Present simple,
Present
continuous,Will and
Going to

We can use the present simple to talk about things we do regularly. We can use the present continuous to talk about things we are doing now.

- I play basketball every Sunday.
- I'm playing hockey now.
- She **eats** fruit every day.
- She's eating an apple now.

How to use them

For the present simple, add s or es for he, she and it. For the negative, use don't for I, you, we and they, and doesn't for he, she and it.

- I watch cartoons every day. I don't watch the news.
- My dad makes dinner every evening. He doesn't make lunch.

For the present continuous, use am, is or are and ing. For the negative, use not.

I'm going to the park now. I'm not going to school.

She's studying English now. She isn't studying maths.

For present simple questions, use *do* for *l*, *you*, *we* and *they* and *does* for *he*, *she* and *it*. For present continuous questions, change the order of *am*, *is* or *are* and the person.

- What time do you wake up every morning?
- Does she walk to school every day?
- Are you doing your homework now?
- What **is he doing** right now?

Will vs. Going to

When talking about an event that is going to happen in the future, there is more than one possibility. Most often, you will use the phrases 'will' or 'going to' in order to refer to an upcoming event.

Both "Will" and "Be Going to" are used to express future tense but they do not have the same meaning.

Will and Going to Similarity in Usage

Both Will and Going to can be used for making future predictions without having a real difference in meaning.

Example:

I think it will be foggy tomorrow. = I think it is going to be foggy tomorrow.

 Will is used to express future actions decided at the moment of speaking while Going to describes future plans decided before the moment of speaking.

Examples:

I'll have salad now. (will)

I'm going to visit my aunt next Friday. (going to)

 Will is used to indicate a prediction based on personal opinions or experiences while going to is used to express a prediction based on present evidence.

Examples:

I think United will win the game. (will)

Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain. (going to)

 Will expresses a future fact; going to is used to describe something is about to happen.

Examples:

The sun will rise tomorrow. (will)

Get back! The bomb is going to explode. (going to)

- a. Will is used to make a promise, an offer, a threat or refusal.
- Examples:
- A promise:
 - a. I promise I won't tell anyone you broke the window.
- An offer:
 - a. I'll take you to the airport tomorrow.
- A threat:
 - a. I'll tell your parents what you did.
- A refusal:
 - a. No, I won't cook your dinner, you can cook it yourself.

WILL vs. GOING TO

WILL



GOING TO

• Express future actions decided at the moment of speaking (immediate decision)

E.g: I'll have salad now.

Express a prediction based on personal opinions or experiences

E.g: I think United will win the game.

Express a future fact



E.g: The sun will rise tomorrow.

• Express future plans decided before the moment of speaking (prior plans)

E.g: I'm going to visit my aunt next Friday.

Express a prediction based on present evidence

E.g: Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain.

 Express that something is about to happen

E.g: Get back! The bomb is going to explode.

Both Will and Going to can be used for making future predictions without having a real difference in meaning.

E.g: I think it will be foggy tomorrow. = I think it is going to be foggy tomorrow.

Worksheets

https://agendaweb.org/verbs/present-continuous-present-simple.html

https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Will_vs_goin_g_to/Will_v Going_to_mz1387uv