Il futuro 2: previsioni e ipotesi (Unità 30, 31)

Will e be going to
Si possono usare will e be going to per fare previsioni e ipotesi.

**Will**
- Si usa will per fare previsioni in base a una sensazione o a un'opinione personale.
- Don't worry. We'll find your keys.

**Be going to**
- Si usa be going to per fare previsioni fondate su premesse reali che si manifestano già nel presente.
- I think it's going to rain.

Future continuous e future perfect
Si possono usare il future continuous (Everyone will be driving solar powered cars in fifty years.) e il future perfect (By the end of the century, we'll have discovered life on another planet.) per fare delle previsioni.

1 Quali tra le battute di B esprime:
   a una previsione basata su una sensazione o a un'opinione personale?
   b una previsione basata su premesse reali?

   0 A Look at those black clouds!
   B Yes, it's going to rain, isn't it? ______
   1 A We're going to Disney land at the weekend.
   B Oh, you'll have a great time. ______
   2 A Oh no – look at the traffic!
   B Yeah, we're going to be late. ______
   3 A Wow! Look at the prices on this menu!
   B Yeah, it's going to be an expensive meal. ______
   4 A I can't find my ID card.
   B Don't worry, we'll find it soon. ______

2 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

   0 A I've looked everywhere for my camera.
   B Don't worry -- we'll find it.
   1 A Brr! It's freezing!
   B Yes, I think it'll snow / it's going to snow.
   2 A You look ill. Are you OK?
   B No, I'm not. I think I'll be / I'm going to be sick.
   3 A I'm not going to go on the school trip.
   B I think you'll regret / you're going to regret it.
   4 A Look at all this work we've got to do.
   B Yeah, I know. It'll be / It's going to be a long day.
   5 A Help! I'll drop / I'm going to drop these boxes.
   B Hang on, I'll help you.
   6 A I got these earrings for Belinda's birthday. Do you think she'll like / she's going to like them?
   B I think she'll love / she's going to love them.
   7 A That skier doesn't look very steady, does he?
   B No, he doesn't. He'll fall / He's going to fall.
   8 A I need to borrow Jamie's bike to go to the shops. He won't mind, will he / isn't going to mind, is he?
   B No, I'm sure he won't / isn't going to. He isn't using it at the moment.

3 Che cosa diresti in queste situazioni? Usa going to e le parole in corsivo.

   0 You are stuck in traffic. You say …
   We're going to be late. ______
   1 You see lots of black clouds. You say …
   It's going to rain. ______
   2 The petrol gauge of your scooter is on zero. There is no petrol station for 100 kilometres. You say …
   I'm going to run out of petrol. ______
   3 The score is Liverpool 3, Lazio 0. There are five minutes of the game remaining. You say …
   Liverpool's going to win. ______
   4 It's the morning and there's a lovely blue sky. You say …
   It's going to be a nice day. ______
   5 You are waiting at the bus stop. The bus is coming but is driving very fast. You say …
   The bus won't stop. ______
   6 It starts raining and you have no umbrella. You say …
   We're going to get wet. ______

4 Completa l'articolo con la forma corretta di will e i verbi tra parentesi.

Population to reach 10 billion by 2050

By the middle of this century, the world's population 0 will have reached (reach) ten billion. Today, the global population is around 6.5 billion but, according to a United Nations report, by 2050 it 1 (rise) by about 50% and 2 (be) in the region of ten billion. Population growth 3 (be) greatest in the developing world and 4 (be) highest in cities. According the report, in 2050 over half of the world's population 5 (live) in cities.

The study also predicts that by 2030, India 6 (overtake) China as the world's most populous country.