Future: will / going to

Prof. Thaysa
Inglês

BE GOING TO

<u>PLANOS:</u>

A: *What are you going to do this weekend?*

B: *I'm going to visit my grandma.*

* Decisões planejadas:

I'm going to buy a house.

I'm going to travel to Europe in a few days.

WILL

<u>PROMESSA</u>**:**

A: *It's been a long time since you haven't visited your Grandmother!*

B: *You're right I'll visit grandma.*

* Decisões feitas na hora:

I will buy a house.

I'm tired I need a break! I'll travel with you guys!

* <u>AJUDA / PEDIDO:</u>

Will you please help me?
I'll help you. <u>estuda</u>.com

BE GOING TO

PREVISÕES:

Look the clouds are turning black! I think it's going to rain in a few minutes.

The puppies are cute. I'm sure someone is going to adopt them.

A: I have a terrible headache.
B: I think your're going to be sick!

WILL

PREVISÕES:

I think it will rain this afternoon.

It will rain at Christmas.
It always does!

A: When are your parentes coming to Brazil again?
B: They will probably come to Brazil at Carnival. They always do!

estuda.com

Be going to

Formas:

- **Afirmativa:** sujeito + verb to be + going to + verbo no modo infinitivo sem to

  The cats are so cute. I'm sure someone is going to adopt them.

- **Negativa:** sujeito + verb to be + not + going to + verbo no modo infinitivo sem to

  They aren't going to watch TV today.

- **Interrogativa:** **v**erb to be + sujeito + going to + verbo no modo infinitivo sem o to

  Are you going to buy the watch?

Will

Formas:

- **Afirmativa:** sujeito + will + verbo no modo infinitivo sem to

  The forecast says it will rain tomorrow.

- **Negativa:** sujeito + will + not (won't) + verbo no modo infinitivo sem to

  She won't help him anymore.

- **Interrogativa:** will + sujeito + verbo no modo infinitivo sem o to

  Will you come with us?

Rare animals vital for ecosystem life support

Rare animal species are vital to maintaining tropical ecosystems and could cause a chain reaction of disastrous biodiversity loss if they go extinct, a study warns.

Animals that are considered rare – because they occupy a niche environment or there are few of them – are more likely than common animals to perform specialized and often irreplaceable roles in their environments, the study found. This is especially true for highly biodiverse environments, such as the tropics, the researchers say. "Losing rare species today may mean losing much more complex processes in the long term," says lead author Rafael Leitão, a biologist at the National Institute of Amazonian Research in Manaus, Brazil.

The study notes that rare animals perform essential "ecosystem services" such as dispersing seeds, filtering water and controlling other animal populations and invasive species. "There is no way to know exactly how, in future, an ecosystem_____with the loss of those rare species, but chain effects are common, meaning that the loss of some functions can lead to other losses, making the whole environment crumble," says Leitão.

A lacuna numerada no terceiro parágrafo do texto é corretamente preenchida por

   a) are going to change.
   b) will change.
   c) change.
   d) have changed.
   e) changing.

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Considering the dialogues in this strip, mainly in the first and second boxes, the use of *will* and *going to* to express future can be explained by:

a) They both refer to prior plans.
b) Both of them refer to predictions.
c) They refer to plans and predictions, respectively.
d) Both of them refer to willingness.
e) They refer to willingness and plans, respectively.

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Genetic fortune-telling

One day, babies will get DNA report cards at birth. These reports will offer predictions about their chances of suffering a heart attack or cancer, of getting hooked on tobacco, and of being smarter than average. Though the new DNA tests offer probabilities, not diagnoses, they could greatly benefit medicine. For example, if women at high risk for breast cancer got more mammograms and those at low risk got fewer, those exams might catch more real cancers and set off fewer false alarms. The trouble is, the predictions are far from perfect. What if someone with a low risk score for cancer puts off being screened, and then develops cancer anyway? Polygenic scores are also controversial because they can predict any trait, not only diseases. For instance, they can now forecast about 10 percent of a person's performance on IQ tests. But how will parents and educators use that information?

Derek Brahney, Genetic fortune-telling. *MIT Technology Review*, mar./abr. 2018. Adaptado.

De acordo com o texto, um dos riscos do prognóstico genético dos indivíduos desde o nascimento seria o de

a) empresas usarem as informações para não contratar pessoas que teriam predisposição a certas doenças ou vícios.

b) algumas mulheres descuidarem da prevenção de problemas de saúde para os quais pareciam não estar predispostas.

c) governos usarem as informações genéticas para negar a certos cidadãos o acesso a serviços de saúde pública.

d) pais e educadores passarem a desconsiderar dados sobre o coeficiente de inteligência de seus filhos ou alunos.

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Über-adaptable airless tires
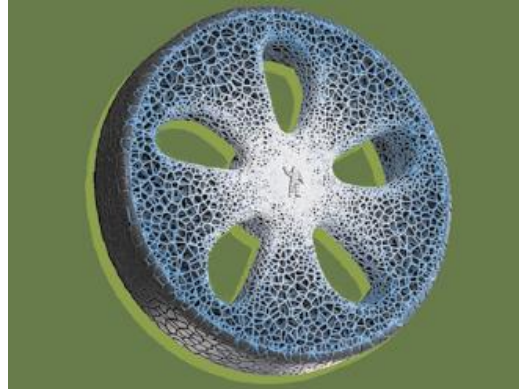
In the future, our cars will be smart, and our tires will be smarter. For starters, it's airless, eliminating the need to worry about pounds per square inch. It's also made from recycled materials in an effort to reduce waste. But the most impressive feature may be its 3-D-printed treads, which can be swapped in and out to accommodate various road conditions – without changing the tire itself. The challenge will be figuring out a way to do it quickly, says Terry Gettys, who helped lead the project, "because consumers are going to want their tires [ready to go] in just a few minutes".

One of the most innovative features of this new concept tire is that it

a) is airless and as such needs little or no calibration.
b) can be changed quickly to meet consumer needs.
c) is easily adaptable and helps Uber drivers move safely.
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