family won't want to follow him. —
- h) **Will it be** the right thing to do? —

- 1 a future plan or intention
- 2 an arrangement for the future that is fixed
- 3 a future event that is timetabled or scheduled
- 4 a decision about the future that is made at the moment of speaking
- 5 a prediction about the future
- 6 a prediction about the future that we are less certain about
- 7 a prediction about the future where there is some clear evidence for the prediction
- 8 a future event in a time clause after **if**, **when**, **before**, etc.

10 a Choose the correct verb forms to complete the conversation.

Coach: So, what **'are you going to do / do you do** when you **2 finish / will finish** your studies?

Ella: Well, the last day is all planned. We **3 might have / 're having** a big party to celebrate. And after that I **4 have / 'm going to have** a holiday, but I don't know where yet.

Coach: Perhaps that **5's going to be / will be** an opportunity to think about what you **6 are doing / are going to do** next?

Ella: I think **7 I'm probably waiting / I'll probably wait** until the end of the summer when the exam results **8 come / might come** in before I **9 am making / make** any decisions.

Coach: **10 Aren't you going to think / Don't you think** about it at all before then?

Ella: I don't want to rush things. **11 I'll have / 'm having** plenty of time later.

Coach: But do you have any idea of the sort of thing you **12 do / might do**?

Ella: Not really. But **13 I'll think / I'm thinking** about it a little before we **14 meet / 'll meet** again, OK?

Coach: Same time, next week?

Ella: No, I **15 have / might have** an exam at this time next week. When I **16 get / will get** home, I'll check my diary and give you  **LIVEWORKSHEETS**

All members have to write one sentence in the story about what you think the future will be like 10 years from now or what your plan for the future is.

GRAMMAR // Futures review

3 a Circle the correct options to complete the phone conversation.

Huw: So, when are you off on holiday?

Linda: Tomorrow afternoon. Our plane leaves / will probably leave at 5.35, from Terminal 3.

Huw: Exciting! And remind me where you ²stay / are staying.

Linda: ³I'll text / I'm texting you the hotel details later.
In fact, I ⁴I'll do / I'm doing it as soon as we finish
chatting.

Huw: Great. Now listen, I want you to really relax there. If you come back without a suntan, ⁵*I send / I'm going to send you straight back, OK?*

Linda: Yes, Huw. *I'm going to relax / I relax*, that's for sure. I've got three novels to read and I've booked two massages.

Huw: That sounds great. Now, *I'll pick you up / I might pick you up* from the airport at 3.30 on the 13th, OK?

Linda: Great. The plane ⁸lands / *may land* at around 2.45, so that's perfect. Thanks again, Huw.

Huw: No worries. Have a great time! Bye!

Linda: Bye, Huw!

4 Complete the sentences with the correct future form of the verbs in brackets. There may be more than one possible answer.

1 I _____ Sam's birthday cake this afternoon. I've bought all the ingredients.

2 I can't see you next Thursday morning, I'm afraid. A local journalist _____ me from 10 am onwards.

3 Look at the clouds! They look much smaller now. The sun _____ soon, just as I said!

4 According to the timetable, the train _____ at 8.20 am, so we have five minutes.

5 You want to know what I think? I _____ you. I think it's a waste of time and money!

6 You're going to the concert? We _____ you there! We're going too!

You think you have Motivation?

(not motivated) 1 2 3 4 5 (super motivated)

1 do the housework	<input type="radio"/>				
2 eat healthy food	<input type="radio"/>				
3 do regular exercise	<input type="radio"/>				
4 do your homework	<input type="radio"/>				
5 study for an exam	<input type="radio"/>				

2 People often put off until later things that they don't feel like doing. What sorts of things do you do instead of the things you should be doing? [Answer](#)

3 What ways do you have to motivate yourself? [Answer](#)

VOCABULARY // Motivation

2 Find words in the motivational slogans (a-e) to match the definitions (1-8).

- a) Satisfaction: Success is its own reward
- b) Drive: If it doesn't challenge you, it won't motivate you
- c) Don't look for praise – just fulfil your goals
- d) Determination is the only incentive you need
- e) Set your own objectives – no one will punish you for showing initiative

- 1 do what you need or want to do
- 2 make someone suffer because they have done something wrong
- 3 something good that you receive because of something you have done
- 4 something that makes you want to do something
- 5 test someone's ability in an interesting way
- 6 the ability to do things without someone telling you to do them
- 7 really wanting to do or achieve something
- 8 something that you want to do or achieve

4 a Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

1 Do any of these slogans appeal to or annoy you? **appeal annoy**

- a) Satisfaction: Success is its own reward
- b) Drive: If it doesn't challenge you, it won't motivate you
- c) Don't look for praise – just fulfil your goals
- d) Determination is the only incentive you need
- e) Set your own objectives – no one will punish you for showing initiative

- a) Satisfaction: Success is its own reward [REASON](#)
- b) Drive: If it doesn't challenge you, it won't motivate you [REASON](#)
- c) Don't look for praise – just fulfil your goals [REASON](#)
- d) Determination is the only incentive you need [REASON](#)
- e) Set your own objectives – no one will punish you for showing initiative [REASON](#)

พิจารณาความแตกต่างระหว่าง will และ (be) going to ที่ไปนี่

Sarah กำลังคุยกับ Helen

Let's have a party.

That's a great idea.
We'll invite lots of people.

SARAH

HELEN

will ('ll): เราใช้ will เมื่อตัดสินใจว่าจะทำอะไร
บางอย่างในขณะที่พูดอยู่ ในตัวอย่างนี้ Helen
ไม่ได้คิดมาก่อนว่าจะเชิญแขกหลายคน เพราะ
ความต้องการจะจัดงานปาร์ตี้เพื่อเกิดขึ้นตอนนั้นเอง



ท่องวานในวันเดียวกันนี้ Helen พูดกับ Dan

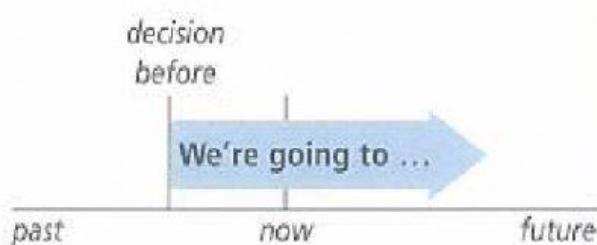
Sarah and I have decided to have a party.
We're going to invite lots of people.

HELEN



DAN

(be) going to: เราใช้ (be) going to เมื่อเรา¹ ได้ตัดสินใจหรือคิดไว้แล้วว่าจะทำบางสิ่งบางอย่าง
ในตัวอย่างนี้ Helen ได้ตัดสินใจแล้วว่าจะเชิญแขก
หลายคน ตอนที่เธอจะพูดกับ Dan



เปรียบเทียบการใช้ will ('ll) และ (be) going to ในประโยคต่อไปนี้

- 'Gary phoned while you were out.' 'OK. I'll call him back.'
'Gary phoned while you were out.' 'Yes, I know. I'm going to call him back.'
- 'Anna is in hospital.' 'Oh really? I didn't know. I'll go and visit her.'
'Anna is in hospital.' 'Yes, I know. I'm going to visit her this evening.'

เหตุการณ์หรือสถานการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นในอนาคต (การคาดหรือคาดการณ์ล่วงหน้า)

บางครั้งก็ไม่มีความแตกต่างระหว่าง will และ going to มากนัก ตั้งนั้น คุณอาจพูดว่า

- I think the weather will be nice later. หรือ
I think the weather is going to be nice later.
- Those shoes are well-made. They'll last a long time. หรือ
Those shoes are well-made. They're going to last a long time.

เมื่อเวลาพูดว่า something is going to happen เรายาวน (หรือคิด) เช่นนี้จากสถานการณ์ที่ปรากฏในขณะนี้ สถานการณ์นั้นเป็นตัวบ่งชี้ว่าอะไรจะเกิดขึ้นในอนาคต เช่น

- Look at those black clouds. It's going to rain. (ไม่ใช่ It will rain)
(เราสามารถมองเห็นว่า it is going to rain จากเมฆที่มองเห็น)
- I feel terrible. I think I'm going to be sick. (ไม่ใช่ I think I'll be sick)
(ฉันคิดว่า I'm going to be เพราจะดันรู้สึกแย่ในขณะนี้)

อย่าใช้ will ในสถานการณ์ลังที่กล่าวมาแล้วข้างต้น

เราใช้ **will** เมื่อต้องการให้ความแน่ใจด้วยในเวลาที่ไม่แน่นอน เช่น

- Diane is **working** next week. (ไม่ใช่ Diane will work)
- Are you **going to** watch anything on TV this evening? (ไม่ใช่ Will you watch)

สำหรับ 'is working' และ 'Are you going to ... ?' ดู Units 19-20

ผลโดยปกติ เมื่อพูดถึงเรื่องอนาคต เราเข้าใจว่ามีสิ่งที่เวลาจะว่าจะเกิดขึ้น ดังตัวอย่าง

Chris กับ Joe กำลังพูดเรื่องที่ Kate กำลังจะสอบ ชาติมิหน้า

Do you think
Kate **will** pass
the exam?

CHRIS

Yes, she'll pass easily.



She'll pass ไม่ได้หมายความว่า 'she has decided to pass' Joe ยังลังเลที่เข้าร่วมกิจกรรมนั้น

เขากำลังคาด測ว่าจะมีเหตุการณ์หรือสถานการณ์บางอย่างเกิดขึ้นในอนาคต ให้ใช้ **will/won't**

ตัวอย่างเพิ่มเติม

- They've been away a long time. When they return, they'll **find** a lot of changes here.
- 'Where **will** you be this time next year?' 'I'll **be** in Japan.'
- That plate is hot. If you touch it, you'll **burn** yourself.
- Tom **won't** **pass** the exam. He hasn't studied hard enough.
- Anna looks completely different now. You **won't** **recognise** her.
- When **will** you **get** your exam results?

เข้าใจ **will** ('ll) กับตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้

probably

I'll **probably** be home late tonight.

(I'm) sure

Don't worry about the exam. I'm **sure** you'll pass.

(I) think

Do you think Sarah **will** like the present we bought her?

(I) don't think

I **don't** think the exam **will** be very difficult.

I wonder

I wonder what **will** happen.

หลัง **I hope** เรายังใช้ **present** (ไม่ใช่ **will** ก็ได้เช่นกัน) เช่น

- I hope Kate **passes** the exam. (หรือ I hope Kate **will** pass ...)
- I hope it **doesn't** rain tomorrow.

โดยทั่วไป เราใช้ **will** เมื่อพูดถึงอนาคต แต่บางครั้ง เราใช้ **will** เมื่อพูดถึงเหตุการณ์ในขณะนี้ ดังตัวอย่าง

- Don't phone Ann now. She'll **be** busy. (= she'll be busy now)

When และ if

พิจารณาตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้

Will you phone
me tomorrow?

Yes, I'll phone
you when I get
home from work.



'I'll phone you when I get home' เมื่อประโยค

ซึ่งประกอบด้วย 2 ่วน ก็คือ

the main part: I'll phone you

และ the when-part: when I get home

ประโยคข้างต้นนั้นบอกเวลาเป็นอนาคต (tomorrow)

ดังในส่วนของอยู่ในประโยค when ใช้รูป present tense (get)

เราใช้ **will** ในส่วนของอยู่ในประโยค when

ตัวอย่างเพิ่มเติม

- We'll **go out** when it **stops** raining. (ไม่ใช่ when it will stop)
- When you **are** in London again, come and see us. (ไม่ใช่ When you will be)
- (คุยกันต่อเล็ก) What do you want to be **when** you grow up? (ไม่ใช่ will grow)

When และ if

เราใช้ **when** สำหรับเหตุการณ์ที่เราแน่ใจว่าจะเกิดขึ้น เช่น

- I'm going out later. (อย่างแน่นอน) When I go out, I'll get some bread.

เราใช้ **if** (ไม่ใช่ when) สำหรับเหตุการณ์ที่อาจจะเกิดขึ้น เช่น

- I might go out later. (อาจจะเป็นไปได้) If I go out, I'll get some bread.
- If it is raining this evening, I won't go out. (ไม่ใช่ When it is raining)
- Don't worry if I'm late tonight. (ไม่ใช่ when I'm late)
- If they don't come soon, I'm not going to wait. (ไม่ใช่ When the ...)