

★ ALL STARS ★ AT THE AIRPORT PRACTICAL ENGLISH



★ WILL VS. GOING TO

Read the following dialogues and decide whether we need will or going to:

Agent: Good afternoon! May I see your passport and ticket, please?

Lisa: Oh no! I think I left my passport in the car. I _____ run to the parking lot and get it.

Mark: Don't worry, Lisa! I _____ go get it for you while you check in the bags.

Agent: That's fine. Meanwhile, do you want a window seat or an aisle seat?

Lisa: I _____ take the window seat. I love watching the take-off and landing.

Mark: And I _____ take an aisle seat. I don't like feeling trapped.

(Later at security...)

Police Officer: Excuse me, sir. Your carry-on bag needs to be checked.

Mark: Oh! I didn't realize. I _____ open it for you.

Lisa: Mark, we should hurry. If we take too long, we will _____ miss our flight!

Lisa: Look at the screen! Our flight _____ start boarding soon. We should get our boarding passes ready.

Mark: Yeah, and I _____ grab a snack before we get on the plane. Do you want something?

Lisa: No, thanks. I _____ wait until we land and get something at the airport café later.

(After landing...)

Police Officer: Welcome! Please proceed to customs. Do you have anything to declare?

Mark: No, we just have our suitcases and carry-on bags.

Lisa: I _____ pick up my bags at the baggage claim, and then we can go to the hotel.

Mark: Sounds good! I _____ call a taxi after you grab the luggage.

FRIENDLY REMINDER:

"Will" se usa para decisiones rápidas y mantiene la información simple, a menudo en el momento de hablar. En cambio, "going to" se usa para acciones planificadas y suele incluir más detalles. Si quieres especificar cuándo, dónde o cómo sucederá algo, es preferible usar "going to".

★ PRESENT SIMPLE VS. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

When we talk about future events, we can use present simple or present continuous.

Write the tense that you consider correct with the verbs in brackets.

1. Our flight _____ at 10:30 AM. (LEAVE)

2. They _____ to New York next Monday. (FLY)

3. She _____ her tickets later today. (BOOK)

4. The plane _____ in Madrid at 7:15 PM. (LAND)

5. We _____ dinner at the hotel tonight. (HAVE)

6. Boarding _____ at Gate 15 at 2:45 PM. (START)

7. The flight attendant _____ the instructions

when we get on the plane. (GIVE)

FRIENDLY REMINDER:

Usamos el presente simple para eventos futuros que no son decididos por cualquier persona, más bien son eventos fijados por autoridades o entidades superiores. Sin embargo, cuando hablamos de planes hechos por personas sin intermediarios debemos usar el presente continuo.