FUTURE FORMS

"be going to" + infinitive

Use:

1 Future plans and intentions:

- Mike and Annie **are going to** adopt a child.
- Are you going to work as a teacher?
- I'm not going (to go) to Prague next week.

2 "Inevitable actions/situations":

- It seems/I think it's going to rain. (Thy sky is very dark.)
- They are going to win. (They are playing very well.)
- Look! That car is going to have a crash!

Present Continuous: be + verb + -ing

Use:

Future arrangements and fixed plans:

- I'm meeting the headmaster in the afternoon.
- She is leaving on Friday.
- We **are having** a conference on Friday.

NOTE:

I'm meeting the headmaster in the afternoon.

(We have already arranged a meeting and the probability that we really meet is nearly 100%.)

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I'm going to meet the headmaster.

(This is my intention; I have decided about it but he may not know yet.)

"will"/"shall" + infinitive

Use:

1 Immediate/instant decisions:

- I'll have a cola and a cheese sandwich, please.
-So, there are no tickets for tonight,I'll take two for tomorrow then.

2 Promises:

- I'm busy at the moment, but I promise I'll talk to him later.
- I won't tell anybody you failed the test.

3 Offers:

- The bag looks really heavy. I'll carry it for you.
- Shall I help you with that suitcase?

4 Predictions:

- The film is amazing. You'll love it.
- I'm sure you'll enjoy the show.

5 Suggestions:

- Shall I reply to their letter?
- Shall we invite Pete as well?

Present Simple

Use:

Scheduled events (timetables, programmes...):

- My plane leaves at 6.30 a.m.
- The conference starts on Monday at 9.00.

PRACTICE

1 Read the following email and underline the most suitable form of the verbs.

	To: Mark
	Cc: Jo
	Subject: Trip
	Why don't you come with us to Yorkshire? It's all arranged. Jo <i>comes/<u>is coming</u></i> (1) to my house at six so we can go to the station together. The train doesn't <i>leave/isn't leaving</i> (2) until 6.45 but we don't want to be late. It stops/is stopping (3) a lot on the way so it <i>doesn't arrive/isn't arriving</i> (4) until three in the afternoon. We <i>stay/are staying</i> (5) in a youth hostel and we <i>spend/are spending</i> five days there.
	We can catch a bus some of the way from the station but it <i>doesn't go/isn't going</i> (7) all the way so we have to walk the last two miles from the village. We <i>have/are having</i> (8) breakfast and our evening meal at the youth hostel. It's in a beautiful spot with lots to see. On the way back we need to set off early as there is only one bus and it <i>leaves/is leaving</i> (9) at 8.30. The train back is faster so it <i>arrives/is arriving</i> (10) just after lunch.
1) I'll	Choose the correct alternative. "Can I borrow your car?" " by 10 o'clock, I promise." I be back n going to be back
ľİ	"Can I help you, sir?" "Yes, a coffee and a tuna sandwich." have n going to have
Sł	"Do you know about Claire?" " a baby!" ne'll have ne's going to have
Ŵ	" eat out tonight?" "Good idea." 'ill we nall we
ľ	"I'm really tired." " you home if you want." take n going to take
he	He's got a new job in Boston, so there. e'll move e's going to move
ľĺ	"What are you doing tomorrow?" "I don't know. I think my parents." visit n going to visit
ľ'n	an old friend of mine this evening. n meeting neet
9)	Ugh, that food was terrible! I think sick!

I'll be I'm going to be

10) _____ new strings for my guitar when you are in town? Thanks. Will you buy Are you going to buy

11) Don't go out now. ______ a thunderstorm. I've just heard it on the radio. There'll be There's going to be

12) I don't think that _____ on Mars. people will ever live people are ever going to live

13) Do you think ______ tomorrow? it will rain it's going to rain

14) _______to get married in June. They're getting They're going

3 Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets.