

32 Will o be going to; Present Continuous o be going to

Confronta **will** con **be going to**:

1 Si usa will con un infinito (do, go, be, arrive ecc.): John will INFINITO arrive tomorrow. I/you/he (ecc.) will/'ll go I/you/he (ecc.) will not/won't go Will I/you/he (ecc.) go?	Si usa be going con to + infinito (to do, to be, to rain ecc.): It's going to + INFINITO to rain soon. My friends are going to come tonight. It isn't going to rain today. What are you going to do on Sunday?
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2 Si usa will per indicare le azioni che si decide di fare nel momento in cui si parla: (ORA → NOW) passato <i>I like this coat. I think I'll buy it.</i> (= Mi piace questo cappotto. Penso che lo comprerò.) A: What would you like to eat? B: I'll have a pizza, please. (= Io voglio una pizza, per favore.) adesso il momento in cui si parla decisione Si può usare will per fare offerte e promesse: <i>I'll carry your case for you.</i> (= Ti porto io la valigia.) <i>I won't forget your birthday again.</i> (= Non dimenticherò il tuo compleanno di nuovo.) Si usa will per parlare di fatti che pensiamo o crediamo possano accadere nel futuro: <i>I'm sure you'll enjoy the film.</i> <i>I'm sure it won't rain tomorrow. It'll be another beautiful, sunny day.</i>	Si usa be going to per un'intenzione basata su una decisione presa PRIMA di parlare: passato adesso decisione il momento in cui si parla <i>I'm going to clean my room this afternoon.</i> (= Ho intenzione di pulire la mia stanza questo pomeriggio.) Si possono fare domande sui progetti delle persone: <i>Which train are you going to catch?</i> (= Quale treno hai intenzione di prendere?) Si usa be going to per parlare di un fatto che ci aspettiamo che accada, poiché la situazione presente indica che sta per accadere: <i>He's running towards the goal, and he's going to score.</i>
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3 Quando si parla di programmi futuri spesso si può usare il Present Continuous oppure **be going to**, ma confronta:

Present Continuous: <i>We're moving to a new flat in two weeks.</i> (Abbiamo trovato l'appartamento, firmato il contratto e concordato sulla data del trasloco.)	be going to: <i>We're going to move to a new flat soon.</i> (Abbiamo intenzione di cambiare casa, ma non sappiamo quando; non abbiamo ancora trovato un appartamento.)
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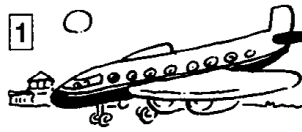
Si usa il Present Continuous per indicare accordi già presi. Si usa **be going to** per qualcosa che abbiamo intenzione di fare, ma che possiamo non aver ancora stabilito. Ecco un altro esempio:

I'm meeting Diana at 3 p.m., and I'm going to meet her assistant some time next week.
(Mi sono messo d'accordo per incontrare Diana, e ho intenzione d'incontrare la sua assistente.)

Esercizi

A Guarda le figure e completa le frasi su ciò che vediamo sta per accadere. Usa **be going to** e le parole nel riquadro.

take	catch
eat	land
jump	knock



- 0 *He's going to eat* his meal.
 1 The plane
 2 She a picture.
 3 He into the water.
 4 She on the door.
 5 He the ball.



B Componi delle frasi con 'll e le parole tra parentesi.

- 0 Sit down. (I/make/you a cup of coffee)
I'll make you a cup of coffee.
 1 A: It's time for me to go home.
 B: (I/give/you a lift)
 2 (I/phone/you tonight, I promise)
 3 A: I won't be able to buy the tickets for the concert today.
 B: Don't worry. (I/buy/the tickets for both of us, and I/meet/you at the concert hall)

 4 A: Oh no, it's raining and I must go to the shops.
 B: That's OK. (I/lend/you my umbrella)

C Completa queste frasi usando la forma corretta di **am/is/are going to** e le parole tra parentesi.

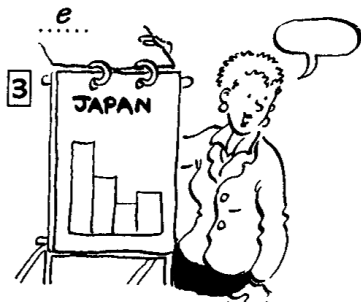
- 0 I keep sneezing. I *'m going to get* (get) a bad cold.
 1 Some of my friends (have) a party next week. They've invited lots of people.
 2 I (play) tennis this afternoon. I've booked a court.
 3 We (move) to a different area of the town because we don't like this area.
 4 Anna (look) for a different job. She wants to do something more interesting.
 5 They said on the radio that it (rain) this afternoon.

D Completa le frasi, usando le parole tra parentesi e 'll o una forma di **be going to**.

- 0 A: It's rather hot in here, isn't it?
 B: Yes, you're right. *I'll open* (I/open) a window.
 1 A: Are you going to watch TV tonight?
 B: Yes, (I/watch) my favourite programme at 9 o'clock.
 2 A: What (you/eat) tonight? What food have you bought?
 B: I haven't bought any food.
 A: Well, why don't you come to my house? (I/cook) us something nice to eat.

- 3 A: I'm going into town tomorrow. (I/buy) some new clothes.
 B: Oh, what (you/get)?
 A: (I/look) for a T-shirt and some jeans.
 B: I'd like to go into the centre too. (I/come) with you.
- 4 A: (I/leave) work late tomorrow. There is a meeting at 6 p.m.
 B: Oh, I didn't know that. Well, (I/see) you after the meeting.
- 5 (I/phone) Tom at 6 o'clock. I promised to phone him this evening.
- 6 A: Are you going to have a holiday in the summer?
 B: Yes, (I/travel) around Europe with a friend.

E Guarda le scene dell'ufficio. Scegli la situazione corretta per ciascuna scena. Poi scegli la frase corretta cancellando quella sbagliata.



- a You look hot, I'll open a window./You look hot, I'm going to open a window.
 b Next year, we're going to enter the Japanese market./Next year, we'll enter the Japanese market.
 c Thanks, I'm going to have an orange juice./Thanks, I'll have an orange juice.
 d Have a rest, I'm going to do the photocopying./Have a rest, I'll do the photocopying.
 e Relax, I'll answer it./~~Relax, I'm going to answer it.~~
 f Thursday is no good for me, I'm afraid. I'll meet the new manager of our Tokyo office./Thursday is no good for me, I'm afraid. I'm going to meet the new manager of our Tokyo office.

F Sei ad una festa. Ecco alcune domande che la gente ti fa durante la serata. Rispondi usando **will** o **be going to**.

- 0 A: Hi, nice to see you. Would you like a drink?
 B: (I/have/a coke, please) I'll have a coke, please.
- 1 A: What are you doing these days?
 B: (Nothing much but I/start/a new job soon)
- 2 A: Would you like something to eat?
 B: (Thanks, I/have/a sandwich)
- 3 A: What are your plans for the weekend?
 B: (I/do/some shopping tomorrow and I/go/for a swim on Sunday)

- 4 A: Why is Maria standing by the piano?
 B: (She/sing/, I'm afraid)

5 A: This cake looks delicious. Are you going to have some?

B: (No, but I'm sure you/enjoy/it)

6 A: How are you getting home?

B: (David/give/me a lift)

6 Liz sta tornando a Londra dall'Olanda. Suo fratello Tom la incontra alla stazione di Liverpool Street. Metti il segno (✓) se pensi che le espressioni sottolineate siano corrette. Cancellale se sono sbagliate e scrivi la forma corretta di **will** o **be going to**.

TOM: Hi, Liz. How are you? Good journey?

LIZ: I'm fine, thanks. The journey was OK.

TOM: Do you want some tea or coffee?

LIZ: I'll⁰..... have a tea.

TOM: I'm going to⁰..... I'll..... carry your bag – you look tired.

We'll¹..... go to that café over there.

Here we are. So, welcome to back to England. How was Holland?

LIZ: Well, it was great to have some time to think, and I've made some decisions. I'll²..... talk to the boss tomorrow, and I'll³..... ask him if I can move to another department.

TOM: Good. I'm sure he'll⁴..... give you what you want. Now, would you like something to eat?

LIZ: Um, yes. I'm going to⁵..... have a sandwich. Thanks. What about you?

TOM: No, thanks, I don't want to spoil my appetite. I've reserved a table for this evening at the Mexican restaurant in Leicester Square. I'll⁶..... take Jill. What are you going to do this evening?

LIZ: I haven't thought about it. I'll⁷..... probably cook something. Oh, and I must ring Dad. Did you remember that it's his birthday tomorrow?

TOM: Yes, I remembered. He'll⁸..... be fifty. Promise me you'll relax a bit?

LIZ: Sure.

TOM: OK. I'll⁹..... get you a taxi. Call me tomorrow.

You won't¹⁰..... forget, will you?

7 Leggi gli impegni che Ann ha per le sere della prossima settimana nella sua agenda.

Monday	8 p.m. play squash with Mary
Tuesday	write some letters
Wednesday	7 p.m. have dinner with Jill and Kate
Thursday	tidy my room
Friday	wash my hair
Saturday	6 p.m. meet Tim at the airport

Quando vedi che Ann ha preso accordi con qualcun altro usa il Present Continuous, altrimenti usa **be going to**.

0 Ann can't see Fred on Monday because she is playing squash with Mary.

0 She doesn't want to go out on Tuesday because she is going to write some letters.

1 She won't be at home on Wednesday because she

2 On Thursday Ann

3 She can't go out on Friday because she

4 Ann wants Saturday to come quickly because at 6 p.m. she