

ENGLISH 3AC · SEMESTER 2

Will, going to and might: English 3AC

Talk about future plans in English 3AC with will, going to and might. Compare decisions, intentions and possibilities with examples and answers.

Key points

- Be going to + base verb often expresses an existing plan.
- Will + base verb can express an offer, decision or prediction.
- Might + base verb expresses a possibility, not a certain plan.

Learning goals

- Describe a plan made before speaking.
- Make a simple offer or prediction with will.
- Express an uncertain possibility with might.

When do you use going to for a future plan?

Use am, is or are going to followed by a base verb for a plan or intention you already have. I am going to revise English this evening means that this is already my plan. He is going to join the reading club. They are going to make a poster.

Keep the form of be. I going to revise is incomplete. For a question, put be before the subject: Are you going to revise tonight? For a negative, add not after be: I'm not going to watch television this evening. Choose realistic plans that you can explain in simple language.



Give an existing plan, an offer to help and an uncertain possibility. Keep the three meanings distinct.

When do you use will?

Will can express a decision made as you speak or an offer: Your books look heavy. I'll help you carry them. It can also express a prediction or belief: I think our class will enjoy the exhibition. The main verb stays in its base form.

The negative form is will not or won't: I won't be late. A question begins with will: Will you help with the poster? These uses are useful starting points, not a rule that every future sentence has only one possible form. Context can allow more than one correct choice.

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THREE FUTURE MEANINGS

Read the situation before choosing a form.

- 1 Existing plan
I'm going to revise tonight.



- 2 Offer made now
I'll help you with that book.



- 3 Uncertain possibility
I might visit the library.

Read the examples. Explain the pattern. Make your own sentence.

Read the situation before choosing a form.

What does might mean about the future?

Might expresses a possibility: I might join the club, but I haven't decided yet. It is less certain than saying I am going to join when you already have that intention. Use a base verb after might: might visit, not might to visit or might visits. Compare the speaker's meaning, not a memorised percentage. Might does not have one fixed numerical probability.

A worked example

Planning an afternoon

I am going to revise English after lunch; that is my plan. If my brother needs help, I'll explain the exercise. I might visit the library later, but I haven't decided yet.

- Am going to revise gives an existing intention.
- I'll explain offers help in the situation.

- Might visit keeps the later activity uncertain.

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CHECK THE STRUCTURE

Each pattern needs the right words before a base verb.

1 Be going to
He is going to read.



2 Will
He will read. / He won't read.



3 Might
He might read. / He might not read.

Read the examples. Explain the pattern. Make your own sentence.

Each pattern needs the right words before a base verb.

How should I use this English 3AC lesson?

- Try the exercises before reading the answers.
- Explain a correction in your own words.
- Return to the examples when two structures look similar.

Exercises: try before reading the answers

1. An existing plan

Complete: We _____ going to make a poster tomorrow.

2. An offer

Your classmate cannot carry all his books. Offer help with will.

3. A possibility

Correct: I might to join the club.

4. A negative

Make negative: He will be late.

5. Ask about a plan

Ask whether your friend plans to revise tonight using going to.

6. Compare certainty

Explain the difference between I'm going to visit the library and I might visit the library.

Answers and explanations

1. An existing plan

Are. We needs are in be going to.

2. An offer

I'll help you carry the books. Will can express an offer.

3. A possibility

I might join the club. Use the base verb without to.

4. A negative

He won't be late, or He will not be late.

5. Ask about a plan

Are you going to revise tonight? Put are before the subject.

6. Compare certainty

The first expresses an existing intention. The second presents a possibility; the speaker may not have decided.

Frequently asked questions

What is the difference between will, going to and might in 3AC?

Going to often gives an existing plan. Will can give an offer, decision or prediction. Might presents a possibility that is not certain.

Do I put to after might?

No. Say I might visit, not I might to visit.

Is I going to revise correct?

No. Add the correct form of be: I am going to revise.

Revision resource: follow the units, instructions and pace set by your teacher.

[Read the full lesson and practise on MATHFJIB.](#)