

We use 'be going to' for future plans and intentions. Usually the decision about the future plan or intention has already been made before speaking.

Examples:

I'm going to read the map if I get lost.

Emma is going to go on holiday tomorrow.

Rachel and Vicky are going to spend six weeks in Spain.

Paul has won the lottery. He says he's going to buy a Ferrari.

We also use 'be going to' for predictions based on present evidence, when we can see that something is going to happen.

Examples:

The ladder is moving. David is going to fall.

My sister is going to have a baby in March.

It's nearly nine o'clock. We're going to miss our flight!

Look at those big black clouds! It's going to rain.

The structure of 'be going to' is:

subject	+	be	+	going	+	to-infinitive
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The verb 'be' is conjugated. Look at these examples:

subject	be	not	going	to-infinitive	
I	am		going	to go	cycling.
I	'm		going	to go	cycling.
He	is	not	going	to go	cycling.
He	is	n't	going	to go	cycling.
They	are		going	to go	cycling.
Are	you		going	to go	cycling?



A. Imagine it is the year 2050. Answer the questions below about the future you using 'be going to'.

1. How old are you going to be in 2050?

2. What are you going to look like?

3. Where are you going to live?

4. What job are you going to have? Where are you going to work?

5. Are you going to have a family? If so, how many children are you going to have?

6. What else can you tell us about the future you?

B. Now, work in groups of four. Tell your group what you are going to be like in the year 2050.

C. Complete the conversation below with 'be going to'.

Laura: What are you doing with that camera?

Ethan: I'm going to take (I / take) it to class. (1) _____
(I / lend) it to Liam. (2) _____ (he / take) a few photos with it.

Laura: Why can't he buy his own camera?

Ethan: He's got one, but it's broken. (3) _____ (it / be) a while
before he can get it repaired.

Laura: Well, how long (4) _____ (he / keep) ours?

Ethan: (5) _____ (he / have) it over the weekend.

Laura: When (6) _____ (we / get) it back?

Ethan: (7) _____ (we / get) it back on Monday.

Laura: Well, I hope (8) _____ (it / not / get) damaged.

**D. What predictions can you make in these situations? Use these words: be sick, crash, get wet, lose, not stop, rain**

Example: The sky is full of dark clouds.

It's going to rain.

1. Now it's starting to rain. There's nowhere to shelter and you haven't got an umbrella.

2. You feel awful. There's a terrible feeling in your stomach.

3. You are playing snooker. The game is nearly over and you are 100 points behind.

4. You can see a airplane coming down. It's out of control and falling to the ground.

5. You are waiting for a bus. There's one coming, but you don't know if it's the one you want.
It's travelling very fast.