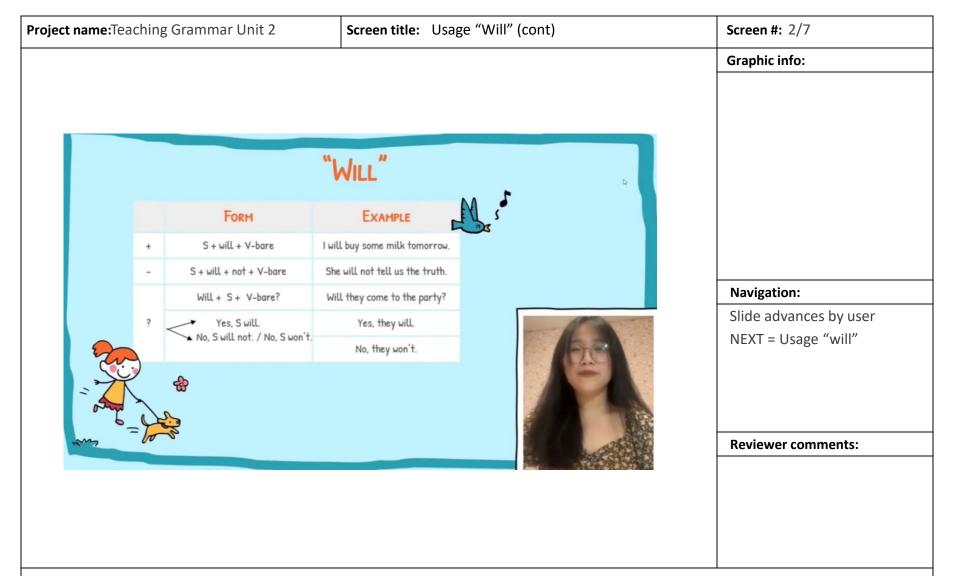
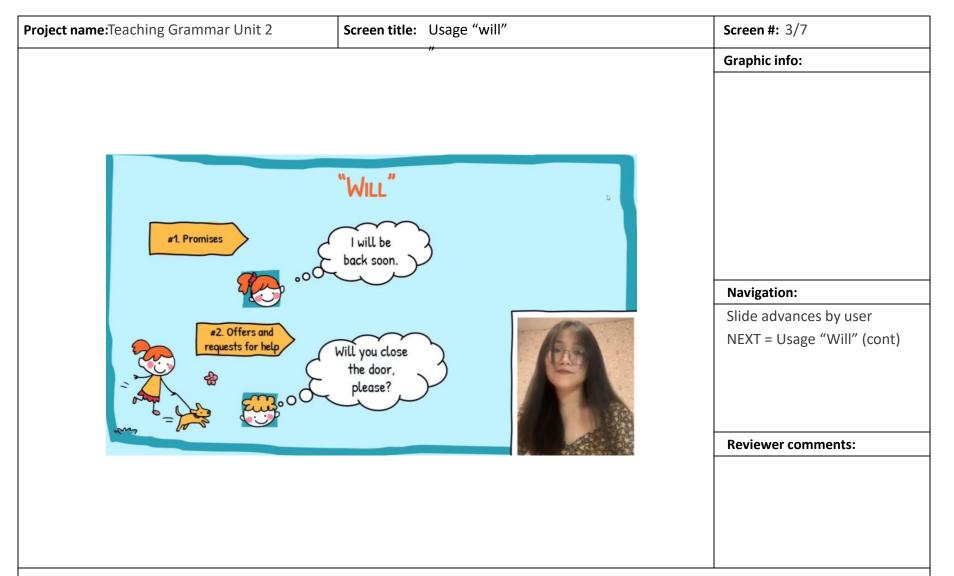
Project name: Teaching Grammar Unit 2	Screen title: Introduction	Screen #: 1/7
Will		Graphic info:  Navigation:
Be g	oing to	Slide advances by user  NEXT = Structure Will  Reviewer comments:

Audio: Good morning class today we are going to learn about Will and be going to. First of all, let's look at the structure.



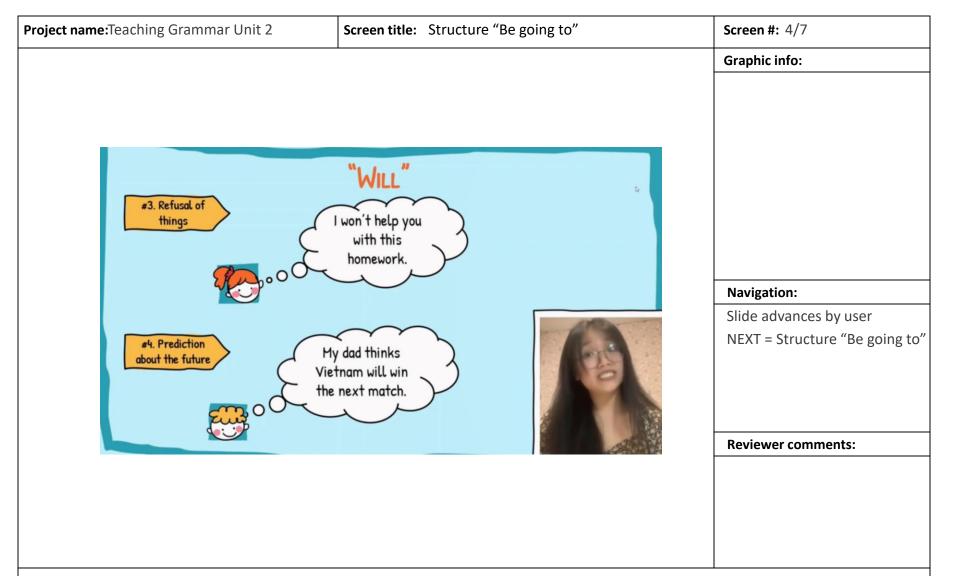
The affirmative form of will is quite simple, subject plus will plus verb bare. "I will buy some milk tomorrow." To form a negative sentence you just have to add "Not" right after will. For example "she will not tell us the truth". In interrogative sentence, place Will at the beginning of the sentence before the subject. The common form will be will plus subject plus verb bare and a questions mark.



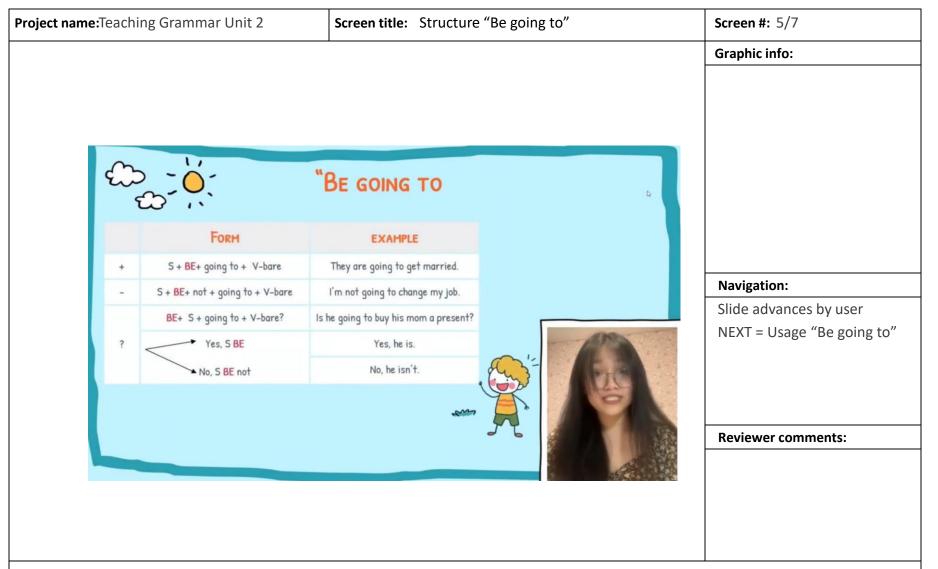
So what we can apply will for?

First, will is used for promises. For example, I will be back soon.

Second we use will to make an offer or request for help. As you can see in the example here. "Will you close the door for me please?" The girl requests somebody to help her close the door.

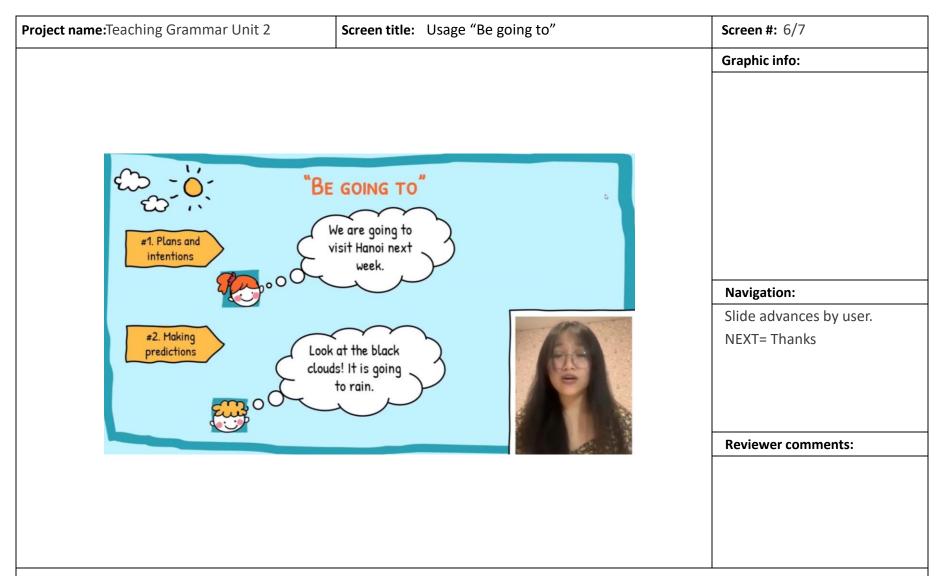


Will is also used to make a refusal, like "I won't help you with this homework." That means she refused to do the homework. Another way to use will is to make a prediction about the future like the boy in this example: "My dad thinks Vietnam will win the next match". It's just a predictions because we can not be sure a Vietnam will win or not. Remember we use will to make a prediction without any evidence and it's just based on our personal opinion. This is the structure and some example of will how about Be going to.



The affirmative form of be going to is Subject plus be going to plus verb bare.

"They are going to get marriage." Next put "not" right after Be to form a negative sentence I am not going to change my job. In questions, place be at the beginning of the sentence, before the subject "Is he going to buy his mom a present?"



Be going to is used to make plans. At the example, "We are going to visit Hanoi next week." They have already had a plan and they are going to visit Hanoi in the near future.

Next we can see that me going to can also be used to make a predictions so what is the difference between Be going to is that we have evidence when using this structure. Here's an example, "Look at the black clouds, it is going to rain." The evidence here is the black clouds.

Project name:Teaching Grammar Unit 2	Screen title: Thanks	Screen #: 7/7
		Graphic info:
	nks for	Navigation:
20 List	ening!	Slide advances by user
		Reviewer comments:
Audio: That is the end of our lesson today, thanks for	listening.	•