

## Explanations

### Prediction

- *Will*  
*Will* is used to make predictions. It is often preceded by *I think* or by opinion words like *perhaps*. A time expression is also necessary.  
*I think it'll rain tomorrow. Perhaps she'll be late.*  
 In speech, *will* is contracted to *'ll*.  
 See also Grammar 18 and 19 for functional uses of *will*.
- *Going to*  
*Going to* is also used for predictions. It is especially common when we can see the cause of the event.  
*Look out! There's a bus coming! It's going to hit us!*  
*I can see you're going to have a baby. When is it due?*  
*You're going to fall!*  
*Going to* is also common in impersonal statements.  
*Liverpool are going to win the Cup.*  
 But *will* can also be used for most examples like this, with no change of meaning.
- Future continuous  
 The future continuous is used to describe a situation in progress at a particular time in the future.  
*This time next week I expect I'll be living in London. And I'll probably be cycling to work.*
- Future perfect  
 The future perfect looks back from a point in the future.  
*By the time we get there, the film will have started.*  
 It refers to indefinite time up to that point. This means that when we get to the future point we can say:  
*The film has started.*

### Intention

- *Going to*  
*Going to* is used to describe a present intention or plan. This is something we have already decided to do.  
*I'm going to fix the television tomorrow.*
- *Will*  
*Will* is used for instant decisions made at the time of speaking.  
*I know, I'll get him a wallet for his birthday.*

## FIRST CERTIFICATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

### **Fixed arrangements and timetables**

- Present continuous

The present continuous is used to describe definite, fixed arrangements.

*Sorry, I can't help you, I'm leaving in the morning.*

The arrangements are often social arrangements or appointments and may be written in a diary.

- Present simple

The present simple is used to describe future events which are based on a timetable, programme or calendar.

*My train **leaves** at 11.30 tomorrow morning.*

### **When, until, as soon as**

After the time expressions *when, until* and *as soon as* a present tense form is used, although this refers to future time.

*I'll wait for you here **until** you **get** back.*

The present perfect is often used in cases like this to emphasize the completion of an event.

*I'll wait here **until** you **have finished**.*