

UNIT 5 Going to (I am going to do)

a) We use **going to (do)** when we say what we have already decided to do, what we intend to do in the future:

- A: There's a film on television tonight. **Are you going to watch it?**
- B: No, I'm too tired. **I'm going to have an early night.**
- A: I hear Ann has won a lot of money. **What is she going to do with it?**
- B: I've heard she's **going to travel** round the world.
- A: Have you made the coffee yet?
- B: No, but **I'm just going to make it.** (just = just at this moment)

For the difference between will and going to see Unit 8.

b) We prefer to use the present continuous (I am doing) when we say what someone has arranged to do - for example, arranged to meet someone, arranged to travel somewhere. Going to is also possible:

- What time are you meeting Ann? (or 'are you going to meet')
- I'm travelling to Scotland on Monday. (or 'I'm going to travel')

See also Unit 4a.

c) We use **was/were going to** to say what someone intended to do in the past (but didn't do):

- We **were going to travel** by train but then we decided to go by car.
- A: Did Tom do the examination?
- B: No, he **was going to do it** but in the end he changed his mind.
- I **was just going to cross** the road when someone shouted 'Stop!'.

d) Going to also has another meaning. Study this example situation:



The man can't see where he is going. There is a hole in front of him.

He is going to fall into the hole.

Here the speaker is saying what he thinks will happen. Of course he doesn't mean that the man intends to fall into the hole.

We use **going to** in this way when we say what we think will happen. Usually there is something in the present situation (the man walking towards the hole) that makes the speaker sure about what will happen.

- Look at those black clouds! **It's going to rain.** (the clouds are there now)
- Oh, I feel terrible. **I think I'm going to be sick.** (I feel terrible now)

UNIT 5 Exercises

5.1 In this exercise you have to say when you are going to do something.

Examples: Have you cleaned the car? (tomorrow) **Not yet. I'm going to clean it tomorrow.**
Have you made the coffee? (just) **Not yet. I'm just going to make it.**

- 1 Have you phoned Tom? (after lunch) Not yet. I
- 2 Have you had dinner? (just) Not yet.
- 3 Have you painted your flat? (soon) Not
- 4 Have you repaired my bicycle? (just)

5.2 In this exercise you have to write questions with going to.

Example: I've won a lot of money. (what / with it?) **What are you going to do with it?**

- 1 I'm going to a party tonight. (what / wear?)
- 2 Tom has just bought a painting. (where / hang it?)
- 3 I've decided to have a party. (who / invite?)

5.3 In this exercise you have to use was/were going to.

Example: Did you travel by train?
No, I was going to travel by train but I changed my mind.

- 1 Did you buy that jacket you saw in the shop window?
No, I but I changed my mind.
- 2 Did Sue get married?
No, she but she
- 3 Did Tom resign from his job?
No, but
- 4 Did Wayne and Sharon go to Greece for their holidays?
No,
- 5 Did you play tennis yesterday?
No,
- 6 Did you invite Ann to the party?
No,

5.4 Now you have to say what you think is going to happen in these situations.

Example: The sky is full of black clouds. (rain) **It's going to rain.**

- 1 Terry is doing his examinations tomorrow. He hasn't done any work for them and he is not very intelligent. (fail) He
- 2 It is 8.30. Tom is leaving his house. He has to be at work at 8.45 but the journey takes 30 minutes. (be late)
- 3 There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. It is filling up with water very quickly. (sink) It
- 4 Ann is driving. There is very little petrol left in the tank. The nearest petrol station is a long way away. (run out of petrol)

UNIT 6 Will (1)

- a) We use will ('ll) when we decide to do something at the time of speaking:
- Oh, I've left the door open. I'll go and shut it.
 - 'What would you like to drink?' 'I'll have a lemonade, please.'
 - 'Did you phone Ann?' 'Oh no, I forgot. I'll do it now.'
 - I'm too tired to walk home. I think I'll get a taxi.
- You cannot use the present simple (I do) in these sentences.
- I'll go and shut it. (not 'I go and shut it.')
- Do not use will to say what someone has already decided to do or arranged to do:
- I can't meet you tomorrow because my parents are coming to see me. (not 'my parents will come')
- The negative of will is won't (or will not):
- Receptionist: I'm afraid Mr Wood can't see you until 4 o'clock.
 - You: Oh, in that case I won't wait.
- We often use I think I'll ... or I don't think I'll ... when we decide to do something:
- I think I'll stay at home this evening.
 - I don't think I'll go out tonight. I'm too tired.

b) We often use will in these situations:

Offering to do something:

- That bag looks heavy. I'll help you with it. (not 'I help')
- 'I need some money'. 'Don't worry. I'll lend you some.'

Agreeing or refusing to do something:

- A: You know that book I lent you? Can I have it back?
- B: Of course. I'll bring it back this afternoon. (not 'I bring')
- I've asked John to help me but he won't.
- The car won't start. (= the car 'refuses' to start)

Promising to do something:

- Thank you for lending me the money. I'll pay you back on Friday. (not 'I pay')
- I won't tell Tom what you said. I promise.
- I promise I'll phone you as soon as I arrive.

Asking someone to do something (Will you ...?):

- Will you shut the door, please?
- Will you please be quiet? I'm trying to concentrate.

For will see also Unit 7. For will and going to see Unit 8.

UNIT 6 Exercises

6.1 In this exercise you have to complete the sentences with I'll + a suitable verb.

Example: I'm too tired to walk home. I think I'll get a taxi.

- 1 I feel a bit hungry. I think something to eat.
- 2 It's too late to telephone Tom now. him in the morning.
- 3 'It's a bit cold in this room.' 'Is it?' on the heating then.'
- 4 'We haven't got any cigarettes.' 'Oh, haven't we?' and get some.'
- 5 'Did you write that letter to Jack?' 'Oh, I forgot. Thanks for reminding me. it this evening.'
- 6 'Would you like tea or coffee?' '..... coffee, please.'

6.2 Now you have to use I think I'll ... or I don't think I'll Read the situation and then write your sentence.

Examples: It's cold. You decide to close the window. I think I'll close the window.
It's raining. You decide not to go out. I don't think I'll go out.

- 1 You feel tired. You decide to go to bed. I
- 2 A friend of yours offers you a lift in his car but you decide to walk.
Thank you but
- 3 You arranged to play tennis. Now you decide that you don't want to play.
.....
- 4 You were going to go swimming. Now you decide that you don't want to go.
.....

6.3 Now you have to offer to do things. Tom has a lot of things to do and in each case you offer to do them for him.

Example: Tom: Oh, I must do the washing-up. You: No, it's all right. I'll do the washing-up.

- 1 Tom: Oh, I must get the dinner ready. You: No, it's all right. I
- 2 Tom: Oh, I must do the shopping. You: No,
- 3 Tom: Oh, I must water the plants. You:

6.4 This time you have to agree and promise to do things.

Example: A: Can you clean the windows? B: Sure, I'll clean them this afternoon.

A: Do you promise? B: Yes, I promise I'll clean them this afternoon.

- 1 A: Can you phone me later? B: Sure, tonight.
A: Do you promise? B: Yes,
- 2 A: Can you repair the clock? B: Okay, tomorrow.
A: Do? B:
- 3 A: Please don't tell anyone. B: All right, I won't tell anyone.
A:? B:
- 4 A: Please don't hurt me. B: Don't worry,
A:? B:

UNIT 7 Will (2)

a) When we talk about the future, we often say what someone has arranged to do or intends to do. Do *not* use **will** in this situation:

- Tom is **playing** tennis on Monday. (*not* 'Tom will play')
- Are you **going** to watch television this evening? (*not* 'will you watch')

For arrangements and intentions see Units 4 and 5.

But often when we are talking about the future, we are not talking about arrangements or intentions. Study this example:

Tom: I'm very worried about my examination next week.

Ann: Don't worry, Tom. You'll pass.

'You'll pass' is not an arrangement or an intention. Ann is just saying what will happen or what she thinks will happen; she is predicting the future. When we predict a future happening or a future situation, we use **will/won't**.

- When you return home, you'll notice a lot of changes.
- This time next year I'll be in Japan. Where will you be?
- When will you know your examination results?
- Tom won't pass his examination. He hasn't done any work for it.

We often use **will** with these words and expressions:

probably	I'll probably be a bit late this evening.
(I'm) sure	You must meet Ann. I'm sure you'll like her.
(I) expect	I expect Carol will get the job.
(I) think	Do you think we'll win the match?

b) **Will and shall**

You can use **shall** or **will** with I and we:

- We **shall** (*or we will*) probably go to Scotland in June.

But in spoken English we normally use the short forms **I'll** and **we'll**:

- We'll probably go to Scotland in June.

The negative of **shall** is **shan't** (*or shall not*):

- I **shan't** (*or I won't*) be here tomorrow.

Do not use **shall** with **he/she/it/you/they**.

Note that we use **shall** (*not will*) in the questions **shall I ...?** and **shall we ...?** (for offers, suggestions etc.):

- **Shall I** open the window? (= Do you want me to open the window?)
- I've got no money. **What shall I** do? (= What do you suggest I do?)
- Where **shall we** go this evening?

For **will** see also Units 6, 8 and 9.

UNIT 7 Exercises

7.1 Decide which form of the verb is correct (or more natural) in these sentences. Cross out the one which is wrong.

Example: Tom isn't free on Saturday. He ~~will work~~ / is working.

- 1 I will go / am going to a party tomorrow night. Would you like to come too?
- 2 According to the weather forecast it will rain / is raining tomorrow.
- 3 I'm sure Tom will get / is getting the job. He has a lot of experience.
- 4 I can't meet you this evening. A friend of mine will come / is coming to see me.
- 5 A: Have you decided where to go for your holidays yet?
B: Yes, we will go / are going to Italy.
- 6 Don't worry about the dog. It won't hurt / isn't hurting you.

7.2 Answer these questions using the words in brackets.

Example: When do you think he'll arrive? (expect / tonight) I expect he'll arrive tonight.

- 1 What do you think she'll say? (probably / nothing) She
- 2 Where do you think she'll go? (expect / London) I
- 3 When do you think she'll leave? (think / tomorrow) I
- 4 How do you think she'll go there? (expect / by train) I
- 5 When do you think she'll be back? (think / quite soon) I
- 6 Do you think you'll miss her? (I'm sure / very much) Yes,

7.3 Now you have to read a situation and then write a sentence with **shall I?** In each situation you are talking to a friend.

Example: It's very hot in the room. The window is shut. **Shall I open the window?**

- 1 You've just tried on a jacket in a shop. You are not sure whether to buy it or not. Ask your friend for advice.
- 2 You're going out. It's possible that it will rain and you're not sure whether to take an umbrella or not. Ask your friend for advice.
- 3 It's Ann's birthday soon and you don't know what to give her. Ask your friend for advice. What
- 4 Your friend wants you to phone him/her later. You don't know what time to phone. Ask him/her. What

This time you have to make sentences with **shall we?**

Example: You and your friend haven't decided what to do this evening. You say:
What shall we do this evening?

- 5 You and your friend haven't decided where to go for your holidays. You say:
Where
- 6 You and your friend haven't decided what to have for dinner. You say:
.....
- 7 You and your friend are going out. You haven't decided whether to go by car or to walk.
You say: or

a) Talking about future actions

We use both **will** and **going to** to talk about our future actions but there is a clear difference. Study this example situation:

Helen's bicycle has a flat tyre. She tells her father. Helen: My bicycle has a flat tyre. Can you repair it for me? Father: Okay, but I can't do it now. I'll repair it tomorrow.	will: We use will when we decide to do something at the time of speaking. The speaker has not decided before. Before Helen told her father, he didn't know about the flat tyre.
Later, Helen's mother speaks to her husband. Mother: Can you repair Helen's bicycle? It has a flat tyre. Father: Yes, I know. She told me. I'm going to repair it tomorrow.	going to: We use going to when we have already decided to do something. Helen's father had already decided to repair the bicycle before his wife spoke to him.

Here is another example:

- Tom is cooking when he suddenly finds that there isn't any salt:
 Tom: Ann, we haven't got any salt.
 Ann: Oh, haven't we? I'll get some from the shop then. (*she decides at the time of speaking*)

Before going out, Ann talks to Jim:

- Ann: I'm going to get some salt from the shop. (*she has already decided*)
 Can I get you anything, Jim?

b) Saying what will happen (predicting future happenings)

We use both **will** and **going to** to say what we think will happen in the future:

- Do you think Tom will get the job?
- Oh dear, it's already 4 o'clock. We're going to be late.

We use **going to** (not **will**) when there is something in the present situation that shows what will happen in the future (especially the near future). The speaker feels sure about what will happen because of the situation now (see also Unit 5d):

- Look at those black clouds. It's **going to rain**. (the clouds are there *now*)
- I feel terrible. I think I'm **going to be sick**. (I feel terrible *now*)

Do not use **will** in situations like these.

Otherwise, it is safer to use **will** (see also Unit 7):

- Ann **will** probably arrive at about 8 o'clock.
- I think Tom **will** like the present you bought for him.

8.1 In this exercise you have to put the verb into the correct form using **will** or **going to**.

Examples: A: Why are you turning on the television?

B: I'm **going to watch** (watch) the news.

A: Oh, I've just realised - I haven't got any money.

B: Don't worry - that's no problem. I'll **lend** (lend) you some.

Those clouds are very black, aren't they? I think it **is going to rain** (rain).

- 1 A: I've got a terrible headache.
 B: Have you? Wait there and I (get) an aspirin for you.
- 2 A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
 B: I (wash) the car.
- 3 A: I've decided to re-paint this room.
 B: Oh, have you? What colour (you/paint) it?
- 4 A: Look! There's smoke coming out of that house. It's on fire!
 B: Good heavens! I (call) the fire-brigade immediately.
- 5 A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
 B: No, it looks as if it (fall) down.
- 6 A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
 B: Yes, I (buy) something for dinner.
- 7 A: I can't work out how to use this camera.
 B: It's quite easy. I (show) you.
- 8 A: What would you like to drink - tea or coffee?
 B: I (have) tea, please.
- 9 A: Has George decided on what to do when he leaves school?
 B: Oh yes. Everything is planned. He (have) a holiday for a few weeks and then he (start) a computer programming course.
- 10 A: Did you post that letter for me?
 B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. I (do) it now.
- 11 A: What shall we have for dinner?
 B: I don't know. I can't make up my mind.
 A: Come on, hurry up! Make a decision!
 B: Okay then. We (have) chicken.
- 12 Jack: We need some bread for lunch.
 Ben: Oh, do we? I (go) to the shop and get some. I feel like a walk.
 Before he goes out, Ben talks to Jane:
 Ben: I (get) some bread. Do you want anything from the shop?
 Jane: Yes, I need some envelopes.
 Ben: Okay, I (get) you some.
- 13 John has to go to the airport to catch a plane. He hasn't got a car:
 John: Alan, can you take me to the airport this evening?
 Alan: Of course I (take) you. I'd be delighted.
 Later that day Eric offers to take John to the airport.
 Eric: John, do you want me to take you to the airport?
 John: No thanks, Eric. Alan (take) me.

a) Study this example:

A: What time will you phone me tonight?
 B: I'll phone you **when** I get home from work.

'I'll phone you when I get home from work' is a sentence with two parts: 'I'll phone you' (the main part) and 'when I get home from work' (the **when** part). The sentence is future (*tonight*) but you cannot use **will** or **going to** in the **when** part of the sentence. Instead we use a present tense, usually present simple (I do).

- I'll send you a postcard **when** I'm on holiday. (*not* 'when I will be')
- **When** the rain stops, we'll go out. (*not* 'when the rain will stop')

The same thing happens after:

while **after** **before** **until/till** **as soon as**

- Can you look after the children **while** I am out? (*not* 'will be')
- **Before** you leave, you must visit the museum. (*not* 'will leave')
- Wait **until** I come back. (*not* 'will come')

b) You can also use the present perfect (I have done) after **when/after/until** etc. to show that the first action will be finished before the second:

- **When** I've read this book, you can have it.
- Don't say anything **while** Tom is here. Wait here **until** he has gone.

It is often possible to use present simple or present perfect:

- I'll come as soon as I finish. *or* I'll come as soon as I've finished.
- You'll feel better after you have *or* You'll feel better after you've had something to eat.

c) After **if** we also use the present simple (I do) for the future:

- It's raining. We'll get wet **if** we go out. (*not* 'if we will go')
- Hurry up! **If** we don't hurry, we'll be late. (*not* 'if we won't hurry')

Be careful not to confuse **when** and **if**.

Use **when** for things which are *sure* to happen:

- I'm going shopping this afternoon. **When** I go shopping, I'll buy some food.

Use **if** (not **when**) for things which will *possibly* happen:

- I *might* go shopping this afternoon. **If** I go shopping, I'll buy some food.
- **If** it rains this evening, I won't go out. (*not* 'when it rains')
- Don't worry **if** I'm late tonight. (*not* 'when I'm late')
- **If** he doesn't come soon, I'm not going to wait. (*not* 'when he doesn't come')

9.1 All the sentences in this exercise are about the future. Put the verbs into the correct form: will/won't or the present simple (I do).

Example: When I see (see) Tom tomorrow, I 'll invite (invite) him to our party.

- 1 Before you (leave), don't forget to shut the windows.
- 2 I (phone) you as soon as I (arrive) in London.
- 3 Please don't touch anything before the police (come).
- 4 Everyone (be) very surprised if he (pass) the examination.
- 5 When you (see) Brian again, you (not / recognise) him.
- 6 We (not/start) dinner until Jack (arrive).
- 7 (you/be) lonely without me while I (be) away?
- 8 **If** I (need) any help, I (ask) you.
- 9 Come on! Hurry up! Ann (be) annoyed if we (be) late.

9.2 This time you have to make one sentence from two sentences.

Example: You are going to leave soon. You must visit the museum before that.
 You must visit the museum before you leave.

- 1 I'll find somewhere to live. Then I'll give you my address.
 I when
- 2 It's going to start raining. Let's go out before that.
 Let's before
- 3 I'm going to do the shopping. Then I'll come straight back home.
 after
- 4 You'll be in London next month. You must come and see me then.
 when
- 5 I'm going to finish reading this book. Then I'll get the dinner ready.
 when
- 6 We'll make our decision. Then we'll let you know.
 as soon as

9.3 In this exercise you have to put in **when** or **if**.

Example: **If** it rains this evening, I won't go out.

- 1 I'm going to Paris next week. I'm there, I hope to visit a friend of mine.
- 2 Tom might phone this evening. he does, can you take a message?
- 3 I think he'll get the job. I'll be very surprised he doesn't get it.
- 4 I hope to be there by 10.30. But I'm not there, don't wait for me.
- 5 I'm going shopping. you want anything, I can get it for you.
- 6 I think I'll go home now. I'm feeling very tired. I think I'll go straight to bed I get home.
- 7 I'm going away for a few days. I'll phone you I get back.
- 8 I want you to come to the party but you don't want to come, you needn't.

UNIT 10 Will be doing and will have done

a) First study this example situation:

Tom is a football fan and there is a football match on television this evening. The match begins at 7.30 and ends at 9.15. Ann wants to come and see Tom this evening and wants to know what time to come:

Ann: Is it all right if I come at about 8.30?

Tom: No, don't come then. I'll be watching the match on television.

Ann: Oh. Well, what about 9.30?

Tom: Yes, that'll be fine. The match will have finished by then.

b) We use **will be doing** (*future continuous*) to say that we will be in the middle of doing something at a certain time in the future. The football match begins at 7.30 and ends at 9.15. So during this time, for example at 8.30, Tom **will be watching** the match.

Here are some more examples:

- You'll recognise her when you see her. She'll be wearing a yellow hat.
- This time next week I'll be on holiday. I'll probably be lying on a beautiful beach.

Compare **will be doing** with the other continuous forms:

Tom works every morning from 9 o'clock until midday. So:

- At 10 o'clock yesterday he **was working**. (*past continuous* - see Unit 12)
- It's 10 o'clock now. He **is working**. (*present continuous* - see Unit 1)
- At 10 o'clock tomorrow he **will be working**.

c) You can also use **will be doing** in another way: to talk about things which are already planned or decided:

- I'll be going to the city centre later. Can I get you anything?

With this meaning **will be doing** is similar to **am doing** (see Unit 4a):

- I'm going to the city centre later.

We often use **Will (you) be -ing?** to ask about people's plans, especially when we want something or want someone to do something:

- 'Will you be using your bicycle this evening?' 'No, you can take it.'
- 'Will you be passing the post office when you go out?' 'Yes, why?'

d) We use **will have done** (*future perfect*) to say that something will already have happened before a certain time in the future. Tom's football match ends at 9.15. So after this time, for example at 9.30, the match **will have finished**. Here are some more examples:

- Next year is Ted and Amy's 25th wedding anniversary. They **will have been** married for 25 years. (Now they have been married for 24 years.)
- We're late. I expect the film **will already have started** by the time we get to the cinema.

UNIT 10 Exercises

10.1 In this exercise you have to make sentences with **will be -ing**.

Example: I'm going to watch television from 9 until 10 o'clock this evening.

So at 9.30 I **will be watching television**.

- 1 Tomorrow afternoon I'm going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30.
So at 4 o'clock tomorrow I
- 2 Jim is going to study from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock this evening.
So at 8.30 this evening he
- 3 We are going to clean the flat tomorrow. It will take from 9 until 11 o'clock.
So at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning

10.2 This time you have to write three sentences, one each about the past, present and future. Bob always reads the newspaper in the morning. It always takes him half an hour, from 8 o'clock until 8.30. So:

- 1 At 8.15 yesterday morning Bob
- 2 It's 8.15 now. He
- 3 At 8.15 tomorrow morning he

10.3 This time you have to ask questions with **Will you be -ing?**

Example: You want to borrow your friend's bicycle this evening.

(you / use / your bicycle this evening?) **Will you be using your bicycle this evening?**

- 1 You want your friend to give Tom a message this afternoon.
(you / see / Tom this afternoon?)
- 2 You want to use your friend's typewriter tomorrow evening.
(you / use / your typewriter tomorrow evening?)
- 3 Your friend is going shopping. You want him/her to buy some stamps for you at the post office. (you / pass / the post office when you're in town?)

10.4 In this exercise you have to use **will have done**.

Example: Tom and Ann are going to the cinema. The film begins at 7.30 and it is already 7.20. And it will take them 20 minutes to get there.

When they get there, (the film / already / start) **the film will have already started**.

- 1 Jim always goes to bed at 11 o'clock. Tom is going to visit him at 11.30 this evening.
When Tom arrives, (Jim / go / to bed)
- 2 Tom is on holiday. He has very little money and he is spending too much too quickly.
Before the end of his holiday, (he / spend / all his money)
- 3 Chuck came to Britain from the US nearly three years ago. Next Monday it will be exactly three years since he arrived. Next Monday (he / be / here / exactly three years)