

A. GRAMMAR

Exercise 1. Read the conversations.

Then choose the correct reason for Speaker B using **will + infinitive or going to + infinitive** each time. The first one has been done for you.

1. **A:** Hmm, it's a lovely jumper, but I can't buy it today. I haven't got enough money.

B: That's OK. I'll lend you the money. How much do you need?

- ☐ We often use *will* to make a decision while we're speaking, or to ask another person for a decision.
- ☐ We often use *will* to make a prediction (= a guess about the future) based on our own opinions.
- ☐ We often use *will* to make a promise to another person.
- ☐ We often use *will* to offer help to another person, or to ask for help.

2. **A:** These trainers are quite expensive. Are you sure you need them?

B: Yes, Mum. Don't worry – I'll wear them every day. Trust me!

- ☐ We often use *will* to make a decision while we're speaking, or to ask another person for a decision.
- ☐ We often use *will* to make a prediction (= a guess about the future) based on our own opinions.
- ☐ We often use *will* to make a promise to another person.
- ☐ We often use *will* to offer help to another person, or to ask for help.

3. **A:** I'm sorry, but we don't accept credit cards at this till.

B: Really? OK, I'll pay by cash.

- ☐ We often use *will* to make a decision while we're speaking, or to ask another person for a decision.
- ☐ We often use *will* to make a prediction (= a guess about the future) based on our own opinions.

- We often use *will* to make a promise to another person.
- We often use *will* to offer help to another person, or to ask for help.

4. **A:** This phone looks great, and it's really cheap.

B: Yes, a bit too cheap. I'm worried that it'll stop working after a few weeks.

- We often use *will* to make a decision while we're speaking, or to ask another person for a decision.
- We often use *will* to make a prediction (= a guess about the future) based on our own opinions.
- We often use *will* to make a promise to another person.
- We often use *will* to offer help to another person, or to ask for help.

5. **A:** Have you booked your holiday yet?

B: Yes, we've just been to the travel agency and bought our tickets. We're **going to** go to Thailand.

- We often use *going to* to make a prediction based on what we know or can see.
- We often use *going to* to talk about plans and decisions that we made earlier.

6. **A:** Can we go home soon? I'm bored.

B: I want to try on this blouse, but there's a long queue for the fitting rooms. It's **going to** be at least half an hour before we can go home.

- We often use *going to* to make a prediction based on what we know or can see.
- We often use *going to* to talk about plans and decisions that we made earlier.

Exercise 2. Read the conversations and correct Speaker B's answers by using the correct form of will + infinitive. Use contractions where possible (e.g. *he'll*). The first one has been done for you.

1. **A:** Look what I've found. A lovely shirt for you. Do you want to see if it fits you?

B: OK, ~~I try~~ **I'll try** it on.

2. **A:** The lift's broken.

B: OK, I take the stairs.

3. **A:** Wow, I can't believe I've bought so much today!

B: How do you get home with all those bags?

4. **A:** Can I tell you a secret? My 'expensive' dress was actually really cheap. I only paid £10 for it.

B: Wow! Don't worry. I don't tell anyone.

5. **A:** I ordered some books online yesterday, but they haven't arrived yet.

B: Don't worry. They probably arrive next week.

6. **A:** You should take those shoes back if they don't fit and ask for a refund.

B: I know, but I'm a bit nervous. Do you come with me?

7. **A:** Can you wait here? I just need to go to a few shops.

B: OK. Are you long?

8. **A:** I don't want to go to the shopping centre tomorrow. It's always really crowded.

B: Don't worry. It isn't be crowded tomorrow morning.

Exercise 3. Put the words in the correct order to complete the sentences and questions.

1	Be	quite	it'll	expensive	I	think	.
---	----	-------	-------	-----------	---	-------	---

→ I think it'll be quite expensive.

2	film	you	the	think	you'll	Do	enjoy?	.
---	------	-----	-----	-------	--------	----	--------	---

→ Do you think you'll enjoy the film?

3	think	stay	we'll	long	I	don't	.
---	-------	------	-------	------	---	-------	---

→ I don't think we'll stay long.

4 do think How it'll cost much you ?

→ How much do you think it'll cost you?

5 I trolley a need I'll think .

→ I think I'll need a trolley.

6 I pay think to don't need you'll .

→ I don't think you'll need to pay.

7 we'll you go do think again When ?

→ When do you think we'll go shopping again?

8 you many people be think there'll Do?

→ Do you think there'll be many people?

Exercise 4. Complete the conversation with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

Use **going to + infinitive** in all your answers. Use contractions where possible (e.g. *isn't*)

A: Hurry up! You need to decide. The _____ in a minute. (shop / close)

Which laptop _____ ? (you / buy)

B: _____ one here. (I / not / buy)

A: Why not? Your old laptop's broken and you've got a business trip next week.

_____ one when you're away. (you / need)

B: I know, but _____ a new laptop online instead. (I / get)

A: Well, don't forget your flight's on Monday morning, so that doesn't leave you a lot of time.

B: Don't worry. _____ it tonight. (I / order) It won't take more than three days to arrive.

A: _____ pretty stupid at your business meeting next week if you don't get your new laptop by then. (you / feel)

B: Don't worry. It'll be fine.

Exercise 5. Read the information. Then choose the best answers to complete the sentence

- We often use *will* to make a decision while we're speaking, or to ask another person for a decision.
- We often use *will* to make a prediction (= a guess about the future) based on our own opinions.
- We often use *will* to offer help to another person, or to ask for help.
- We often use *going to* to talk about plans and decisions. Often the plan/ decision has already been made.
- We often use *going to* to make a prediction based on what we know or can see.

1. This laptop comes with a five-year guarantee. That means that if it stops working in the next five years, you're going to/you'll get your money back.
2. I've just bought some new running shoes because I'm going to/I'll start running every day from tomorrow.
3. Oh no! We've spent too long in the shops. We're going to/We'll miss the last bus home. Look – it's leaving now.
4. We aren't going to/won't buy anything. We didn't bring any money. We only came here to do some window-shopping.
5. **A:** What are you going to have for lunch?
B: I'm going to/I'll have a burger. I haven't had one for ages.
6. **A:** We've just bought our wedding rings.
B: Really? When are you going to/will you get married?

7. A: I can't carry all these bags. Are you going to /Will you help me, please?

B: Yes, of course.

Exercise 6. Do the advantages of online shopping outweigh the disadvantages? Choose the best words to complete the student's answer.

In my view, the main advantage/disadvantage/positive aspects of online shopping is that it is convenient – you can buy things in your own home, at any time of day or night. Another benefit/drawback/negative aspects is that online stores are often cheaper than traditional shops. All things considered/Moreover/Overall, they usually have a wider range of sizes and colours.

However, there are also some important advantages/benefits/drawbacks to online shopping. For one thing /Overall/Personally, you have to wait a few days, or even weeks, for your shopping to arrive. However /In my view/What's more, you can't try on clothes before buying them. Because/However/In addition, you sometimes need to pay extra for postage. Many online shops do try to deal with/suffer/outweigh the disadvantages by offering free delivery for any clothes that you want to return, for example.

For instance/Overall/So, I believe the benefits of online shopping deal with/outweigh/suffer the disadvantages.