EMEF. DEZENOVE DE ABRIL.

ATIVIDADE REFERENTE A SEMANA 30 - 06/10/2025 a 10/10/2025.

COMPONENTE CURRICULAR: Língua Inglesa TURMA:81

PROFESSOR(A): Claudia Egger

OBSERVAÇÕES**: O planejamento da aula poderá sofrer alterações conforme a necessidade do professor(a).**

ORIENTAÇÕES: As atividades deverão ser realizadas no caderno de Língua Inglesa.

-.Utilizar formas verbais do futuro para descrever planos e expectativas e fazer previsões.

★ **Hello class!! Nas aulas dessa semana, vamos continuar a semana 28 sobre o futuro imediato "be going to."**

Futuro Imediato - Future be going to

A forma verbal ***be going to*** indica uma ação no futuro, utilizamos para falar de eventos que temos certeza que irão acontecer num futuro imediato, pois há evidências claras sobre isso, ou para expressar planos e intenções, para expressar um **futuro próximo**, algo que, com certeza, está prestes a acontecer ou que temos a intenção de fazer.

Na Língua Inglesa, assim como no Português, pouco usamos o futuro do presente (*consertará, levará, irá, trará*, etc), que corresponde ao Simple Future. Na maioria das vezes damos preferência à construção, vou *consertar, vou levar,* etc. Essa construção se faz com o ***Going to*** em Inglês. Observe suas formas e usos:

Para formar uma sentença no futuro, utiliza-se o verbo ***to be*** conjugado precedido do ***going to*** mais o ***infinitivo do verbo***.

Forma afirmativa

A **forma afirmativa** desta estrutura verbal é formada por ***going to*** seguido do infinitivo do verbo principal **sem** 'TO'. O verbo ***to be*** serve como auxiliar e se posiciona após o sujeito:

We **are going to spend** our vacation in Paris.

(Vamos passar nossas férias em Paris.)

My mother **is going to take** me to school today. (Minha mãe vai me levar para escola hoje.)

I'**m going to call** you tonight. (Vou te ligar hoje à noite.)

I'**m going to have** a shower before having dinner. (Vou tomar banho antes de jantar.)

AFFIRMATIVE FORM: SUJEITO + VERBO *TO BE* + GOING TO + INFINITIVO DO VERBO PRINCIPAL SEM 'TO'.

Pronome pessoal	Verbo to be	Futuro
I	am	going to
You	are	
He	is	
She		
It		
We	are	
You		
They		

Na linguagem informal, podemos abreviar só o verbo **to be** (quadro 1) ou o verbo **to be** mais o **going to** (quadro 2):

Quadro 1		
Pronome pessoal	Verbo to be	Futuro + verbo principal
I	'm	going to travel
You	're	
He	's	
She		
It		
We	're	
You		
They		

Quadro 2		
Pronome pessoal	Verbo to be	Futuro + verbo principal
I	'm	gonna travel
You	're	
He	's	
She		
It		
We	're	
You		
They		

Observe os exemplos:
I'm going to travel to Porto Seguro tomorrow. (Eu vou viajar para Porto Seguro amanhã.)
In two weeks my classes ***are going to finish***. (Em 2 semanas minhas aulas vão terminar.)
Billy ***is gonna take*** the bus. (Billy vai tomar o ônibus.)
My friends ***are gonna leave*** now. (Meus amigos vão ir embora.)

Forma negativa

Na **forma negativa**, coloca-se ***not*** entre o verbo **to be** e **going to**:

I'**m not going to talk** to you until you apologize for what you have done. (Não vou falar com você até você se desculpar pelo que fez.)

They **are not going to come**. (Eles não vão vir.)

I'**m not going to have** any difficulty to do that. (Não vou ter nenhuma dificuldade para fazer isto.)

NEGATIVE FORM: SUJEITO + VERBO *TO BE* + *NOT* + GOING TO + INFINITIVO DO VERBO PRINCIPAL SEM 'TO'.

Para escrever uma sentença negativa no *Going to* utiliza-se o verbo to be conjugado com o respectivo pronome **am/is/are + not** .

Forma Negativa		
Pronome pessoal	Verbo to be + NOT	Futuro + verbo principal
I	am not	going to/ gonna travel
You	are not	
He	is not	
She		
It		
We	are not	
You		
They		

Guns N' Roses band ***is not going to play*** in Rio de Janeiro. (A banda Guns N' Roses não vai tocar no Rio de Janeiro.)
I'm not gonna see the doctor today. (Eu não vou ao médico hoje.)

Forma interrogativa

Para escrever uma sentença interrogativa com *Going to* utiliza-se o verbo to be conjugado com o respectivo pronome **am/is/are** no início da frase e, em seguida, o **pronome** seguido de **going to**:

Na **forma interrogativa** de **going to**, o verbo ***to be*** **se posiciona antes do sujeito.** Observe alguns exemplos:

Is Guns N' Roses band ***going to play*** in Rio de Janeiro? (A banda Guns N' Roses vai tocar no Rio de Janeiro?)

Am I gonna see the doctor today? (Eu vou ao médico hoje?)

Are they **going to help** us? (Eles vão nos ajudar?)

What **are** you **going to do** next weekend? (O que você vai fazer no próximo final de semana?)

Is she **going to have** a baby? (Ela vai ter um filho?)

Is he **going to stay** here? (Ele vai ficar aqui?)

INTERROGATIVE FORM: VERBO TO BE + SUJEITO + GOING TO + INFINITIVO DO VERBO PRINCIPAL SEM 'TO'.

Assista aos seguintes vídeos para compreender melhor o uso do futuro imediato "future be going to"

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FD95-xP_KIU
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CFZwepyM-qM
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cVknJkffTuU
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XSCNsBpfl6Q
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JtMc1anFsJo
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kz2HHK2H_1U

#1. Complete as frases usando o futuro imediato **“**future be going to” e os verbos adequados do retângulo no centro da atividade e coloque no círculo se é “prediction”, previsão (P) ou se é “intentions”, intenção (I) :

BE GOING TO

PREDICTIONS: What is going to happen?

INTENTIONS: What are they going to do?

Complete the gaps with the “be going to” future. Write (P) for predictions or (I) for intentions in the circles.

1. She **is going to go** to the beach.

2. I _____ _____ a delicious cake.

3. He _____ _____ and spill the coffee.

4. We _____ _____ our holidays in Spain.

5. She _____ _____ a car accident.

6. He _____ _____ for work again.

7. I _____ _____ now.

8. It _____ _____ cats and dogs.

9. She _____ _____ her friend Nancy.

10. He _____ _____ himself again.

HAVE • BUY • CALL • MISS • GO • LAUGH • SPEND • EAT • TAKE • JUMP

BUILD • FALL • WIN • FIND • LOSE • BE • RAIN • BAKE • BREAK • BURN

11. He _____ _____ when he sees you.

12. They _____ _____ a house for us.

13. I _____ _____ this delicious meal.

14. We _____ _____ lots of presents.

15. The dog _____ _____ some more bones here.

16. I _____ _____ my piggy bank.

17. He _____ _____ all his stuff.

18. She _____ _____ a few pills.

19. He _____ _____ his ex-girlfriend.

20. We _____ _____ this race.

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GRAMMAR: be going to

I	AM	GOING TO
HE / SHE / IT	IS	
WE / YOU / THEY	ARE	

We use ***going to*** to talk about plans for the future.
He's going to visit his cousin next month. He isn't going to visit his cousin next month.
Is he going to visit his cousin next month? What is he going to do next month?

1) Write what children **are going** and **aren't going to do** in the forest next weekend. Use the following words.

surf / have a good time / listen to music / eat at restaurants / sing songs / drink water / have piano lessons / ski at night

1. The children are going to have a good time in the forest next weekend.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

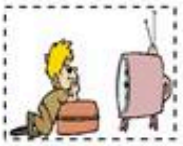
2) What's right? Write T (true) or F (false).

Ann's diary:
Monday – see the dentist
Tuesday – play tennis with Tom
Wednesday – dance class
Thursday – meet Fiona
Friday – piano lesson

Tom's diary:
Monday – buy a new bike
Tuesday – play tennis with Ann
Wednesday – guitar lesson
Thursday – watch TV with Greg
Friday – visit grandpa

*Example: Ann **isn't going to see** the dentist on Monday.* F

1. Tom is going to buy a bike on Monday. _____
2. Tom and Ann are going to play tennis on Tuesday. _____
3. Ann isn't going to have a dance class on Wednesday. _____
4. Tom is going to have a guitar lesson on Wednesday. _____
5. Ann is going to meet Fiona on Thursday. _____
6. Tom isn't going to watch TV with Greg on Thursday. _____
7. Ann isn't going to have a piano lesson on Friday _____
8. Tom is going to visit his grandpa on Friday. _____



1 2 3 4 5 6 7

3) Look at the pictures. Make questions and answers, use ***be going to***

1. they / play football Are they going to play football? Yes, they are.
2. Jane / walk the dog _____
3. Nick / do his homework _____
4. Kate / swim _____
5. Ann and Jill / cook dinner _____
6. Sam/ play the guitar _____
7. Sarah / write a letter _____

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