Link 6 Unit 5d *will* for decisions + review of *be going to*

will for decisions

Konstrukcji **will / won't + czasownik** możemy używać wtedy, gdy właśnie coś postanawiamy.

I'll rescue you! - Uratuję cię!

I won't run away. - Nie ucieknę.

Powtórzenie *be going to*

Gdy mówimy o planach na przyszłość, często używamy konstrukcji **be going to + czasownik w formie podstawowej.**

Next weekend, I'm going to go to the beach.

W przyszły weekend jadę na plażę.

Aby utworzyć pytanie, zamieniamy miejscami podmiot i czasownik **be.**

Is she going to buy a 3D printer?

Czy ona zamierza kupić drukarkę 3D?

Konstrukcji **be going to + czasownik w formie podstawowej** możemy użyć wtedy, gdy wiemy, że coś z całą pewnością się wydarzy.

It's raining cats and dogs. We're going to get wet!

Pada jak z cebra. Zmokniemy!

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1. Zakreśl właściwą odpowiedź

Zakreśl poprawną formę (will/won't lub be going to).

1. It's very late. I **(will / am going to)** call a taxi.
2. Sara **(will / is going to)** take her dog to the vet tomorrow.
3. It looks cloudy. It **(will / is going to)** rain soon.
4. My printer doesn't work. I **(will / am going to)** buy a new one later.
5. Dad **(won't / isn't going to)** let me go out tonight.

2. Uzupełnij dialogi

Uzupełnij luki wyrazami **will**, **won't** lub **be going to**.

1. A: What would you like for lunch?
   B: I _____ have a sandwich, please.
2. A: Did you forget to do your homework again?
   B: Don't worry. I _____ do it tonight.
3. A: Are you free tomorrow afternoon?
   B: No, I _____ visit my grandparents.
4. A: The car is dirty!
   B: We _____ wash it after lunch.
5. A: I'm worried about the exam.
   B: Don't worry. You _____ pass it for sure!

3. Prawda/Fałsz: Przewidywania przyszłości

Zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (True) czy fałszywe (False).

1. It's sunny, but I think it's going to snow later.
2. They forgot their jackets. They will be cold.
3. He is going to study hard, so he will pass the test.
4. I'm not prepared, but I know I'll win the competition.
5. There are dark clouds in the sky. It's going to be a beautiful day.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Połącz części zdań

Połącz początki zdań (1-5) z odpowiednimi zakończeniami (a-e).

1. He won't go to the party…
2. They're going to play…
3. I'll help you…
4. We're going to visit…
5. She'll bring the dessert…

a. because she doesn't want to go out.
b. if you don't understand the question.
c. at the party tonight.
d. their grandparents next weekend.
e. because we bought tickets yesterday.

5. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą (will lub won't)

1. It's too late. I _____ finish my homework tomorrow.
2. Don't worry! I _____ help you with your luggage.
3. He _____ call you later because he's busy now.
4. We _____ forget to send you the photos.
5. They _____ be happy to hear the good news.

6. Uzupełnij luki wyrazami z ramki (will/won't/going to)

(WILL / WON'T / GOING TO)

1. I _____ buy the tickets now – don't worry.
2. She _____ go to the meeting because she's feeling sick.
3. We _____ take the train tomorrow morning at 8:00.
4. He _____ study harder for the next test.
5. They _____ forget to bring the cake for the party.

7. Zakreśl najlepszą odpowiedź

1. What will you do tomorrow?
   a. I'll go to school.
   b. I'm going to call yesterday.
2. It's sunny, but dark clouds are coming.
   a. It's going to rain.
   b. It will be sunny.
3. You forgot to bring your notebook.
   a. I'll buy a new one.
   b. I'm going to buy one yesterday.
4. What are your plans for this evening?
   a. I'm going to watch a movie.
   b. I'll watch a movie yesterday.
5. They decided to buy tickets.
   a. They're going to the cinema.
   b. They'll go to the zoo.

8. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą (be going to)

1. We _____ **(visit)** the museum tomorrow.
2. She _____ **(buy)** a new phone this weekend.
3. They _____ **(not play)** football because it's raining.
4. He _____ **(study)** for his exam all night.
5. I _____ **(clean)** my room after lunch.

9. Uzupełnij dialog odpowiednią formą „will" lub „be going to"

Teacher: What are your plans for the weekend?
Student: I _____ **(visit)** my grandparents.
Teacher: That sounds nice! I hope the weather _____ **(be)** good.
Student: Yes, I think it _____ **(rain)**, so we'll stay indoors.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

10. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie dla podanych sytuacji

1. She has just spilled her drink.
   a. I'll clean it up.
   b. I'm going to clean it tomorrow.
2. He forgot to study for the exam.
   a. He's going to fail the test.
   b. He'll win a prize.
3. The clouds are getting darker.
   a. It will rain soon.
   b. It's going to rain soon.
4. They didn't buy tickets yet.
   a. They'll miss the movie.
   b. They're going to see the movie.
5. The bus is late, so…
   a. I'll take a taxi.
   b. I'm going to take the train yesterday.

11. Przepisz zdania w odpowiedniej formie (be going to lub will)

1. (On zamierza kupić) He _____ buy a new car next month.
2. (My nie pójdziemy) We _____ go to the cinema today.
3. (Będzie padać) It _____ rain tomorrow afternoon.
4. (Zamierzają odwiedzić) They _____ visit their grandparents soon.
5. (Zadzwonię) I _____ call you later.

12. Spójrz na listę postanowień Noworocznych Emily. Napisz zdania używając „be going to".

My New Year's Resolutions!

Get up at 7 a.m. - not 8 a.m.!

wak to school - not get bus!

Tidy my bedroom - not be untidy!

Eat healthy food - not eat sweets!

Finish all my homework - not be a lazy student!

1 Is she going to get up 8 a.m. every day?

- ***No, she isn't going to get up at 8 a.m.***
- ***She's going to get up at 7 a.m.***

2 Is she going to get the bus to school?

3 Is she going to be untidy?

4 Is she going to eat sweets?

5 Is she going to be a lazy student?

LIVEWORKSHEETS