

Be going to/ Will

Affirmative	Negative
I am going to / I'm going to	I am not going to / I'm not going to
You are going to / You're going to	You are not going to / You aren't going to
He is going to / He's going to	He is not going to / He isn't going to
She is going to / She's going to	She is not going to / She isn't going to
It is going to / It's going to	It is not going to / It isn't going to
We are going to / We're going to	We are not going to / We aren't going to
You are going to / You're going to	You are not going to / You aren't going to
They are going to / They're going to	They are not going to / They aren't going to

Questions	Short answers
Am I going to?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Are you going to?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it going to?	Yes, he/she/it is. / No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we/you/they going to?	Yes, we/you/they are. / No, we/you/they aren't.

We use **be going to** to talk about plans and intentions or when there is evidence that something is going to happen in the future.

He's going to be a pilot when he grows up. (It is his plan/intention.)

Look at the dark clouds in the sky. It is going to rain. (There is evidence that it will happen.)

Time expressions used with be going to: tomorrow, tonight, next week / month, etc.

1 Fill in the gaps with the short forms of *be going to*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 I am going to travel to Paris next month.
I'm <i>going to</i> ... travel to Paris next month.</p> <p>2 They are going to have a party next week.
They have a party next week.</p> <p>3 We are not going to clean the house.
We clean the house.</p> | <p>4 She is not going to become an actress.
She become an actress.</p> <p>5 We are going to eat out tonight.
We eat out tonight.</p> <p>6 He is not going to cook.
He cook.</p> |
|--|---|

- 2 Look at Amy's diary for next week. Then ask and answer questions as in the example:



- 1 clean her room / Wednesday

*Is Amy going to clean her room..
on Wednesday?.....
No, she isn't. She's going to.....
clean her room on Monday.....*

- 2 play volleyball / Saturday

.....
.....

- 3 help her mum / Monday

.....
.....

- 4 have a guitar lesson / Friday .

.....
.....

- 5 watch TV / Tuesday

.....
.....

- 6 meet her friends / Sunday

.....
.....

- 7 visit her grandmother / Thursday

.....

We use the **future tense** for actions which will happen in the future.

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I will play	I'll play	I will not play	I won't play	Shall/Will I play?
You will play	You'll play	You will not play	You won't play	Will you play?
He will play	He'll play	He will not play	He won't play	Will he play?
She will play	She'll play	She will not play	She won't play	Will she play?
It will play	It'll play	It will not play	It won't play	Will it play?
We will play	We'll play	We will not play	We won't play	Shall/Will we play?
You will play	You'll play	You will not play	You won't play	Will you play?
They will play	They'll play	They will not play	They won't play	Will they play?

Short answers

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **will**. / No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **won't**.

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

In 2100, people **will** travel in flying cars. (prediction)

Be quiet or the teacher **will** be angry. (warning)

I'll wash the dishes tonight. (offer)

I'll write to you every day. (promise)

Stop talking or I'll send you out. (threat)

Will you help me, please? (request)

It's cold. I'll close the window. (on-the-spot decision)

I hope he'll win the race. (hope)

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

Shall we go to the cinema tonight? (suggestion)

Shall I get you a cup of tea? (offer)

Time expressions used with the future tense:

tomorrow, tonight, soon, next week / month / year, etc. in a week/month, etc.

5 Fill in the gaps with *will*, *won't* or *shall*.

1 A: I'm so hungry, Mum.

B: I .. *will* .. make you some sandwiches.

2 A: Jimmy, be careful! The cooker is still very hot. You .. burn your hand.

B: OK, Mum!

3 A: I .. call you every day while I am on holiday.

B: That's very nice of you.

4 A: I'm very thirsty!

B: I .. bring you a glass of water.

5 A: I want to tell you a secret.

B: OK, I promise I .. tell anyone.

6 A: I get you another glass of lemonade?

B: Yes, please.

7 A: Charlie come to practice today. He broke his leg.

B: Oh, that's terrible!

8 A: I go out tonight. I don't feel well.

B: Then you should go to bed early.

9 A: you help me? I think I'm lost.

B: Of course!

Will vs Be going to

Will is used

- to express on-the-spot decisions.
It's cold. I'll close the window.
- to express hopes, threats, predictions, etc.
I think it will rain tomorrow.
- to express a prediction or a future event that is or is not certain to happen.
He will probably win the race. (prediction)
She will be twelve next month. (future event)

Be going to is used

- to express things already decided in the near future.
He is going to fly to Rome tomorrow.
- to express intentions and plans.
He likes acting. He is going to be an actor.
- when there is evidence that something will definitely happen.
Watch out! You're going to fall.

9 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *will* or *be going to*. Then act out the exchanges.

- A: What do you want to do when you finish school?
B: I'm going to... be a dancer.
- A: I think that house over there is on fire!
B: Oh no! I phone the fire brigade.
- A: My tea is not sweet enough.
B: I get you some sugar.
- A: Have you finished your homework yet?
B: No, but I stay up late and finish it.
- A: you have another piece of cake?
B: No, thank you. I've already had two pieces.
- A: Do you want to go to the park this afternoon?
B: I can't. I visit my grandparents.
- A: This box is very heavy!
B: I carry it for you.
- A: you open the window, please?
B: No, it's too cold in here.