

PRESENT CONTINUOUS VS. TO BE GOING TO

Future plans

In addition to the simple future we can talk about future events by using either:

the present continuous, or to be (in the simple present) + going to +verb

These two forms are used to talk about future plans. There are, however, some differences between the two forms.

1. The present continuous for future plans:

The present continuous is used when we say what we have planned and arranged to do at a specific time in the future. These are fixed plans with definite time and/or place.

Examples:

I'm doing my homework this evening.

I'm starting university in September.

Sally is meeting John at seven o'clock this evening in a restaurant downtown.

To be + going to + verb:

A. We use 'going to' to express the future when we intend to do something or have decided to do something but **did not arrange it**. It is **just an intention**.

Example:

A: The windows are dirty.

B: Yes I know. I'm going to clean them later. = I've decided to clean them ,but I haven't arranged to clean them.

B. We also use 'going to' to **make predictions**.

Example:

Watch out! you are going to break the glass.

It's so cloudy! I think it's going to rain.

Related material:

PAST CONTINUOUS

The past continuous is formed from the past tense of be with the -ing form of the verb

We use the past continuous **to talk about the past**:

1) for something **which continued before and after another action**:

EXAMPLE:

The children were doing their homework when I got home.

This use of the past continuous **is very common at the beginning of a story:**

EXAMPLE:

The other day I was waiting for a bus when ...

Last week as I was driving to work ...

2) for something that **happened before and after a particular time:**

EXAMPLE:

It was eight o'clock. I was writing a letter.



REMEMBER? PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

3. We can use the present continuous to talk about the past:

BUT ONLY AND LIMITED TO

- When we are telling a story
- When we are summarising the story from a book, film or play etc.

PREPOSITION OF PLACE

Preposition of place	Explanation	Example
in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I watch TV in the living-room • I live in New York • Look at the picture in the book • She looks at herself in the mirror. • She is in the car. • Look at the girl in the picture • This is the best team in the world
at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • used to show an exact position or particular place • table 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I met her at the entrance, at the bus stop • She sat at the table • at a concert, at the party

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • events • place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the movies, at university, at work
on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attached • next to or along the side of (river) • used to show that something is in a position above something else and touching it. • left, right • a floor in a house • used for showing some methods of traveling • television, radio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at the picture on the wall • Cambridge is on the River Cam. • The book is on the desk • A smile on his face • The shop is on the left • My apartment is on the first floor • I love traveling on trains / on the bus / on a plane • My favorite program on TV, on the radio
by, next to, beside, near	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not far away in distance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The girl who is by / next to / beside the house.
between	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in or into the space which separates two places, people or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The town lies halfway between Rome and Florence.

	objects	
behind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the back (of) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I hung my coat behind the door.
in front of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • further forward than someone or something else 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She started talking to the man in front of her
under	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lower than (or covered by) something else 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the cat is under the chair.
below	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lower than something else. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the plane is just below the the cloud
over	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • above or higher than something else, sometimes so that one thing covers the other. • more than. • across from one side to the other. • overcoming an obstacle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She held the umbrella overboth of us. • Most of the carpets are over\$100. • I walked over the bridge • She jumped over the gate
above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • higher than something else, but not directly over it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a path above the lake

across	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from one side to the other of something with clear limits / getting to the other side • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She walked across the field/road. • He sailed across the Atlantic
through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from one end or side of something to the other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They walked slowly through the woods.
to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the direction of • bed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We went to Prague last year. • I go to bed at ten.
into	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • towards the inside or middle of something and about to be contained, surrounded or enclosed by it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall we go into the garden?
towards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the direction of, or closer to someone or something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She stood up and walked towards him.
onto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • used to show movement into or on a particular place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I slipped as I stepped onto the platform.
from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • used to show the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What time does the

	<p>place where someone or something starts:</p>	<p>flight from Amsterdam arrive?</p>
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NEXT TO / CLOSE TO / NEAR

I live next to my work. – By saying this, you mean that your office is to one side or the other of your house.

I live close to my work. – This means you live by your work. Maybe on one side or the other, maybe just a two minute walk around the corner.

I live near my work. – Same meaning as “close to” sentence above, but without the preposition “to” needed.

Notice the use of the prepositions of place at, in and on in these standard expressions:

at	in	on
at home	in a car	on a bus
at work	in a taxi	on a train
at school	in a helicopter	on a plane
at university	in a boat	on a ship

at	in	on
at college	in a lift (elevator)	on a bicycle, on a motorbike
at the top	in the newspaper	on a horse, on an elephant
at the bottom	in the sky	on the radio, on television
at the side	in a row	on the left, on the right
at reception	in Oxford Street	on the way

VOCABULARY: CLOTHES

MEN'S CLOTHES



suit(s)



shirt(s)



tie(s)

WOMEN'S CLOTHES



dress(es)



blouse(s)



skirt(s)



tanktop(s)

UNI-SEX



coat(s)



jacket(s)



t-shirt(s)



trouser(s)



jean(s)



short(s)



jumper(s) pullover(s)



cardigan(s)



sweatshirt(s)
with a hood = hoodie(s)



glove(s)



mitten(s)

BABY CLOTHES



romper suit(s)



nappy (nappies)

HOLIDAY/LEISURE CLOTHES



swimming trunk(s)



bikini(s)



swimsuit(s)

swimming costume(s)
bathing costume(s)

NIGHTWEAR



nightdress(es)
nightie(s)



pyjama(s)



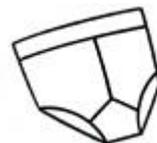
dressing gown(s)

UNDERWEAR

MENS



boxers



Y-fronts

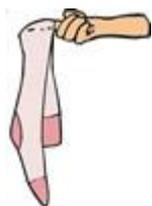
LADIES (LINGERIE)



bra(s)



pant(s)
knicker(s)



stocking(s)



tight(s)

UNI-SEX



vest(s)

FOOTWEAR



shoe(s)



wellington(s)

sandal(s)



slipper(s)

boot(s)



sock(s)