

## What's the difference? 'Will' and 'be going to'

Will + infinitive	Be going to + infinitive
A decision at the moment of speaking:	A decision before the moment of speaking:
Julie: There's no milk.  John: Really? In that case, I'll go and get some.	Julie: There's no milk.  John: I know. I'm going to go and get some when this TV programme finishes.
A prediction based on opinion:	A prediction based on something we can see (or hear) now:
I think the Conservatives will win the next election.	The Conservatives are going to win the election.  They already have most of the votes.
A future fact:	
The sun will rise tomorrow.	
For promises / requests / refusals / offers:	
I'll help you tomorrow, if you like.	



## More examples:

• (The phone rings)

Julie: I'll get it!

('I'm going to get it' is very strange, because it makes us think that Julie knew the phone was going to ring before it did).

• I'm going to go on holiday next week.

('I'll go on holiday next week' makes it sound like you've only just decided at that minute. Of course, this is possible, but normally we plan our holidays more in advance!)

## Other points about the future:

We use the present continuous tense for definite future arrangements. Often, it doesn't really matter if we choose 'be going to' or the present continuous. In the following example, there is really very little difference in meaning:

- I'm going to the cinema tonight.
- I'm going to go to the cinema tonight.

We use the **present simple tense** in two cases. First, we use it for a timetabled event in the future, like public transport or the start of a class:

- My train leaves at six tonight.
- His class **starts** at 9am tomorrow.

Second, we use it after certain words, when the sentence has a future meaning.

These words are **before / after / as soon as / until / when**:

- I'll call you when I get home.
- She's going to study after she **finishes** dinner.
- Please drink some water as soon as you **complete** the race.