

**1º ANO
E.M**

SEMANA 29



Focus on language

4 Encaminhamento metodológico.

1. Read the following statements and do the activities.

"I know that everything is gonna be all right".

a) Gonna is the short form of going to and it is often used in informal speech and writing. What does it indicate in the sentence above?

I. () promise

II. () prediction

III. () instant decision

b) The sentence above implies a positive view of the future. Check (✓) the words that also present a positive idea.

I. () pessimism

IV. () distress

VII. () insecurity

II. () confidence

V. () happiness

VIII. () peace

III. () optimism

VI. () good luck

"Look at those men panhandling on the street. I'll do something to help them".

c) Will is the full form of 'll. What does it indicate in this sentence?

I. () promise

II. () prediction

III. () instant decision

2. Read the following dialogue lines. Then underline the structures that indicate future.

a) "What are you going to do on your next vacation? Are you going to work as a volunteer?"

b) "According to this article, the number of homeless people is going to increase, partly because of benefit cuts and shortage of housing."

c) "That homeless woman is standing in the pouring rain! I'll drive her to a shelter."

d) "I'm not sure, but I think this presidential candidate will focus on solving poverty."

e) "The president stated that his government will not allow any form of violence against homeless people."

3. Now, read the statements in the previous activity again and match them with the uses of will and be going to.

USES	STATEMENT
instant decisions	
predictions based on present evidence	
predictions based on one's beliefs	
plans/intentions	
promises	

Na língua inglesa, tanto *will* quanto *going to* são utilizados para fazer referência a **ações que ocorrem no futuro.**

A pequena diferença entre *will* e *going to* tem a ver com a percepção que o próprio emissor tem sobre a mensagem que vai transmitir.

Quando usar *going to* em frases sobre ações no futuro

O *future with going to* (futuro com *going to*) é utilizado para fazer referência a uma ação futura que **indica certeza** ou que **foi planejada**.

A estrutura *be going to* (verbo *to be* + *going to*) também é a forma mais usada em conversas e em contextos informais.

Exemplos:

- *He is not going to invite us.* (Ele não nos convidará.)
- *They said they are going to arrive late.* (Eles disseram que chegarão atrasados.)

Quando usar *will* em frases sobre ações no futuro

O *future with will* (futuro com *will*) geralmente é usado para fazer referência a uma ação futura que indica **incerteza**.

Essa indicação costuma ser expressa através do uso do *will* com determinadas palavras ou expressões como:

- *Maybe* (talvez);
- *I think* (eu acho que);
- *Probably* (provavelmente);
- *I'm not sure* (não tenho certeza);
- *I guess* (eu acho);
- *I don't know* (eu não sei);
- *I hope* (eu espero que);
- *I expect* (eu espero que), etc.

- *Maybe he will not invite us.* (Talvez ele não vá nos convidar.)
- *I think they will arrive late.* (Eu acho que eles chegarão atrasados.)
- *She will probably travel to London next month.* (Ela provavelmente viajará para Londres mês que vem.)

Podemos dizer que *will* indica uma **previsão**; um futuro que não é totalmente certo.

Exemplos:

- *It will rain tomorrow.* (Amanhã vai chover.)
- *In the future, people will understand the importance of taking care of the environment.* (No futuro, as pessoas compreenderão a importância de cuidar do meio ambiente.)

Future: be going to

4. In pairs, study the following examples and complete the rules on the form and uses of **be going to**.

Are you going to work as a volunteer on your next vacation?

According to this article, the number of homeless people **is going to** increase, partly because of benefit cuts and shortage of housing.

Because I'm strong, people **are not going to** treat me like that.

To talk about _____ or
_____ based on present
evidence, we use **be** + _____
+ verb (base form). In _____
sentences, it's necessary to invert the
subject-verb sequence. To make negative
statements, add **not** _____
the **verb be**.

Pay attention!

Short answers

Are you going to work as a volunteer?

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

Is your sister going to take that homeless woman to a shelter?

Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

Future: will

5. Look back at the sentences listed in activity 2 and use them to illustrate the rules concerning the use of will.

a) We use **will** to talk about predictions based on our beliefs without having any obvious outside evidence.

b) **Will** is also used to announce decisions taken at the time of speaking.

c) We may also use **will** when stating promises.

Pay attention!

- We use **will** with all persons: I will (I'll); you will (you'll); he will (he'll); she will (she'll); it will (it'll); we will (we'll), they will (they'll).
- In affirmative statements, **will** is always followed by the base form of the main verb.
 - I **will talk** to you sooner or later.
 - She **will talk** to you sooner or later.
- **Won't** is the contraction of **will not** and it always precedes the main verb.
 - I **won't** talk to you. / I **will not** talk to you.
- When making questions, place **will** before the subject.
 - **Will** you ever tell the truth?
 - Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
 - When **will** the president announce his new economic policies?
 - No one knows for sure.

6. Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with will or be going to.

- a) I'm really tired. I think I _____ go to bed early tonight.
- b) Carol _____ have lunch with her friends on Sunday.
- c) I think I _____ stay home tonight.
- d) Andrew and I are so excited! We _____ live abroad next year.
- e) He promised he _____ take care of the environment.
- f) I know the material from a to z. I'm positive I _____ do well on the test next week.



7. Rewrite sentences a, b and c in the negative form and sentences d, e and f in the interrogative form.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____