

# LESSON 56

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## 289 To be going to

**intention**

**soon**

**happen**

One use of "to be going to" is to say what we think will happen because of something we know now. For example, "The sky is very dark now; I think it's going to rain", or "John is a very good student; he's going to do well in his exams".

Tell me one use of "to be going to".

One use of "to be going to" is to say what we think will happen because of something we know now

What am I going to do?

You're going to open the book; you're going to sit down, etc.

Do you think it's going to rain soon?

Yes, I think it's going to rain soon ~ No, I don't think it's going to rain soon

Another use of "to be going to" is to speak about our future intentions. For example, "I'm going to keep studying English for a few more years".

Tell me another use of "to be going to".

Another use of "to be going to" is to speak about our future intentions

What are you going to do after the lesson?

I'm going to go to work, go home, have lunch/dinner etc. after the lesson

290 Are you going to watch television this evening?

Yes, I'm going to watch television this evening ~ No, I'm not going to watch television this evening

What are you going to have for your dinner this evening?

I'm going to have ... for my dinner this evening

Are you going to come here again tomorrow?

Yes, I'm going to come here again tomorrow ~ No, I'm not going to come here again tomorrow; I'm going to come here again on ...



been

gone

return

The past participle of the verb "to go" is "gone". The three forms of "go" are "go, went, gone".

292 What's the past participle of the verb "to go"?

The past participle of the verb "to go" is "gone"

What are the three forms of "go"?

The three forms of "go" are "go, went, gone"

We have two sentences:

1) "Mr Brown has been to Scotland" and

2) "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland".

The first sentence, "Mr Brown has been to Scotland", means that he has visited Scotland in his life but is not there now. The second sentence, "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland", means he is in Scotland; he isn't here now.

What's the difference between these two sentences?

"Mr Brown has been to Scotland"

and

"Mr Brown has gone to Scotland"

The difference between those two sentences is that the first sentence means that Mr Brown has visited Scotland in his life but he is not there now, whereas the second sentence means he is in Scotland; he is not here now

We can say "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland", because he is not here now, but we can't say "I have gone to Scotland", because that means I am not here now, which is impossible.

Why can we say "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland", but not "I have gone to Scotland"?

We can say "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland", but not "I have gone to Scotland", because "I have gone to Scotland" means I am not here now, which is impossible

Do you know anybody who keeps birds at home?

Yes, I know somebody who keeps birds at home  
 ~ No, I don't know anybody who keeps birds at home

When people go on holiday, do they generally prefer to fly or go by train?

When people go on holiday  
 they generally prefer to ...

Can a bird fly quicker than a plane (aeroplane)?

No, a bird can't fly  
 quicker than a plane; it flies  
 slower than a plane (aeroplane)

Can a chicken fly?

Yes, a chicken can fly, but not very far

Have you ever dreamt you could fly?

Yes, I've sometimes dreamt I  
 could fly ~ No, I've never dreamt I could fly



### Dictation 32

I had to meet him/ at the corner of the street,/ and he asked me/ to bring him some  
 cash./ I cannot jump/ as high as the door./ The water we drink/ isn't completely  
 pure;/ it's impure./ We can buy wine in supermarkets./ I never promise/ to do  
 things/ and then not do them./ Adults are rarely/ as impolite as children./ Can I  
 help you?/ They can express their thoughts/ quite well in English./ The past tenses  
 of some irregular verbs/ are as follows:/ spoke, came, broke,/ wore, wrote, got  
 up./ stood, shone, took,/ told.



### Do Revision Exercise 21