

Read the paragraph carefully.

Dave worked in a factory, and he always made sandwiches in the morning, took them to work and ate them at midday. Then he married, so he thought, now my wife is going to make my sandwiches. On the first day, she made him some, and when he got home in the evening, she said to him, were the sandwiches all right? Oh, yes, he answered, but you only gave me two slices of bread. The next day she gave him four slices, but he said again, Four slices aren't enough. The third day she gave him eight slices, but those weren't enough for him either, so on the fourth day she took a loaf of bread, cut it in half and put a big piece of meat in it. In the evening she said to him, was your lunch nice? Oh, yes he answered. But two slices of bread aren't enough.

---

### going to for prediction

Going to can express a prediction based on a present fact. There is evidence now that something is sure to happen. We can see the future from the present.

Ex. Careful! That glass is going to fall over. Too late.

Ex. Look at that blue sky! It is going to be a lovely day.

### Notes

Sometimes there is little or no difference between will and going to.

Ex. We will run out of money if we aren't careful. It is going to rain today. It will rain today.

Ex. We are going to run out of money if we aren't careful.

We use going to when we have physical evidence to support our prediction.

Ex. It is going to rain.(Look at those black clouds.)

ex. Liverpool are going to win.(It is 4-0,and there are only five minutes left.)

ex. That glass is going to fall.(It is rolling to the edge of the table.)

We can use will when there is no such outside evidence. Our prediction is based on our own personal opinion. It can be more theoretical and abstract.

Ex. My all students will pass in the second exam.

Ex. I am sure you will have a good time at the restaurant.(This is my opinion.)

ex. I reckon Liverpool will win. (Said the day before the match.)

ex. The glass will break if it falls.(This is what happens to glasses that fall.)

Compare the sentences.

Ex. I bet John will be late home. The traffic is always bad at this time.(=my opinion)

ex. John is going to be late home. He left a message on the answer phone.(=a fact)

---

ex. Don't lend Keith your car. He will crash it.(a theoretical prediction)

ex. Look out! We are going to crash! (= a prediction based on evidence)

---

## Decisions and intentions-will and going to

Will is used to express a decision or intention made at the moment of speaking.

Ex. I will phone you back in a minute.

Ex. Give me a ring some time. We will go out together.

Ex. The phone s ringing. I will get it.

Going to is used to express a future plan, decision, or intention made before the moment of speaking.

Ex. When she grows up, she is going to be a doctor.

Ex. We are going to get married in the spring.

## Other uses of will and shall

1-Will as a prediction is a modal auxiliary verb that simply shows future time.

ex. It has no real meaning.

Ex. Tomorrow will be cold and windy.

2-Will is also a modal auxiliary verb, and so it can express a variety of meanings.

The meaning often depends on the meaning of the main verb.

Ex. I will help you carry bags.(=offer)

ex. Will you help me? (=willingness)

ex. Will you open the window?(=request)

ex. My car will not start.(=refusal)

ex. I will remember you for ever.(=promise)

ex. The phone s ringing. It will be for me.(=prediction about the present)

3-Shall is found mainly in questions. It is used with I and We .

ex. Where shall I put your tea?(I am asking for instructions.)

ex. What shall we do tonight?(I am offering to help)

ex. Shall we eat out tonight?(I am making a suggestion.)