Life

Intermediate Unit 4b

Future forms



- A: Hello! I didn't know you've got two children. How old is your youngest child?
- B: She's two. She'll be three on Sunday. We're going to have a party. There'll be fun and games for the kids, and food and drink for the adults.
- A: Where are you having it?
- B: At the café in the park. There's lots of space, so we're going to have some music and dancing as well.
- A: That sounds like it'll be great fun!
- B: Would you like to come? The party starts at five.
- A: Thanks but I'm going to New York that day for work. Anyway, I hope you all have fun.
- B: Thanks. We will. And give me a call when you get back from New York.
- A: Yes, I will!

Presentation

Use different forms to talk about the future.

Present continuous

Use the present continuous to talk about a fixed arrangement to do something at a specified time in the future. It often involves other people.

We're having the party at the café in the park.

We also use present continuous to ask about plans.

Where **are** you **having** the party?

going to

Use *going to* for a plan or intention decided before the moment of speaking.

We're **going to have** some music and dancing. (=We decided this a few days ago.)

You can say *going to go* but we normally say *going*:

I'm going to go to New York. = I'm going to New York.

Present continuous or going to?

You can use either form to talk about plans and arrangements in the future, but the present continuous usually specifies the time:

We're having a party on Sunday.

We're going to have a party.

When you use the present continuous to refer to the future, use a future time expression. Otherwise the present continuous refers to the present.

We're having a party. (=now, at the time of speaking)
We're having a party on Sunday. (= in the future)

will / won't

Use *will* + infinitive without *to* for a decision made at the time of speaking.

A: Your friend left a message to call her back.

B: Right. I'll call her now.

going to or will?

You can use *going to* and *will to* talk about a making decision but there is a difference:

She left a message so I'm going to call her back. (= decision made before speaking)

I didn't know she'd called. I'll call her back now. (=decision made at the time of speaking)

Present simple

Use the present simple for an event that is timetabled or scheduled.

The party **starts** at five. The flight **leaves** in the morning.

Exercises

1 Match 1-4 with a-d.

1 We're going a arrives at ten.

We're
to move house next year.
The lorry
moving house next week.
I'll
meet you at your house.

2 Choose the correct forms.

- 1 Are they ever going to finish / Are they ever finishing building the new road?
- 2 The timetable for the trains from Scotland says your train *arrives / is going to arrive* at midday.
- 3 A: Has Dorothy sent us an email with the directions to her house? B: I don't know. *I check* / 'll check my inbox.
- 4 You 'll join / 're going to join the army! When did you make that decision?
- 5 What time *do / are your* parents normally *get / getting* home from work?
- 6 Sandy and Michelle *come / are coming* on holiday with us. Is that OK?

3 Tick (✓) the sentences where you can use the present continuous without changing the future meaning.

- 1 We're going to speak to everyone in about an hour. ✓
- 2 I'm going to ask him to call you back. X
- 3 Lucinda isn't going to arrive until three.
- 4 Is she going to explain how to answer these questions?
- 5 I'm going to tidy my room. I promise I will.
- **6** The children are going to start school at the end of August.
- 7 Everyone is going to meet in the town square at midnight.
- 8 They're going to rebuild that old house.
- 4 Complete the emails with the will or going to form of the verbs in brackets.

