

15. FOCUS ON: phrasal verbs and **will** or **be going to**

Both **will** and **be going to** are used to talk about the future in English, but they are not the same.

Predictions: **will** or **be going to**

Use **will** or **be going to** for predictions. When you predict the future, you say what you think will happen:

The wind will **blow away** these paper plates.

The wind is going to **blow away** these paper plates.

Willingness: **will**

Use only **will** for willingness. When you offer to do something that you do not have to do, you are willing to do it:

/ will **put up** the shelves for you.

Plans: **be going to**

Use only **be going to** for plans. When you decide to do something in the future, whether it is long and complicated or short and simple, you plan to do it:

He is going to **head for** Mexico next week.

The future with **will** is formed by using **will** plus the infinitive form of the verb:

statements: He will **come through** San Francisco.

question: Will he **come through** San Francisco?

negative: He will **not come through** San Francisco.

These contractions are used with **will**:

I will	=	I'll
you will	=	you'll
he will	=	he'll
she will	=	she'll
it will	=	it'll
they will	=	they'll
will not	=	won't

When two contractions are possible, it is more common to contract **will** with **not** rather than with a pronoun:

common: He won't **come through** San Francisco.

uncommon: He'll not **come through** San Francisco.

The future with **be going to** is formed with a form of **be** plus **going to** plus the infinitive form of the verb:

statement: He is. going to **head for** Mexico next week.

question: Is he going to **head for** Mexico next week?

negative: He is not going to **head for** Mexico next week.

These contractions are used with **be going to**:

I am	=	I'm
you are	=	you're
he is	=	he's
she is	=	she's
it is	=	it's
they are	=	they're
are not	=	aren't
is not	=	isn't

When two contractions are possible, both are equally common:

common: He's not going to **head for** Mexico next week.

common: He isn't going to **head for** Mexico next week.

In informal spoken English, **going to** is often pronounced **gonna**. It is not necessary to pronounce **going to** in this way, but it is necessary to understand it.

Infinitive

present tense	-ing form	past tense	past participle
blow away			
blow away & blows away	blowing away	blew away	blown away

1. **blow... away p.v.** When the wind moves something away from where it was, it **blows** it away.

Don't leave the newspaper outside. The wind will **blow** it **away**. The picnic wasn't much fun. It was really windy, and everything kept **blowing away**.

2. **blow... away p.v. [informal]** When a person or company has an ability, product, or service that is much better than that of a competing person or company, it **blows away** the competing person or company.

Apple's new computer is so fast it's going to **blow away** the competition. I thought I had a chance to win the race, but Erik just **blew** me **away**.

3. **blow... away p.v. [informal]** When something you have seen or heard makes you very shocked, amazed, or emotional, it **blows** you **away**.

The first time I saw the Pyramids, they just **blew** me **away**.

I was **blown away** when my mother told me that I was adopted.

come through

come through & comes through	coming through	came through	come
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1. **come through p.v.** When you are in a place and people or things **come through** it, they pass from one side to the other side where you are.

Betty **came through** the door and sat down at our table.

The soldiers were **coming through** the hole in the wall.

2. **come through** p.v. When people travel to your town, stay for a while, and then leave, they **come through** or **come through** town.

Aunt Sally promised she'd **come through** Milwaukee on her way to Indianapolis.

3. **come through** p.v. When important information, authorization, or permission that you have been waiting for is received, it **comes through**.

We can buy the house — the loan finally **came through**.

The execution was stopped when the call from the governor **came through**.

4. **come through** (with) p.v. When you promise to do something or produce something and keep your promise, you **come through** or **come through** with what you promised to do or promised to produce.

We were all surprised when Bob **came through** with front row tickets just like he said he would.

The state legislature promised to provide the financing for a new stadium, but they didn't **come through**.

5. **come through** p.v. When you **come through** a difficult or dangerous experience, you survive it.

My Uncle Fred saw lots of action during the war, but he **came through** without a scratch.

Coming through the earthquake alive was a miracle.

6. **come through** p.v. When someone's feelings, attitudes, or opinions can be perceived by someone else, they **come through**.

The author's hatred of the dictatorship **came through** in the novel.

The professor's enthusiasm for the subject really **comes through** in his lectures.

Infinitive

	present tense	•ing form	past tense	past participle
dry out	dry out & dries out	drying out	dried out	dried out

1. **dry ...out** p.v. When something **dries out** or something **dries** it out, all the water or other liquid in it goes away.

Before you put this tent away, be sure you **dry it out**.

After the flood, it took weeks for our house to **dry out**.

- dried out** part.adj. After all the water or other liquid in something goes away, it is **dried out**.

My skin always gets **dried out** in the winter.

We shampooed our carpet a week ago, and it's still not **dried out**.

fix up

fix up & fixes up	fixing up	fixed up	fixed up
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1. **fix... up** p.v. When you fix up a place, such as a building, street, or park, you repair and decorate it.

/ am going to **fix** this place **up** and try to sell it.

The city decided to **fix up** the park.

- fixed up** part.adj. After you repair and decorate a place, such as a building, street, or park, it is **fixed up**.

Now that his house is **fixed up**, it looks pretty nice.

When you see how **fixed up** Jim's apartment is now, you'll be surprised.

fixer-upper n. [informal] A **fixer-upper** is a building in poor condition that can be repaired, renovated, or redecorated in order to increase its value.

The way to make money in real estate is to buy a **fixer-upper** and do as much of the work yourself as you can.

2. **fix... up** p.v. When you **fix** yourself **up**, you style your hair nicely and put on make-up and nice clothes.

If you're going to that fancy restaurant, you'd better fix yourself up.

Heather is upstairs **fixing** herself **up** for the prom.

fixed up part.adj. After you style your hair nicely and put on make-up and nice clothes, you are **fixed up**.

Where's Lydia going? She's all **fixed up**.

I got all **fixed up**, and my boyfriend took me to a demolition derby.

3. **fix... up** (with) p.v. When you **fix** people **up** with something, you arrange for them to have or to use something that they need or want.

We told the hotel desk clerk that we wanted their best room, and she **fixed us up** with the honeymoon suite.

The travel agent **fixed me up** with a limo to take me to the resort.

4. **fix... up** (with) p.v. [informal] When you **fix** people **up** or **fix** them **up** with someone, you arrange a date for them with a member of the opposite sex.

Linda and Tom are perfect for each other. I'm going to **fix them up**.

I asked Jerry if he'd **fix me up** with his sister.

Infinitive

present tense	-ing form	past tense	past participle
go with			
go with & goes with	going with	went with	gone with

1. **go with** p.v. When one thing is usually or always found with another, they **go with** each other.

A lot of responsibility **goes with** being a doctor.

I never wanted to own an old house because of all the maintenance that **goes with** it.

2. **go with** p.v. When two things are part of one unit or set or are meant to be with each other, they **go with** each other.

One of the fringe benefits of that job was the car that **went with** it. You can't buy the cup without the saucer that **goes with** it.

3. **go with** p.v. When one item of clothing looks nice with another, they go with each other.

She needs to find a blouse that **goes with** her new skirt.

I like white shirts because they **go with** everything.

4. **go with** p.v. When you **go with** people, you agree with and support their idea or plan.

Senator Dolittle has no opinions. He just **goes with** the majority.

We've decided to **go with** the committee's recommendation.

5. **go with** p.v. When you choose someone or something from a group, you **go with** your choice.

That gray suit was nice, but I think I'm going to **go with** the black one.

Everyone who applied for the job is highly qualified. I don't know who I'm going to **go with**.

Infinitive	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past participle
head back	head back & heads back	heading back	headed back	headed back

1. **head back** (to) **p.v.** When you **head back** or **head back** to a certain location, you return to a place where you were before. When you are **headed back** or are **heading back to** a certain location, you are returning to a place where you were before.

We'll spend a month in California and then **head back** to Des Moines. We got to the beach around 10:00, and we **headed back** when it started to get dark.

head	head for & heads for	heading for	headed for	headed for
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1. **head for** **p.v.** When you **head for** a certain location, you move toward it. When you are **headed for** or are **heading for** a certain location, you are planning to go there or you have stopped and will resume going there. **Head toward** is the same as **head for**.

Tomorrow we're going to leave Des Moines and **head for** California.

I told the guy at the gas station I was **headed for** Santa Fe.

2. **head for** **p.v.** When you are **headed for** or are **heading for** a certain situation, condition, or consequence, it is becoming more likely.

If you don't shut your mouth you're **headed for** trouble.

This is going to be a great vacation — we're **heading for** a good time!

Infinitive	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past participle
tell on	tell on & tells on	telling on	told on	told on

1. **tell on** **p.v.** [informal—used primarily by children] When you **tell on** people, you inform someone in authority, such as a parent or teacher, that they have made a mistake or broken a rule.

/ broke a glass. You're not going to **tell on** me, are you? Timmy didn't do his homework, and his sister **told on** him.

EXERCISE 15a — Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs from this section. Be sure the phrasal verbs are in the correct tense.

- The first time I held my newborn son in my arms it just _____ me _____.
- I asked Linda if she would _____ me _____ with her friend Nancy.
- Bob said he could get us backstage after the concert, and he _____ just like he promised.
- This house is dump now, but after I _____ it _____, it'll look nice.
- I saw you eating cookies before dinner when Mommy told you not to. I'm going to _____ you.

6. The composer's love for his native land really _____ through in his music.
7. Can you help me? I'm _____ Toronto, but I'm lost.
8. I've never been to the opera before. I think I'd better _____ myself _____.
9. The train _____ town three times a week.
10. If you keep charging stuff like crazy on your credit cards, you're _____ bankruptcy.
11. Do you think these brown pants _____ this blue shirt?
12. All the books damaged in the flood have to be _____.
13. Coke's new sales promotion is going to _____ Pepsi _____.
14. We sat by the phone nervously waiting for the judge's decision to _____.
15. My brother works in a car rental place, and he said he can _____ me _____ with a Mercedes at no extra cost.
16. After looking at pictures of several models, the photographer decided to _____ Nicole.
17. Dr. Wood _____ the door and said hello.
18. All the clothes I left outside to dry were _____ by the storm.
19. My father hated being a salesman because of all the travel that _____ the job.
20. Two of my brothers went to Vietnam, but only one _____ it alive.
21. I asked the clerk in the computer store if the monitor _____ the computer.
22. It's getting late and I'm tired. I think I'm going to _____ to my house.
23. His proposal made a lot of sense, so we decided to _____ it.

EXERCISE 15b — Write answers to the questions using phrasal verbs and participle adjectives from this section. Use **will or **be going to** with all phrasal verbs.**

1. I asked the restaurant manager for the best table in the house, and he is going to give us a table next to the fireplace. What is the restaurant manager going to do?
2. Linda's father promised to pay for her wedding, and she is sure that he will. What is Linda sure about?
3. Raquel's husband is going to be very surprised when she tells him she won \$10 million in the lottery. What is the news going to do to her husband?
4. He'll repair some things in his house and paint it before he puts it on the market. What will he do?
5. In Question 4, how will the house be after he makes some repairs and paints it?
6. Timmy won't tell the teacher that Susie didn't do her homework if she gives him a candy bar. What won't Timmy do?
7. Those mobile homes aren't going to be there after the tornado. What is the tornado going to do?

8. If there's an earthquake, no one in this old building will survive. What won't the people do if there's an earthquake?
9. She'll put on her nicest outfit and her best jewelry and get a perm. What will she do?
10. In Question 9, how will she look after she puts on her nicest outfit and her best jewelry and gets a perm?
11. Tomorrow, you're going to leave San Diego and go to Tucson. What are you going to do tomorrow?
12. A month from now, you're going to leave Tucson and return to San Diego. What are you going to do a month from now?
13. Erik said he won't ask his sister if she will go on a date with Mike. What won't Erik do?
14. Lydia is at the paint store to choose a paint color for her house. She hates the color blue. What isn't Lydia going to do?
15. IBM has a new chip that's twice as fast as the competition's fastest chip. What is IBM going to do to the competition?
16. Uncle Fred is going to visit our town, stay for a short time, and then continue on his trip to Florida. What is Uncle Fred going to do?
17. This pond is going to slowly evaporate and disappear. What is the pond going to do?
18. In Question 17, after the pond evaporates, how will it be?

EXERCISE 15c — Write eight original sentences using phrasal verbs from this section. Try to use **will and **be going to**.**

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6. _____
 7. _____
 8. _____
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EXERCISE 15d, Review — Complete the sentences with these phrasal verbs from previous sections. Be sure the phrasal verbs are in the correct tense. To check their meanings, review the section number given after each one.

back off, 12	come up, 12	leave off, 13	screw on, 12
call off, 13	fall through, 12	let off, 13	sign in, 12
close off, 13	hand in, 13	light up, 13	sign out, 12
come across, 12	hit on, 13	put up, 12	track down, 13

1. Did my ex-husband talk about me at the party? Yes, your name _____ several times.
2. Our vacation plans _____ after Tom broke his leg.
3. I told you not to _____ that cigarette _____ in here.
4. Flying Mom here for the holidays is going to cost \$1,000. My brother is going to pay \$300, and I'm going to _____ the rest of the money.
5. So far, the police have been unable to _____ the stolen paintings.
6. The searchlights _____ the night sky, looking for enemy bombers.
7. You can't go in that part of the museum; it's been _____.
8. When you travel, always _____ the tops of your toiletries _____ tightly.
9. We decided to _____ our ski trip _____ because there wasn't enough snow.
10. I was getting really angry, and I told him that I was going to punch him in the nose if he didn't _____.
11. The teacher told the students to _____ their homework.
12. I didn't agree with that list of the 100 best movies. They _____ some of my favorites
13. The manager reminded Maria not to forget to _____ when she comes to work in the morning.
14. Mrs. Nash isn't in the office anymore. She _____ about an hour ago.
15. The Judge told Jake that the next time he got in trouble he wouldn't _____ him _____ with a warning.
16. I was going through some stuff in the attic, and I _____ some interesting old pictures.