

going to with examples 1–5 in the dialogue.

We use **will** for

- 1 predictions, especially after *I (don't) think ...*
I think she'll pass all her exams.

2 offers and promises.

- I'll lend you my umbrella.*
I won't come home late.

3 decisions that you make while you are speaking. *She isn't answering her mobile. I'll text her.*

We use **going to** for

- 4 predictions, especially when they're based on what we can see.
Look at that black cloud. It's going to rain!

5 intentions.

- I'm going to work hard next term.*

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5 **2.29 PRONUNCIATION** Listen and repeat the answers to exercise 4. How is the word **to** pronounced in *going to*?

LOOK OUT!

We can use **probably** and **definitely** to talk about how certain our intentions are.

I'm definitely going to buy a new tablet PC.

We'll probably get satellite TV.

I probably won't go online this evening.

6 Make notes about your own future. Write down:

- two things you're definitely going to do this evening.
- two things you're definitely going to do in the next month.
- two things you probably won't do in the summer holiday.
- two things you'll probably do after you leave school.

7 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Tell your partner your intentions and predictions from exercise 6. Are any of them the same?

6.5 We use both **will** and **be going to** to make predictions and to talk about our decisions.

		be going to	will
6.5.1 We use will to talk about the future. We form sentences with will + Infinitive without to .		based on the situation and what we can see: Panter's got the ball! He's going to score!	based on our own knowledge and opinions: Gooney will score. He always scores in important games.
Affirmative			decisions
Negative	I won't tell anyone!		Instant decisions that we make while speaking: Show me the menu. I'll have chicken. I bought it this morning.
	They won't listen to you. (Full Form = will not)		Intentions – things that we have already decided: I'm going to have chicken tonight. I bought it this morning.
Interrogative	Will you be at home?	Short answer	
	Yes, I will.	No, I won't.	

Zero conditional

6.6 We use the zero conditional to talk about a result which follows a particular action. We use the present to describe the action and the present simple to describe the result.

If you press this button, the light comes on. The if clause can come before or after the main clause.

If it comes after, we don't use a comma.
If you heat ice, it melts.
Ice melts if you heat it.

May, might and could

6.7 The verbs **may**, **might** and **could** are used to talk about something that can happen in the present or future. After these verbs we use the infinitive without **to**.
Where's Tom? He might be in his bedroom. [now]
Wife A: I dreamt last night that my husband [future]
The weather forecast said it may rain tomorrow [future].

The verb **may** suggests more definite possibility than **might**. Negative forms for **might** and **may** are **might not** and **may not**.

The verb **could** does not have a negative form when it is used to express various degrees of certainty.
I might go out this evening. → I might not go out this evening.
I could go out this evening. → (NOT) I could not go out this evening.

6.8 We use **be going to** to make predictions, especially when they are based on what we can see.

Look at that dark cloud. Is it going to rain?

• to talk about our intentions.
I'm going to invite her to my party.