

- Revê a teoria sobre estes 3 modos de referir acções futuras e depois faz os exercícios

present continuous	going to future	will future
coisas que já decidimos (ou combinámos, ou programámos) fazer futuramente	- decisões prévias - intenções - previsões (quando há alguma indicação/ evidência do que vai acontecer)	- decisões tomadas no momento em que se fala. - promessas / - ameaças - previsões (baseadas apenas no que pensamos que vai ou que pode acontecer). Depois de: be sure / think / know / hope I'm sure you'll make it! // She knows (that) she will have good marks

I. “ going to ” future or “ will future ” ?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the **verbs**

example → I can't tell you now. (I / **tell**) you later. → I'll **tell** you later.

- I promise (I / **be**) home before midnight.

- Oh, I forgot my homework . (I / **bring**) it tomorrow.

- Look at the clouds! (It / **rain**)

- (you / **talk**) to Peter at the party?

- In the 21st. century (people / **have**) more free time.

- “Where are you going?” – “ (I / **play**) tennis.”

II. “ present continuous ” [am, are, is + verb+ing] or “ will future ” ?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the **verbs**

- (They / **fly**) to Lisbon on Sunday morning.

- What (you / **do**) on Saturday night?

- (We / **take**) the train to Paris and then (we / **drive**) to Brittany.

- I don't think (it / **snow**) tomorrow.

- (you/ **ring**) me when you arrive?

- Don't worry . (I / not **forget**)

III. Choose a) or b) and write the more appropriate form in the gaps.

example → _____ his new job tomorrow . → He's starting his new job tomorrow.
a) He's starting b) He will start

1. Take a raincoat. I think _____ this afternoon.
a) it's raining b) it'll rain
2. «Did you pass the exam?» «No, but _____ harder next year.»
a) I'm going to work b) I'm working
3. _____ anyone your secret.
a) I won't tell b) I'm not telling
4. Are you free tomorrow evening? _____ a party.
a) We'll have b) We're having
5. «Do you want to watch a video?» «No, thanks. _____ my mail.
a) I'll check b) I'm going to check

SOLUTIONS:

I.

1. I'll be (trata-se de uma promessa)
2. I'll bring (decisão tomada no momento em que se dá conta de que não trouxe o TPC)
3. It's going to rain (as nuvens assim o indicam – é uma previsão baseada numa evidência, num indício)
4. Are you going to talk (no sentido de: “tens intenção de falar com ele?”) . Se se tratasse de um pedido, seria: “Will you talk to Peter at the party, please?” “Will you please talk to Peter at the party?”
5. people will have (é uma previsão: aquilo que a pessoa acha que acontecerá)
6. I'm going to play (é uma intenção, uma coisa que a pessoa já tinha decidido fazer)

II.

1. are flying (já estava programado)
2. are you doing (no sentido de: o que é que tens programado para fazer ...)
3. We are taking ... we are driving (já estava programado)
4. it will snow (é uma previsão: aquilo que a pessoa acha que acontecerá / não acontecerá)
5. Will you ring (pedido)
6. I won't forget (= will not forget) (promessa)

III.

1. it'll rain
2. I'm going to work
3. I won't tell
4. We're having
5. I'm going to check

Links:

<http://dlestrangeiras.no.sapo.pt/english%20page/relative%20clauses.htm> (more about relative pronouns and clauses)

<http://dlestrangeiras.no.sapo.pt/english%20page/e-learning%20english.htm> (other grammar topics)