

Will and be going to

A

We can use either **will** or **be going to** to talk about something that is planned, or something that we think is likely to happen in the future:

Reminder → B1-B5

- ☐ We **will** study climate change in a later part of the course. (or We **are going to** study ...)
- ☐ Where **will** you stay in Berlin? (or Where **are you going to** stay ...?)
- ☐ The south of the city **won't** be affected by the power cuts. (or ... **isn't going to be** affected ...)

We often prefer **be going to** in informal contexts (see also D).

B

We use **will** rather than **be going to** to make a prediction based on our opinion or experience:

- ☐ Why not come over at the weekend? The children **will** enjoy seeing you again.
- ☐ 'Shall I ask Lamar?' 'No, she **won't** want to be disturbed.'

We use **be going to** rather than **will** when we make a prediction based on some present evidence:

- ☐ The sky's gone really dark. There's **going to** be a storm.
- ☐ 'What's the matter with her?' 'It looks like she's **going to** faint.'

C

To predict the future we often use **will** with **I bet** (informal), **I expect**, **I hope**, **I imagine**, **I reckon** (informal), **I think**, **I wonder** and **I'm sure**, and in questions with **think** and **reckon**:

- ☐ I *imagine* the stadium **will** be full for the match on Saturday.
- ☐ That cheese smells awful. I *bet* nobody **will** eat it.
- ☐ When *do you think* you'll finish work?
- ☐ *Do you reckon* he'll say yes?

Be going to can also be used with these phrases, particularly in informal contexts.

D

We use **will** when we make a decision at the moment of speaking and **be going to** for decisions about the future that have already been made. Compare:

- ☐ I'll pick him up at eight. (an offer; making an arrangement now) *and*
- ☐ I'm **going to** collect the children at eight. (this was previously arranged)
- ☐ 'Pineapples are on special offer this week.' 'In that case, I'll buy two.' *and*
- ☐ When I've saved up enough money, I'm **going to** buy a smartphone.

However, in a formal style, we use **will** rather than **be going to** to talk about future events that have been previously arranged in some detail. Compare:

- ☐ **Are you going to** talk at the meeting tonight? *and*
- ☐ The meeting **will** begin at 9 am. Refreshments **will** be available from 8:30 onwards.

E

We can use **will** or **be going to** with little difference in meaning in the main clause of an **if-sentence** when we say that something (often something negative) is conditional on something else:

- ☐ You'll / You're **going to** knock that glass over if you're not careful.

When the future event does not depend on the action described in the **if-clause**, we use **be going to**, not **will**. This kind of sentence is mainly found in spoken English. Compare:

- ☐ I'm **going to** open a bottle of lemonade, if you want some. (= I'm going to open a bottle of lemonade. Do you want some?) *and*
- ☐ I'll open a bottle of lemonade if you want some. (= If you say you want some, I'll open it.)

However, we use **will**, not **be going to**, when the main clause refers to offers, requests, promises, etc. and ability:

- ☐ If Erik phones, I'll let you know. (= an offer; '..., I'm going to let you know' suggests 'I intend to let you know when Erik phones')
- ☐ If you look to your left, you'll see the lake. (= you'll be able to see; '... you're going to see ...' suggests 'I know this is what you can see when you look to your left')

and when one thing is the logical consequence of another:

- ☐ If you don't switch on the monitor first, the computer **won't** come on.

9.1 Correct or improve the sentences where necessary by changing the italicised **will** ('ll) forms to **be going to** forms. **A-D**

- 1 Have you seen Nadia recently? She ~~ll have~~ another baby. 's *going to have*
- 2 The method is quite simple, and I'm sure it *will be* familiar to most of you already.
- 3 A: I can't come over during the day.
B: *I'll see* you tomorrow evening, then.
- 4 Are these new skis yours? *Will you take up* skiing?
- 5 Wherever you go in Brazil, you *ll find* the people very friendly.
- 6 Jamie says he *ll be* a politician when he grows up – and he's only five years old!
- 7 It's getting very humid – we *ll have* a thunderstorm.
- 8 I hear you *ll sell* your car. How much do you want for it?
- 9 You can't play football in the garden. *I'll cut* the grass.
- 10 A: What's the matter with Paula?
B: She says she *ll be sick*.
A: She *ll feel* better with some fresh air.
- 11 A: I've been offered a new job in Munich, so I *ll leave* Camco.
B: When *will you tell* your boss?
A: I'm not sure. Perhaps I *ll try* to see him later today.
- 12 A: Did I tell you I *ll have* dinner with Karl on Thursday?
B: But we *ll see* a film with Hamid on Thursday. You've known about it for weeks.
A: Sorry. In that case, I *ll sort out* a different day with Karl.
- 13 A: Did you get the theatre tickets?
B: No. I forgot all about them. I *ll book* them tomorrow.
- 14 A: We've got small, medium and large. What size do you want?
B: I *m going to have* a large one, please.
- 15 A: Shall I give Ian another ring?
B: Yes, I expect he *ll be* home by now.
- 16 A: What are those bricks for?
B: I *ll build* a wall at the side of the garden.

9.2 Complete the sentences with **will** ('ll) or **be going to** and an appropriate verb. If both **will** and **be going to** are possible, write them both. **E**

- 1 If you want me to, I *ll explain* how the equipment works.
- 2 If you want to help us, we *are going to plant* these trees at the bottom of the garden.
- 3 You *are going to hurt* your back if you try to lift that box.
- 4 If I give you the money *you can buy* me some oranges when you're out?
- 5 If you press the red button, the machine *will stop*.
- 6 I *am going to invite* Laura this weekend, if you'd like to come too.
- 7 He's been told that if he's late once more he *will be punished*.
- 8 If you listen carefully, you *will hear* an owl in the trees over there.



Present simple and present continuous for the future

A Present simple

Reminder → B6 & B7

We can often use either the present simple or **will** to talk about future events that are part of some timetabled or programmed arrangement or routine. However, we prefer the present simple for fixed, unchangeable events. Compare:

- ☐ **Does** the sale **finish** on Thursday or Friday? (or **Will** the sale **finish** ...?) and
- ☐ The sun **rises** at 5:16 tomorrow. (*more likely than* The sun **will** rise ...)

We avoid the present simple when we talk about less formal or less routine arrangements, or predictions. Instead we use **will**, **be going to**, or the present continuous:

- ☐ **Are** you **staying** in to watch TV tonight, or **are** you **coming** dancing? (*not* Do you stay to watch TV tonight, or do you come...)
- ☐ It's only a problem in Britain now, but it **will** **affect** the rest of Europe soon. (*not* ... but it affects the rest of Europe soon.)

B We use the present simple, not **will**, to refer to the future –

- ☆ in time clauses with conjunctions such as **after**, **as soon as**, **before**, **by the time**, **when**, **while**, **until**:
 - ☐ *When* you **see** Ben, tell him he still owes me some money. (*not* When you **will** see Ben ...)
 - ☐ I should be finished *by the time* you **get** back. (*not* ... by the time you **will** get back.)
- ☆ in conditional clauses with **if**, **in case**, **provided**, and **unless**:
 - ☐ *Provided* the right software **is** available, I should be able to solve the problem.
 - ☐ I'll bring some sandwiches *in case* we **don't find** anywhere decent to eat.
- ☆ when we talk about possible future events with **suppose**, **supposing**, and **what if** at the beginning of a sentence. Note that the past simple can be used with a similar meaning:
 - ☐ *Suppose* we **miss** the bus – how will we get home? (or *Suppose* we **missed** ...)
 - ☐ *What if* the train **is** late? Where shall I meet you then? (or *What if* the train **was** late?)

C Present continuous

We can often use either the present continuous or **be going to** with a similar meaning to talk about planned future events. The present continuous indicates that we have a firm intention or have made a definite decision to do something, although this may not already be arranged:

- ☐ **Are** you **seeing** the doctor again next week? (or **Are** you **going to see** ...?)
- ☐ I'm **not asking** Tom to the party. (or I'm **not going to ask** ...)

However, we don't use the present continuous for the future –

- ☆ when we make or report predictions about activities or events over which we have no control (we can't arrange these):
 - ☐ I think it's **going to rain** soon.
 - ☐ Scientists say that the satellite **won't cause** any damage when it falls to Earth.
- ☆ when we talk about permanent future situations:
 - ☐ People **are going to live** / **will live** longer in the future.
 - ☐ Her new house **is going to have** / **will have** three floors.

D Many people avoid **be going to** + **go** / **come** and use the present continuous forms of **go** and **come** instead:

- ☐ I'm **going** to town on Saturday. (*rather than* I'm going to go to town ...)
- ☐ **Are** you **coming** home for lunch? (*rather than* Are you going to come ...?)

- 10.1** If possible, use the present simple of a verb from the box to complete each sentence. If not, use **will + infinitive**. **A-C**

accept change get give out go lend look after
miss play rain read start stop want

- 1 We our exam results on the 20th August.
- 2 Alex our cats while we're away next week.
- 3 I think I'll take an umbrella in case it
- 4 There is a reading list to accompany my lecture, which I at the end.
- 5 The new drug on sale in the USA next year.
- 6 The concert at 7:30, not 7:15 as it says in the programme.
- 7 Provided it raining, we'll go for a walk this afternoon.
- 8 What if I my plans and decide to stay longer? Will I need to renew my visa?
- 9 We Mariam when she leaves, but she says she'll keep in touch.
- 10 Unless my parents me some money, I won't be able to go on holiday this year.
- 11 Tonight France Germany in a match important for both teams.
- 12 It is unlikely that the government the court's decision.
- 13 Supposing I to upload a video to YouTube? How do I do that?
- 14 By the time you this letter, I should be in New Zealand.

- 10.2** Cross out any answers that are wrong or very unlikely. If two answers are possible, consider the difference in meaning, if any, between them. **C, D & Unit 9**

- 1 It's not a deep cut, but it a scar.
a will leave b is going to leave c is leaving
- 2 Did you know I a new car next week?
a will buy b am going to buy c am buying
- 3 A: I'm not sure how I'll get to the concert. B: We can take you. We you up at eight.
a will pick b are going to pick c are picking
- 4 I'm sorry I can't come for dinner. I to York tonight.
a will drive b am going to drive c am driving
- 5 The high-speed rail link the journey time between the cities significantly.
a will cut b is going to cut c is cutting
- 6 I have to go now. I you back later today.
a will call b am going to call c am calling
- 7 Don't go out now. I lunch and it'll be cold by the time you get back.
a will serve b am going to serve c am serving
- 8 Unless help arrives within the next few days, thousands
a will starve b are going to starve c are starving

- 10.3** Complete these dialogues with either present simple for the future or present continuous for the future using the verbs in brackets. If neither of these is correct, use **will** or **be going to**.

Units 9 & 10

- 1 A: Simon Bianchi (1) (join) us for dinner. You know, the novelist.
B: Yes, I've read some of his books.
A: I'm sure you (2) (like) him. His latest book (3)
(come) out at the end of this week. If you want, I'm sure he (4) (give) you
a signed copy.
- 2 A: Have you heard that BWM (1) (sack) 300 workers?
B: That's bad news. Supposing they (2) (close) completely – that would be
awful.
A: But I've heard that they (3) (build) a new factory in Ireland. If you look on
their website, you (4) (see) a lot of information about it.

One and ones

A

We can use **one** instead of repeating a singular countable noun and **ones** instead of repeating a plural noun when it is clear from the context what we are talking about:

- ☐ 'Can I get you a drink?' 'It's okay, I've already got **one**.' (= a drink)
- ☐ I think his best poems are his early **ones**. (= poems)

We don't use **one** / **ones** instead of an uncountable noun:

- ☐ If you need any more paper, I'll bring you some. (*not* ... I'll bring you one / ones.)
- ☐ I asked him to get apple juice, but he got orange. (*not* ... but he got orange one / ones.)

We can't use **ones** without defining precisely which group of things we are talking about. Instead, we use **some**. Compare:

- ☐ 'We need new curtains.' 'Okay, let's buy *green ones* this time. / ... *ones with flowers on* / ... *those ones*.' and
- ☐ 'We need new curtains.' 'Okay, let's buy **some**.' (*not* Okay, let's buy ones.)

B

We don't use **one** / **ones** after nouns used as adjectives:

- ☐ I thought my memory stick was in my trouser pocket, but it was in my **coat** pocket. (*not* ... my coat one.)

Instead of using **one** / **ones** after possessive determiners (**my**, **your**, **her**, etc.) we prefer **mine**, **yours**, **hers**, etc. However, a possessive determiner + **one** / **ones** is often heard in informal speech:

- ☐ I'd really like a smartphone like **yours**. (*or* '... like your one' in informal speech)

We usually use **ones** to refer to things rather than people:

- ☐ We need two people to help. We could ask those men over there. (*not* ... ask those ones ...)

However, **ones** is more likely to be used in comparative sentences to refer to groups of people:

- ☐ Older students seem to work harder than younger **ones**. (*or* ... than younger students.)

Note also that we use **ones** to refer to people in **the little ones** (= small children), **(your) loved ones** (= usually close family), **(one of) the lucky ones**.

C

We can leave out **one** / **ones** –

☆ after **which**:

- ☐ When we buy medicines, we have no way of knowing *which* (**ones**) contain sugar.

☆ after superlatives:

- ☐ Look at that pumpkin! It's the *biggest* (**one**) I've seen this year.

☆ after **this**, **that**, **these**, and **those**:

- ☐ The last test I did was quite easy, but some parts of *this* (**one**) are really difficult.
 - ☐ Help yourself to grapes. *These* (**ones**) are the sweetest, but *those* (**ones**) taste best.
- (Note that some people think 'those / these ones' is incorrect, particularly in formal English.)

☆ after **either**, **neither**, **another**, **each**, **the first** / **second** / **last**, (etc.):

- ☐ Karl pointed to the paintings and said I could take *either* (**one**). (*or* ... either of them.)
- ☐ She cleared away the cups, washed *each* (**one**) thoroughly, and put them on the shelf.

D

We don't leave out **one** / **ones** –

☆ after **the**, **the only**, **the main**, and **every**:

- ☐ When you cook clams you shouldn't eat *the ones* that have broken shells.
- ☐ After I got the glasses home, I found that *every one* was broken.

☆ after adjectives:

- ☐ My shoes were so uncomfortable that I had to go out today and buy some *new ones*.

However, after colour adjectives we can often leave out **one** / **ones** in answers:

- ☐ 'Have you decided which jumper to buy?' 'Yes, I think I'll take the *blue* (**one**).'

Exercises

61.1 If necessary, correct these sentences. If they are already correct, write ✓. **A**

1. Bilal brought in the wood and put ones on the fire.
2. Normally I don't like wearing a scarf, but it was so cold I put one on.
3. A: We've run out of potatoes. B: I'll get ones when I go to the shops.
4. We haven't got lemon tea, but you could have mint one instead.
5. Those aren't your gloves. You must have picked up the wrong ones.
6. A: What kind of cakes do you like best? B: Ones with cream inside.
7. I couldn't fit all the boxes in the car, so I had to leave ones behind and pick it up later.
8. Most of the trees in our garden are less than ten years old but ones are much older than that.

61.2 If appropriate, replace the *italicised words or phrases* with **one** or **ones**. If it is not possible or unlikely, write 'No' after the sentence. **A & B**

1. I answered most of the questions, but had to miss out some very difficult *questions*.
2. The female violinists in the orchestra outnumber the male *violinists* by about three to one.
3. He used to work for a finance company, but he's moved to an insurance *company*.
4. The issue discussed at the meeting was an extremely complicated *issue*.
5. Many people are happy about the new road being built, but there are some angry *people*, too.
6. A: Was it these earrings you wanted? B: No, the *earrings* on the left of those, please.
7. Diana is really good at taking photos of old buildings. There's an excellent *photo* of a local church in her office.
8. A: Are you picking Jo up at the train station? B: No, she's arriving at the bus *station*.
9. On one channel was a war film and on the other was a horror *film*, so I turned the TV off.
10. There are lots of gloves here. Are these your *gloves*?

61.3 If the *italicised one or ones* can be omitted in these sentences, put brackets around it. If not, write ✓. **C & D**

1. The children had eaten all the pizza and were still hungry so I had to make them another (*one*).
2. I drove around the houses, looking for the *ones* with 'For Sale' notices outside. ✓
3. I'm not keen on those *ones* with the cherry on top. I think I'll have a chocolate biscuit instead.
4. I like both of these jackets. I don't know which *one* to choose.
5. The vases are all handmade and every *one* looks different.
6. Each winter seemed to be colder than the last *one*.
7. There are many excellent food markets in town but the main *one* is near the port.
8. She tried on lots of pairs of shoes and finally chose the purple *ones*.
9. The books were so disorganised that I soon lost track of which *ones* I had already counted.
10. Can you remember where you bought this *one*? I'd like to get one myself.

61.4 Complete these sentences with **one** or **ones** followed by an ending of your own. **C & D**

1. Carmen drove to the restaurant because she was the only ...
.....
2. To help keep fit, go to shops you can walk or cycle to rather than ...
.....
3. A number of causes of climate change have been suggested, but the main ...
.....
4. Camera tripods come in a variety of sizes and materials, but the most convenient ...
.....

So and not as substitutes for clauses, etc.

A

We can use **so** instead of repeating an adjective, adverb, or a whole clause:

Reminder → K10–K12

- ☐ The workers were angry and they had every right to be **so**. (= angry)
- ☐ Joe took the work seriously and Petra perhaps even more **so**. (= took the work seriously)
- ☐ Usman's giving us a lift. At least I presume **so**. (= that he's giving us a lift)

B

We often use **so** instead of a clause after verbs concerned with thinking and speaking:

- ☐ 'Is Lewis going back to Scotland to see his parents this summer?' 'I've no idea, but I'd **imagine so**. He goes most years.'
- ☐ I found it ridiculous, and **said so**. / ... and **told them so**. (= that I found it ridiculous)

Also: **be afraid** (expressing regret), **appear** / **seem** (after 'it'), **assume**, **believe**, **expect**, **guess**, **hope**, **presume**, **suppose**, **suspect**, **think**

Note that after 'tell' we include an indirect object.

We don't use **so** after certain other verbs:

- ☐ 'Will Stefan know how to mend it?' 'I **doubt** it. / I **doubt** (that) he will.' (not I doubt so.)

Also: **accept**, **admit**, **agree**, **be certain**, **hear**, **know**, **promise**, **suggest**, **be sure**

Note that in informal English, particularly in an argument, we can use 'I **know so**'.

C

In negative sentences, we use **not** or **not ... so**:

- ☐ Is the Socialist Party offering anything new in its statement? It would *appear not*.
- ☐ They want to buy the house, although they *didn't say so* directly.

We can use *either not* or *not ... so* with **appear**, **seem**, **suppose**:

- ☐ 'I don't suppose there'll be any seats left.' 'No, I *don't suppose so*.' (or ... I *suppose not*.)

We prefer **not ... so** with **believe**, **expect**, **imagine**, **think**. With these verbs, **not** is rather formal:

- ☐ 'Will we need to show our passports?' 'I *don't think so*.' (rather than I think not.)

We use **not** with **be afraid** (expressing regret), **assume**, **guess** (in the phrase 'I guess ...', = 'I think ...'), **hope**, **presume**, **suspect**:

- ☐ 'You'd better do it yourself. Eva won't help.' 'No, I **guess not**.' (not No, I don't guess so.)

Compare the use of **not (to)** and **not ... so** with **say**:

- ☐ 'Do we have to do all ten questions?' 'The teacher *said not*.' (= the teacher said that we didn't have to) or 'The teacher *said not to*.' (= the teacher said that we shouldn't)
- ☐ 'Do we have to do all ten questions?' 'The teacher *didn't say so*.' (= the teacher didn't say that we should do all ten, but perhaps we should)

D

We can use **so** in a short answer, instead of a short answer with 'Yes, ...', when we want to say that we can see that something is true now that we have been told, particularly if we are surprised. In answers like this we use **so + pronoun + auxiliary verb** (*be*, *can*, etc.):

- ☐ 'Lisa and Sara are here.' '**So they are**.' (or **Yes, they are**.) (= I can now see that, too)

However, if we already know something we use 'Yes, ...', not 'So ...'. Compare:

- ☐ 'Your bike's been moved.' '**So it has**. / **Yes, it has**. I wonder who did it.' (= I didn't know before you told me) *and*
- ☐ 'Your bike's been moved.' '**Yes, it has**. Philip borrowed it this morning.' (= I knew before you told me; *not* So it has.)

E

We can use **so** in a similar way in short answers with verbs such as **appear** (after 'it'), **believe**, **gather**, **hear**, **say**, **seem**, **tell** (e.g. So she tells me.), **understand**. However, with these verbs, the pattern implies 'I knew before you told me':

- ☐ 'I found that lecture really boring.' '**So I gather** (= I knew that). I saw you sleeping.'

62.1 If possible, complete the dialogues with **so**. If not, use an appropriate **that-clause**. **B**

- 1 A: Is Zak ill again? B: Well, he hasn't come to work, so I assume so.
- 2 A: Will we need to pay to get in? B: I doubt that we will.
- 3 A: Will you be able to come over this weekend? B: I hope
- 4 A: Can you give me a lift to work? B: I suppose
- 5 A: Is this one by Van Gogh, too? B: I think
- 6 A: Apparently Carol's getting married again. B: Yes, I hear
- 7 A: The weather's awful, so we'll need to take a taxi. B: I guess
- 8 A: Will the decorator be finished this week? B: He says
- 9 A: You will remember to pick me up at one, won't you? B: I promise
- 10 A: I hope I'll be able to get a ticket. B: I'm sure

62.2 Underline all the correct B responses. **B & C**

- 1 A: With the children being ill I haven't had time to do much housework.
B: No, I *suppose not* / *don't suppose* / *don't suppose so*.
- 2 A: Did I leave my handbag in your car yesterday?
B: I *don't think* / *don't think so* / *think not*.
- 3 A: I'm sure the bank has charged me too much. Will they refund the money?
B: I *don't suspect* / *suspect not* / *don't suspect so*.
- 4 A: Didn't Alice hear you? B: It *doesn't appear so* / *appears not* / *doesn't appear*.
- 5 A: What did you think of Sadia's work?
B: Well, I thought it was pretty awful, although I *didn't say so* / *said not* / *said so*.

62.3 Complete B's responses with short answers beginning **Yes, ...**. If possible, give an alternative response with **So ...**. **D**

- 1 A: That horse is walking with a limp.
B: Yes, it is. / So it is. Perhaps we should tell the owner.
- 2 A: The children from next door are taking the apples from our trees.
B: I said they could come round and get them.
- 3 A: The DVD player's gone again. B: Dr Adams has probably borrowed it.
- 4 A: I told you I'd be late for work today.
B: I agree. But you didn't say *how* late – it's nearly two.

62.4 Choose any appropriate short answer beginning **So ...** to respond to A's comments below, to say that B already knew what is being said. Use the verbs in E opposite. **E**

- 1 A: My car won't start again. B: So I hear.
- 2 A: Maria's not very well. B:
- 3 A: The class has been cancelled again. B:
- 4 A: I see income tax is going up. B:
- 5 A: Fred's moving to Berlin. B: