


### 3-1 EXPRESSING FUTURE TIME: *BE GOING TO* AND *WILL*

<p>FUTURE</p> 	<p>(a) I <b>am going to leave</b> at nine tomorrow morning.</p> <p>(b) I <b>will leave</b> at nine tomorrow morning.</p> <p>(c) Marie <b>is going to be</b> at the meeting today.*</p> <p>(d) Marie <b>will be</b> at the meeting today.</p>	<p><b>Be going to</b> and <b>will</b> are used to express future time.</p> <p>(a) and (b) have the same meaning.</p> <p>(c) and (d) have the same meaning.</p> <p><b>Will</b> and <b>be going to</b> often give the same meaning, but sometimes they express different meanings. The differences are discussed in Chart 3-5, p. 63.</p>
<p>(e) I <b>shall</b> leave at nine tomorrow morning.</p> <p>(f) We <b>shall</b> leave at nine tomorrow morning.</p>	<p>The use of <i>shall</i> (with <i>I</i> or <i>we</i>) to express future time is possible but infrequent.</p>	

\*Today, tonight, and this + morning, afternoon, evening, week, etc., can express present, past, or future time.

PRESENT: Sam **is** in his office **this morning**.

PAST: Ann **was** in her office **this morning** at eight, but now she's at a meeting.

FUTURE: Bob **is going to be** in his office **this morning** after his dentist appointment.

### 3-2 FORMS WITH *BE GOING TO*

<p>(a) We <b>are going to be</b> late.</p> <p>(b) She's <b>going to come</b> tomorrow.</p> <p>INCORRECT: She's <b>going to comes</b> tomorrow.</p>	<p><b>Be going to</b> is followed by the simple form of the verb, as in (a) and (b).</p>
<p>(c) <b>Am</b> I } <b>going to be</b> late?</p> <p><b>Is</b> he, she, it }</p> <p><b>Are</b> they, we, you }</p>	<p>QUESTION: <b>be</b> + subject + <b>going to</b></p>
<p>(d) I <b>am not</b> } <b>going to be</b> late.</p> <p>He, she, it <b>is not</b> }</p> <p>They, we, you <b>are not</b> }</p>	<p>NEGATIVE: <b>be</b> + <b>not</b> + <b>going to</b></p>
<p>(e) "Hurry up! We're <b>gonna</b> be late!"</p>	<p><b>Be going to</b> is more common in speaking and in informal writing than in formal writing. In informal speaking, it is sometimes pronounced "gonna" /ɡənə/. "Gonna" is not usually a written form.</p>

Directions: Complete the sentences with **be going to** and the words in parentheses.

1. A: What (you, do) **are you going to do** this afternoon?

B: I (work) **am going to work** on my report.

2. A: Where (Alex, be) \_\_\_\_\_ later tonight?

B: He (be) \_\_\_\_\_ at Kim's house.

3. A: (you, finish) \_\_\_\_\_ this exercise soon?

B: Yes, I (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ it in less than a minute.

4. A: When (you, call) \_\_\_\_\_ your sister?  
 B: I (call, not) \_\_\_\_\_ her. I (send) \_\_\_\_\_ her an e-mail.
5. A: What (Dr. Price, talk) \_\_\_\_\_ about in her speech tonight?  
 B: She (discuss) \_\_\_\_\_ the economy of Southeast Asia.

3-4 SURENESS ABOUT THE FUTURE		
100% sure	(a) I <b>will be</b> in class tomorrow. OR I <b>am going to be</b> in class tomorrow.	In (a): The speaker uses <b>will</b> or <b>be going to</b> because he feels sure about his future activity. He is stating a fact about the future.
90% sure	(b) Po <b>will probably be</b> in class tomorrow. OR Po <b>is probably going to be</b> in class tomorrow. (c) Anna <b>probably won't be</b> in class tomorrow. OR Anna <b>probably isn't going to be</b> in class tomorrow.	In (b): The speaker uses <b>probably</b> to say that he expects Po to be in class tomorrow, but he is not 100% sure. He's almost sure, but not completely sure. Word order with <b>probably</b> :* (1) in a statement, as in (b): <i>helping verb + probably</i> (2) with a negative verb, as in (c): <b>probably</b> + <i>helping verb</i>
50% sure	(d) Ali <b>may come</b> to class tomorrow, or Ali <b>may not come</b> to class tomorrow. I don't know what he's going to do. (e) <b>Maybe</b> Ali <b>will come</b> to class, and <b>maybe</b> he <b>won't</b> . OR <b>Maybe</b> Ali <b>is going to come</b> to class, and <b>maybe</b> he <b>isn't</b> .	<b>May</b> expresses a future possibility: maybe something will happen, and maybe it won't happen.** In (d): The speaker is saying that maybe Ali will come to class, or maybe he won't come to class. The speaker is guessing.  <b>Maybe + will/be going to</b> gives the same meaning as <b>may</b> . (d) and (e) have the same meaning. <b>Maybe</b> comes at the beginning of a sentence.

Directions: Discuss how sure the speaker is in each sentence.

1. The bank will open tomorrow.

→ **The speaker is very sure.**

2. I'm going to go to the bank tomorrow.

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

3. I'll probably go to the post office too.

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

4. I may stop at the market at my way home.

\_\_\_\_\_→ \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Ms. White will probably be in the office around nine tomorrow morning.

\_\_\_\_\_→ \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Mr. Smith will be in the office at seven tomorrow morning.

\_\_\_\_\_→ \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Mr. Carter may be in the office early tomorrow morning.

\_\_\_\_\_→ \_\_\_\_\_.

8. The sun will rise tomorrow.

\_\_\_\_\_→ \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Peter is probably going to come with me.

\_\_\_\_\_→ \_\_\_\_\_.

Directions: For each situation, predict what will probably happen and what will probably won't happen. Include **probably** in your prediction. Use either **will** or **be going to**.

1. Antonio is late to class almost every day.

(be on time tomorrow? be late again?)

\_\_\_\_\_→ **Antonio probably won't be on time tomorrow. He'll probably be late again.**

2. Rosa has a terrible cold. She feels miserable.

(go to work tomorrow? stay home and rest?)

\_\_\_\_\_→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Sam didn't sleep at all last night.

(go to bed early tonight? stay up all night again tonight?)

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Ms. Bok needs to travel to a nearby city. She hates to fly.

(take a plane? travel by bus or train?)

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Mr. Smith is out of town on business. He needs to contact his assistant right away.

(call her on the phone or e-mail her? wait until she calls him?)

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Gina loves to run, but right now she has sore knees and a sore ankle.

(run in the marathon race this week? skip the race?)

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3-5 BE GOING TO vs. WILL

(a) She **is going to succeed** because she works hard.

(b) She **will succeed** because she works hard.

(c) I bought some wood because I **am going to build** a bookcase for my apartment.

(d) This chair is too heavy for you to carry alone. **I'll help** you.

**Be going to** and **will** mean the same when they are used to make predictions about the future. (a) and (b) have the same meaning.

**Be going to** (but not **will**) is used to express a prior plan (i.e., a plan made before the moment of speaking). In (c): The speaker plans to build a bookcase.

**Will** (but not **be going to**) is used to express a decision the speaker makes at the moment of speaking. In (d): The speaker decides to help at the immediate present moment; he did not have a prior plan or intention to help.



Directions: Complete the sentences with **be going to** or **will**.

1. A: Why did you buy this flour?

B: I **'m going to** make some bread.

2. A: Could someone get me a glass of water?

B: Certainly. I **'ll** get you one. Would you like some ice in it?

3. A: Are you going to the post office soon?

B: Yes. Why?

A: I need to send this letter today.

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ mail it for you.

A: Thanks

4. A: Why are you carrying that box?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ mail it to my sister. I'm on my way to the post office.

5. A: Could someone please open the window?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ do it.

A: Thanks.

6. A: What are your vacation plans?

B: We \_\_\_\_\_ spend two weeks on a Greek island.

7. A: I have a note for Joe from Rachel. I don't know what to do with it.

B: Let me have it. I \_\_\_\_\_ give it to him. He's in my algebra class.

A: Thanks.

8. A: Did you know that Sara and I are moving? We found a great apartment on 45<sup>th</sup> Street.

B: That's terrific. I \_\_\_\_\_ help you on moving day if you like.

A: Hey, great! We'd already appreciate that.

9. A: Do you have a car?

B: Yes, but I \_\_\_\_\_ sell it. I don't need now that I live in the city.

10. A: Do you want to walk to the meeting together?

B: Okay. I \_\_\_\_\_ meet you by the elevator.

A: Okay. I \_\_\_\_\_ wait for you there.