Will и going to для детей: решения, планы и прогнозы

Original student practice

Will и be going to помогают говорить о будущем, но выбор нельзя свести к одному слову tomorrow. Посмотрите, когда принято решение и что хочет выразить говорящий. В практике отдельно проверяем форму конструкции и смысл ситуации.

https://playclass.su/blog/will-going-to-children/

Choose one answer for each question. The answer key starts on a separate page.

1. Complete the plan: I ___ going to visit my aunt.

is / am / are

2. Complete the plan: She ___ going to make a cake.

is / are / am

3. Complete the plan: We ___ going to play outside.

is / am / are

4. They are going to ___ a map.

drawing / draw / drew

5. I will ___ the bag for you.

carries / carrying / carry

6. He will not ___ late.

being / is / be

7. ___ you help me, please?

Are / Did / Will

8. ___ she going to take the bus?

Will / Does / Is

9. We ___ going to buy it; we have already decided to save our money.

does not / is not / are not

10. I think the robot ___ help us one day.

will / does / is

11. I planned this yesterday and bought the tickets. What is true about the decision?

It was made before this conversation. / It is being made for the first time now. / No decision has been made.

12. The phone rings. I say, I'll answer it! What does this response express here?

A regular weekly habit. / A decision made now. / A completed action yesterday.

13. Look at the dark clouds. It's going to rain. What supports the prediction?

A train timetable. / Evidence visible now. / A memory of last year.

14. I promise I'll return your book. What is the speaker doing?

Making a promise. / Describing yesterday's reading. / Naming a bookshop.

15. I'm going to build a kite this weekend. Which question checks this plan?

What are you building right now? / What did you build yesterday? / What are you going to build?

16. I'll open the door for you. Which description fits the context of helping someone carrying boxes?

A report about last week. / A statement of a school subject. / An offer to help.

17. We decided last week: we're going to paint the room. Which detail shows an earlier plan?

We decided last week. / Paint can be blue. / The room has four walls.

18. Which is the contraction of will not?

willn't / won't / wont't

19. Choose the correct negative.

She does not going to swim. / She is not go to swim. / She is not going to swim.

20. Which statement about these forms is accurate?

Context affects whether a plan, offer or prediction is intended. / Will always means a decision made long ago. / Going to can never express a prediction.

Ответы и комментарии преподавателю

1. am. Use am with I before going to.

2. is. She takes is before going to.

3. are. Use are with we before going to.

4. draw. After going to use the base verb draw.

5. carry. Will is followed by a base verb without -s or -ing.

6. be. The base form be follows will not.

7. Will. Will you help me is a request; the other choices do not fit this base-verb pattern.

8. Is. The be going to question moves is before she.

9. are not. With we, the negative plan uses are not going to.

10. will. Will plus help fits this prediction construction; is and does cannot stand here alone.

11. It was made before this conversation. Buying the tickets after yesterday's plan shows an earlier decision.

12. A decision made now. The speaker reacts to the ringing phone with a new decision.

13. Evidence visible now. The visible clouds are the stated evidence for this forecast.

14. Making a promise. I promise and will return establish the commitment in this situation.

15. What are you going to build? The matching question retains the planned-future construction.

16. An offer to help. Opening the door is offered as help in the stated situation.

17. We decided last week. The explicit decision time establishes that planning preceded this conversation.

18. won't. Won't is the standard irregular contraction of will not.

19. She is not going to swim. Be going to keeps is in the negative construction.

20. Context affects whether a plan, offer or prediction is intended. Both forms have several uses; the situation matters, so one cue is not an absolute rule.

Следующий самостоятельный пример: _____