



Name:.....

WILL VS GOING TO

ACTIVITY 1: Watch the video and complete the table.

WILL	GOING TO
La abreviación de WILL es _____	La abreviación de GOING TO es _____
Se usa cuando tomamos una _____ Por ejemplo: (the phone is ringing) I _____ get it.	Se usa para hablar de _____ Por ejemplo: I _____ go to the beach next week with my friends
Predicción basada en nuestra _____ Por ejemplo: I think that Boca/River _____ loose the next game.	Predicción basada en _____ Por ejemplo: (hay nubes en el cielo) I think it _____ rain
Se usa para hacer _____ Don't worry, I _____ tell anyone.	



ACTIVITY 2: ¿Por qué se usa will o going to en estas oraciones? Leer las diferentes situaciones y seleccionar la opción correcta

Situation 1: Joseph y Mary son amigos y se encuentran en el supermercado, Joseph le pregunta a Mary:

Joseph: Have you got any plans for tomorrow?

Mary: Yes, I **am going to** visit my grandparents.

¿Por qué Mary usa “**be going to**” y no will?

Es un plan futuro.

Situation 2: Joseph y Mary son amigos y Mary le cuenta a Joseph que ella está aprendiendo español, entonces Joseph le pregunta:

Joseph: Why are you learning Spanish?

Mary: I **am going to** travel to Spain.

¿Por qué Mary usa “**be going to**”?

Situation 3: Joseph and Mary fueron de visita a la casa de Kate, ellos tienen sed entonces le dicen:

Joseph and Mary: We walked a lot, we are very thirsty.

Kate: Wait here. I **will** get some water.

¿Por qué Kate usa “**will**”?

Situation 4: Kate y Mary están en un restaurant y el mozo les pregunta qué quieren ordenar y Kate responde:

Waiter at a restaurant: Are you ready to order?

Kate: I **'ll** have some fish, please.

¿Por qué Kate usa “**will**”?

Situation 5: Kate y Mary están en un restaurant. Kate revisa su bolso y se da cuenta de que se olvidó la billetera y solo tiene 20 pesos:

Kate: Oh! I haven't got enough money to pay!

Mary: Don't worry. I **'ll** lend you some.



¿Por qué Mary usa “will”?

Situation 6: Joseph y sus amigos están planeando jugar un partido de fútbol pero uno de sus amigos les avisa que está muy enfermo y que no va a poder ir, entonces Joseph le dice a Luke:

Joseph: We need one more player. **Will** you play with us tomorrow?

Luke: Yes, of course I'm free tomorrow.

¿Por qué Joseph usa “will”?

ACTIVITY 3: Elegir entre WILL or GOING TO. Recuerden cuando usamos cada una lo pueden ver en el video de la actividad 1.

1. **Charlie:** I can't climb this tree.

Mercedes: Don't worry. I help you.

2. **Charlie:** What are you going to do this evening?

Mercedes: I don't know. Maybe I play football.

3. **Charlie:** Hey! The phone is ringing!

Mercedes: Alright. I take it.

4. **Mercedes:** Where are you going?

Charlie and his friends: We play basketball.

5. **Mercedes:** We have bought Lucy a book. Do you think she like it?

6. **Charlie:** Why are you wearing sunglasses?

Mercedes: Because I go to the beach.

7. **Charlie:** It's starting to rain!

Mercedes: Ok. I take an umbrella.



8. **Charlie:** come to the party?

Mercedes: Sorry. I can't, I have to work.

ACTIVITY 4: Lean estas diferentes situaciones y decidan cuál de las dos opciones es correcta.

Situation 1:



-Look! That car has had an accident.
-Oh, no. _____ an ambulance!

- A. I'll call
- B. I'm going to call

Situation 2:

-Why are you putting on your coat?

- _____

- A. I will go out.
- B. I am going to go out.



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Situation 3:

-Did you invite Ann to the party?
-Oh, no, I forgot!. I _____ her now.

- A. will phone
- B. am going to phone



Situation 4:

Nobody in Jane's team can play basketball. They _____ the match.

- A. will lose
- B. are going to lose



Situation 5:



He's driving too fast. He _____ an accident.

- A. will have
- B. is going to have



ACTIVITY 5: Completar con la forma correcta de BE GOING TO o de WILL según corresponda.

Key words:

Theatre: teatro

Play: obra de teatro

Meet: encontrarse en un lugar

Pay: pagar

Book: reservar

LAURA: What are you doing this weekend, Jan?

TANYA: I _____ (see) a new play tomorrow at the Royal Court theatre.

LAURA: Have you got the tickets yet?

TANYA: NO, I _____ (get) them this afternoon, actually. Would you like to come?

LAURA: Oh, thank you. That would be nice.

TANYA: OK, I _____ (get) you a ticket too.

LAURA: Great ... what time does it start?

TANYA: Eight o'clock, but we _____ (all meet) in the Green Cafe at 7.15.

LAURA: OK, I _____ (meet) you in the cafe, but, er...I _____ (be) there around 7.30.

TANYA: That's fine.

LAURA: Oh, one other thing ... I've got no money at the moment... I _____ (pay) for the ticket on Saturday. Is that OK?

TANYA: Yes, that's OK, no problem.

LAURA: Great! Why don't we go eat something in the restaurant?

TANYA: That's a good idea. I _____ (phone) the others and see if they want to come too.

LAURA: Good, and I _____ (book) a table for us.

TANYA: Great! I _____ (meet) you there in a moment.

ACTIVITY 6: Choose the correct option: WILL or GOING TO. **Chichos es muy importante que recuerden que si la persona que está hablando se refiere a algo que está planeado con anticipación van a usar BE GOING TO mientras que si la persona que está hablando toma una decisión al momento de hablar van a elegir WILL.**



Les doy dos ejemplo: en la (3) cuando Martha le dice a Laura que va a hacer una fiesta, ella la está invitando. Así que piensen que si alguien los invita a una fiesta es porque es algo que ya está planeado. En la (6) en cambio, cuando Laura le dice a Martha que ella va a cocinar lasagna, ella lo decide en el momento, no es algo que planeó porque Laura hasta hace dos minutos no sabía que la iban a invitar a una fiesta, entonces en ese caso es una decisión del momento: Laura decide en ese mismo momento en el que la invitan que ella va a llevar lasagna para compartir en la fiesta, no tiene nada planeado.

Planning a



(two neighbors talking)

Martha: ...What a horrible weather today. I'd love to go out, but I think it _____ (1) continue raining.

Jane: Oh, I don't know. Maybe the sun _____ (2) come out later this afternoon.

Martha: I hope you're right. Listen, I _____ (3) have a party this Saturday. Would you like to come?

Jane: Oh, I'd love to come. Thank you for inviting me.
Who _____ (4) come to the party?

Martha: Well, some people haven't told me yet. But, Peter and Mark _____ (5) help out with the cooking!

Jane: Hey, I _____ (6) help, too!



Martha: Would you? That would be great!

Jane: I _____ (7) make lasagna!

Martha: That sounds delicious! I know my Italian cousins _____ (8A) be there. I'm sure they _____ (8B) love it.

Jane: Italians? Maybe I _____ (9) bake a cake...

Martha: No, no. They're not like that. They _____ (10) love it.

Jane: Well, if you say so... _____ there _____ (11) be a theme for the party?

Martha: No, I don't think so. Just a chance to get together and have fun.

Jane: I'm sure it _____ (12) be lots of fun.

Martha: But I _____ (13) hire a clown!

Jane: A clown! You're kidding me.

Martha: No, no. As I child, I always wanted a clown. Now, I _____ (14) have my clown at my own party.

Jane: I'm sure everyone _____ (15) have a good laugh.

Martha: That's the plan!



Key words

Continue: continuar

Come out: salir

Hope: espero

Right: OK/bien

Told: el pasado de "tell"

Hire: contratar

Laugh: risa