

Will/shall 1

Will / Shall : ~ 일 것이다. [확실성이 떨어지는 것][소설 will you be there?]
{will ; 하기로 함} vs {going to ; 미리 스케줄링 되어 있는 일}

A

We use **I'll (= I will)** when we've just decided to do something. When we say 'I'll do something', we announce our decision:

- ☐ Oh, I've left the door open. **I'll go** and shut it. will ; 정확히 일정상으로 정해진 일은 아니지만 무언가 하기로 결정했을 때 쓰는 말입니다. 예를 들면 I'll do it. 내가 그리로 갈게.와 같아요
- ☐ 'What would you like to drink?' 'I'll **have** an orange juice, please.'
- ☐ 'Did you phone Lucy?' 'Oh no, I forgot. **I'll phone** her now.'

You cannot use the present simple (~~I do~~ / ~~I go~~ etc.) in these sentences:

- ☐ **I'll go** and shut the door. (not I go and shut)

We often use **I think I'll ...** and **I don't think I'll ...** :

- ☐ I feel a bit hungry. **I think I'll have** something to eat.
- ☐ **I don't think I'll go** out tonight. I'm too tired.

will not + [verb] = won't + [verb]
[verb = 동사]를 하지 않을 것이다.

In spoken English the negative of **will** is usually **won't (= will not)**:

- ☐ I can see you're busy, so **I won't stay** long.

ex) 영화 step up 3 - moose, camile street dance

B

Do not use **will** to talk about **what you decided before** (see Units 19-20):

- ☐ **I'm going** on holiday next Saturday. (not I'll go)
- ☐ **Are you working** tomorrow? (not Will you work)

일을 하기 전부터 미리 정했던 일에는 be going to 를 사용합니다.

C

We **often use will** in these situations:

Offering to do something

- ☐ That bag looks heavy. **I'll help** you with it. (not I help)

Agreeing to do something

- ☐ A: Can you give Tim this book?
- ☐ B: Sure, **I'll give** it to him when I see him this afternoon.

Promising to do something

- ☐ Thanks for lending me the money. **I'll pay** you back on Friday.
- ☐ **I won't tell** anyone what happened. I promise.

Asking somebody to do something (Will you ... ?)

- ☐ **Will you** please turn the music down? I'm trying to concentrate.

smth more

will, won't, shall 등을 쓰지 않고도 사용하는 말이 있습니다.

예) 용의자 차를 세우고 가서 뭔가를 꺼내려는 용의자에게

경찰 : No, don't. You don't want to do it. Please.~(허리춤의 총을 보여주며...) 여기서 please는 부탁이 아니라 협박입니다.

또는 Hey, bro. You want to come over here. Just forget about your ex.

직역 : 너는 여기 오고 싶어한다.
의미 : 너 여기 올거잖아~. 정도

You can use **won't** to say that somebody refuses to do something:

- ☐ I've tried to give her advice, but she **won't listen**.
- ☐ The car **won't start**. (= the car 'refuses' to start)

won't listen - 안들을 것이다. // 실제로 듣지 않는다가 아니라 그냥 무시하고 지 멋대로 할 거라는 것이다.

won't start - 시동걸릴 기미가 보이지 않아 하는 표현이다.



D

Shall I ... ? Shall we ... ?

Shall is used **mostly in the questions shall I ... ? / shall we ... ?**

흔한 예 : Shall we dance?

We use **shall I ... ? / shall we ... ?** to ask somebody's opinion (especially in offers or suggestions):

- ☐ **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?)
- ☐ '**Shall we go?**' 'Just a minute. I'm not ready yet.' 우리 갈까? // 잠시만~
- ☐ 'Where **shall we** have lunch?' 'Let's go to Marino's.'

Compare **shall I ... ?** and **will you ... ?**:

- ☐ **Shall I** shut the door? (= Do you want me to shut it?) 내가 그 문 닫을까?
- ☐ **Will you** shut the door? (= I want you to shut it) 너 그 문 닫을래?