



Listen and repeat. Then act out.

There's *going to be* a terrible snowstorm.
You'll *have to* stay the night.



In that case I'll
phone my parents.

Good idea. They *will probably be*
worried if you don't phone them.



Oh no! It's not that! I'm *going to ask*
them to bring me my nightclothes.

We use **will** and **be going to** to talk about the future.

Will is used:

- to talk about things we are not sure about or we haven't decided yet.
I'll probably **buy** a new bike. (I'm not sure yet.)
- to express hopes, fears, threats, on-the-spot decisions, offers, promises, warnings, predictions, comments, etc. especially with: expect, hope, believe, I'm afraid, I'm sure, I know, I think, probably, etc.
I'm hungry. I'll **make** a sandwich. (on-the-spot decision)
- to make a prediction based on what we think or imagine.
I think you **will pass** the test.
She **will probably phone** later.
- to talk about actions which will definitely happen in the future and which we cannot control.
He **will be** twelve next year.

Be going to is used:

- to talk about things we are sure about or we have already decided to do in the near future.
I'm **going to buy** a new bike. (I've decided it.)
- to express intentions and plans.
Now that I've got the money, I'm **going to buy** a new dress. (intention)
I'm **going to get** some more training so I can get a better job. (plan)
- when we can see (evidence) that something is going to happen.
Watch out! We're **going to have** an accident.
(We can see a car coming.)
It's **going to rain**. (We can see dark clouds in the sky.)

Time expressions used with will – be going to

tomorrow, tonight, next week / month / year, in two days, the day after tomorrow, soon, in a week / month, etc.

'Will' – 'Be going to' – Future Continuous

4

- 1 Read the sentences below and mark them as *a, b, c, d* or *e* according to what they express.

- 1 I'm hungry. I'll make myself a sandwich.c....
- 2 Don't worry. I won't tell anybody.
- 3 Stop talking or I'll send you out.
- 4 Annie will be three years old next month.
- 5 I think it will rain today.
- 6 This dress is beautiful. I'll buy it.
- 7 We'll probably be home before dinner.
- 8 I promise I'll be on time.

- a prediction based on what we think or imagine
- b promise
- c on-the-spot decision
- d threat
- e action which will happen in the future and we cannot control

- 2 Complete the sentences.

won't let 'll take ~~'ll close~~ 'll be won't pass 'll catch

- 1 It's cold. I *'ll close* the window.
- 2 His teacher thinks he a great pianist one day.
- 3 Do your homework or I you go out.
- 4 I'm afraid she her exams.
- 5 Put on your coat or you a cold.
- 6 This shirt is nice. I it.

- 3 Answer the questions about yourself using *I hope, I think, I believe, I expect, perhaps or probably* as in the example:

- 1 Where will you go at the weekend?
I'll probably go skiing in the mountains.
- 2 What will you buy your best friend for his/her birthday?
.....
- 3 Where will you be at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon?
.....
- 4 Who will you ask if you need help studying for exams?
.....
- 5 Where will you spend your holidays?
.....

'Will' – 'Be going to' – Future Continuous

Will

Will is used to express predictions, warnings, offers, promises, threats, requests, suggestions, on-the-spot decisions, opinions, hopes and fears (especially with words such as: think, expect, suppose, hope, believe, know and probably).

I expect she **will** come early. (prediction)

Shall

Shall is used with **I** or **We** in questions, suggestions and offers.

Shall we go by train? (suggestion)

Shall I help you with your bags? (offer)

4 Fill in: will, won't or shall.

Larry: 1) *Shall* we go for a picnic tomorrow?

Sue: Yes. That's a good idea. I 2) make some sandwiches.

Larry: OK. And I 3) bring some lemonade.

Sue: 4) I buy some cheese?

Larry: I don't really like cheese.

Sue: I 5) buy any then. I 6) bring some fruit instead.

Larry: I think it 7) be sunny tomorrow so I 8) probably wear my shorts. I 9) take a pullover.

Sue: Well, I think I 10) take mine. It is still cold in the mornings.

5 What is going to happen? Use the phrases to complete the sentences.

- play tennis
- ~~watch a film~~

- make a cake
- wash the dishes

- win the race
- take the bus



1 They *are going to*
watch a film.



2 She
.....



3 They
.....



4 Bob
.....



5 They
.....



6 Emma
.....

6 Mrs Potter is the new music teacher at Braxton Academy. Look at the ideas and say what she is going to do as in the example:

- offer new courses like *Electronic Music* and *Songwriting*
She's going to offer new courses like Electronic Music and Songwriting.
- invite musicians to play for her students

- take the students to see the *London Symphony Orchestra*

- organise a concert at the end of the school year

7 Use the words to make questions and then answer them.

- are / going / to / what / you / next / do / Sunday?
What are you going to do next Sunday?
I'm going to visit my grandparents.
- going / buy / you / to / for / what / your / birthday / best friend's / are?

- learn / are / a / going / language / new / you / to / year / next?

- are / abroad / you / this / travel / summer / to / going?

Note:

- We use the **Present Continuous** rather than 'be going to' for things which are **definitely arranged to happen in the future**.
 They're **having** a party next week. (It's all arranged. The invitations have already been sent.)
 They're **going to have** a party in two weeks. (They've decided but it hasn't been arranged yet.)
- We use the **Present Simple** for **timetables, programmes, etc.**
 Our plane **leaves** at 10:30 am.
- We do not use the **Future tense** after the words **while, before, until, as soon as, if** (conditional) and **when** (time conjunction). However, we can use **when + will**, if **when** is a question word. Call me **when** you arrive. **BUT** **When** will you be ready?
- With the verbs **go** and **come** we often use the **Present Continuous** rather than 'be going to'. I'm **going** out tonight. **RATHER THAN** I'm **going to go** out tonight.