

## 1. Zapoznaj się z wyrażeniem czasowym „going to” – zastosowanie i konstrukcja zdań.

### Going to

Formy tej używamy, aby wyrazić:

- ◆ realne plany, zamiary i nasze ambicje na przyszłość, np.:  
**I'm going to become a famous singer one day.**  
– Pewnego dnia zostanę sławnym piosenkarzem. – ambicja  
**Martha and Jack are going to Greece for holidays.**  
– Martha i Jack jadą na wakacje do Grecji. – plan
- ◆ aby wyrazić nasze obiektywne przewidywania na przyszłość, poparte dowodami, tym, co widzimy, np.:  
**It's going to rain, look at the sky!** – Będzie padać, spójrz na niebo!

Budowa formy **going to**:

OSOBA + **TO BE** + **GOING TO** (DLA WSZYSTKICH OSÓB) + RESZTA ZDANIA

Pytanie – inwersja:

**TO BE** + OSOBA + **GOING TO** (DLA WSZYSTKICH OSÓB) + RESZTA ZDANIA

Przeczenie:

OSOBA + **TO BE** + **NOT** + **GOING TO** (DLA WSZYSTKICH OSÓB)

## 2. Wstaw odpowiednią formę „going to”.

Przykład: Mary is going to look (look) for a tutor. She asked her parents for the money.

1. I ..... (travel) to Italy next month. Today I bought the ticket.
2. Martha and Lucas ..... (get married). They look so happy together.
3. What time is she ..... (leave) tomorrow?
4. It ..... (rain). I can see dark clouds in the sky.
5. She ..... (not/go) to holidays this year. She has no money.
6. .... (you/see) the Statue Of Liberty when you go to New York?
7. You ..... (be) hot in this jacket. It's really sunny today.
8. We ..... (be) late if we don't hurry.
9. I think they ..... (buy) a new car, because they sold the old car.
10. My sister ..... (get married) next spring.

## 3. Uzupełnij zdania. Użyj formy „going to” oraz jednego z podanych czasowników.

eat    do    give    lie down    stay    walk    wash    watch    wear

1. My hands are dirty. I'm going to wash them.
2. What are you going to wear to the party tonight?
3. I don't want to go home by bus. I .....
4. John is going to London next week. He ..... with some friends.
5. I'm hungry. I ..... this sandwich.
6. It's Sharon's birthday next week. We ..... her a present.
7. Sue says she's feeling very tired. She ..... for an hour.
8. There's a good film on TV this evening. .... you ..... it?
9. What ..... Rachel ..... when she leaves school?

#### 4. Uzupełnij zdania używając „will” lub „going to”.

Przykład: Have you done your homework yet? No, but I think I will finish (finish) it today.

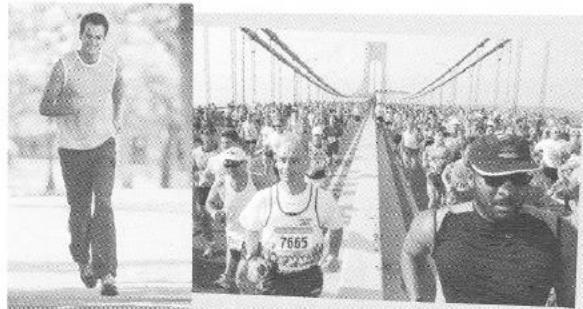
1. Have you finished your essay yet? No, but I ..... (finish) it on time, I promise.
2. I've decided what to wear for the party. I ..... (wear) the red dress I bought on Friday.
3. I'm preparing a hot soapy water because I ..... (wash) my car.
4. Did you post the letters? No, sorry, I forgot. I ..... (post) them after dinner.
5. .... (book) the table in a restaurant for tonight, please?
6. I'm hungry, I ..... (make) myself something to eat.
7. Look at the dog! It's ..... (swim) across the river!
8. I'm going to the city center, I ..... (give) you a lift if you like.
9. Your shirt is dirty! Oh, you're right. I ..... (change) into another one.
10. I'm really thirsty. I ..... (make) you some tea.

#### 5. Stwórz pary.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. I like these shoes, I'll buy them.                             | a. oferty, obietnice, groźby                    |
| 2. I'm going to open my own business in the future.               | b. plany na przyszłość                          |
| 3. Everyone believes he will win the competition.                 | c. subiektywne odczucie odnośnie do przyszłości |
| 4. Will you be speaking to Rob later? I've got a message for him. | d. uprzejme pytanie                             |
| 5. Look at them! They are going to catch the thieves!             | e. spontaniczna decyzja                         |
| 6. Since you're tired, I'll cook dinner tonight.                  | f. obiektywne odczucie odnośnie do przyszłości  |

1. ...., 2. ...., 3. ...., 4. ...., 5. ...., 6. ....

6. Przeczytaj tekst i zdecyduj czy zdania pod nim są prawdziwe (wpisz T) czy fałszywe (wpisz F).



In November, Peter Weiss from Austria is going to take part in the biggest marathon in the world – The New York Marathon. He's going to run over 42 kilometres through the streets of the famous city.

The first New York Marathon was in 1970 and the race is always on the first Sunday in November. This year 37,000 people from all over the world are going to take part. Over 90,000 want to join the race, so Peter is very lucky that he got a place.

The runners start on Staten Island and they finish in Central Park. Peter thinks he's going to take about four or five hours. The fastest men can do it in two hours ten minutes and the fastest women take about two and a half hours, but they're the best runners in the world.

Not everybody finishes the race. Peter was in the Berlin Marathon three years ago, but he didn't finish. This time, he says, he's going to do better.

And why is he going to do it? 'It's very simple,' says Peter, 'Because then I can say "I did it! I ran the New York Marathon." '

- 1 F A marathon race is 50 kilometres.
- 2 \_\_\_ The Berlin Marathon is the biggest marathon in the world.
- 3 \_\_\_ The New York Marathon began in 1970.
- 4 \_\_\_ There are going to be 90,000 runners this year.
- 5 \_\_\_ The race starts on Staten Island.
- 6 \_\_\_ The best runners take three hours to finish the race.
- 7 \_\_\_ Peter ran in the Berlin Marathon three years ago.
- 8 \_\_\_ He didn't finish the Berlin Marathon.