

Complete The Conversation With Be (not) Going To. Use Contractions Where Possible. Rick: How _____ You

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When engaging in conversations, especially in informal settings, understanding how to correctly complete sentences with "be (not) going to" is essential. These constructions are commonly used to express future intentions, plans, or predictions. By mastering their proper usage, you can communicate more naturally and confidently. This article will guide you through completing conversations with "be (not) going to," illustrating both affirmative and negative forms, and providing practical examples to enhance your understanding.

Understanding "Be (Not) Going To" in English

What Does "Be Going To" Mean?

"Be going to" is a common way to talk about future plans, intentions, or predictions based on current evidence. For example:

- I am going to visit my grandparents tomorrow.
- She's going to start a new job next week.

It indicates that the speaker has already decided or is reasonably certain about what they will do or what will happen.

What Does "Be Not Going To" Mean?

The negative form, "be not going to" (or contracted as "aren't going to," "isn't going to," "wasn't going to"), is used when someone has no intention or plan to do something, or when a prediction about the future is unlikely. For example:

- I am not going to attend the meeting.
- They aren't going to buy a new car.

How to Complete the Conversation with "Be (Not)

Going To"

Using the Correct Form of "Be"

The form of "be" depends on the subject and tense:

Subject	Present Tense	Past Tense
I	am	was
You	are	were
He/She/It	is	was
We	are	were
They	are	were

The "going to" part remains unchanged, as it always stays as "going to."

Completing Affirmative Sentences

To complete an affirmative sentence with "be going to," follow this pattern:

- Subject + be + going to + verb (base form)

Examples:

- Rick: How are you going to spend your weekend?
- I: I am going to visit my friend.

Completing Negative Sentences

For negative sentences, add "not" after the correct form of "be":

- Subject + be + not + going to + verb (base form)

Examples:

- Rick: How are you not going to attend the party?
- I: I am not going to stay late tonight.

Note the contractions:

- I am not → I'm not
- He is not → He isn't
- They are not → They aren't

Examples of Completing Conversations with Be (Not) Going To

Affirmative Examples

1. Rick: How are you going to prepare for the exam?
You: I am going to review all my notes tonight.
2. Rick: When are they going to arrive?
You: They are going to come at 6 p.m.
3. Rick: Who is she going to meet at the conference?
You: She is going to meet her business partner.

Negative Examples

1. Rick: How are you not going to handle the situation?
You: I am not going to ignore the problem; I'll address it.
2. Rick: When are they not going to join us?
You: They aren't going to be able to come this weekend.
3. Rick: Who is he not going to invite to the party?
You: He isn't going to invite his ex-girlfriend.

Common Mistakes to Avoid When Using "Be (Not) Going To"

1. Confusing "Be" Forms with the Subject

Ensure the correct form of "be" matches the subject:

- I am not going to
- He is not going to
- They are not going to

Mismatching forms can cause grammatical errors.

2. Forgetting the "not" in Negative Sentences

Always include "not" to make the sentence negative, and use contractions where appropriate:

- I am not → I'm not

- She is not → She isn't
- They are not → They aren't

3. Using "going to" with Past Tense Forms

Remember that "going to" refers to future intentions and should be paired with the present tense of "be." Using past tense forms like "was going to" refers to past intentions or plans.

Practice Exercises to Complete Conversations

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of "be" and "going to"

1. Rick: How _____ you _____ (prepare) for the trip?
2. You: I _____ (start) packing tomorrow.
3. Rick: Who _____ she _____ (meet) at the event?
4. You: She _____ (meet) her old friends there.

Exercise 2: Transform the sentences into negative form

1. They are going to buy a new house.
2. He is going to visit his parents.
3. We are going to watch a movie tonight.

Answers:

1. They aren't going to buy a new house.
2. He is not going to visit his parents.
3. We aren't going to watch a movie tonight.

Summary: Mastering "Be (Not) Going To" in Conversations

- Use the correct form of "be" based on the subject and tense.
- Affirmative sentences follow the pattern: Subject + be + going to + verb.
- Negative sentences include "not": Subject + be + not + going to + verb.
- Contracted forms make speech more natural (e.g., I'm not, she isn't, they aren't).
- Be mindful of the context—"going to" expresses plans or predictions, while "not going to" indicates a lack of intention or unlikely future.

By practicing these structures and paying attention to the context, you'll enhance your ability to complete conversations confidently using "be (not) going to." Whether you're chatting casually or discussing future plans, mastering this form is vital for effective communication in English.

Remember: Practice makes perfect. Try completing conversations or creating your own examples to solidify your understanding and usage of "be (not) going to" in everyday speech!

Frequently Asked Questions

Rick: How ____ you feeling today?

I'm feeling great, thanks for asking.

Rick: How ____ you going to handle the project?

I'm not going to handle it alone; I'll ask for help.

Rick: How ____ you planning to get there?

I'm not going to drive; I'll take the train.

Rick: How ____ you decide on the hotel?

I'm not going to choose the expensive one; I'll pick the budget option.

Rick: How ____ you address the issue?

I'm not going to ignore it; I'll bring it up in the meeting.

Additional Resources

Complete The Conversation With Be (not) Going To is a common exercise in mastering English future tense expressions. Whether you're a beginner or looking to sharpen your grammar skills, understanding how to properly use be (not) going to is essential for accurate communication about future plans, intentions, and predictions. This guide will walk you through the nuances of completing conversations with be (not) going to, with practical examples, tips, and exercises to help you become confident in your usage.

Understanding the Basics of Be (not) Going To

Before diving into completing conversations, it's important to understand what be (not) going to really signifies. It's a future tense construction used to express:

- Plans or intentions: What someone intends to do in the future.
- Predictions based on evidence: What someone believes will happen.

The Structure

The basic structure of be going to involves:

- The correct form of be (am, is, are) based on the subject
- The phrase going to
- The base form of the main verb

Examples:

- I am going to visit my grandma tomorrow.
- She is going to buy a new car.
- They are not going to attend the meeting.

When to Use Be Going To

Knowing when to use be going to helps in completing conversations naturally. Here are typical scenarios:

1. Expressing Future Intentions or Plans

When you have already decided to do something, be going to is appropriate.

Examples:

- I am going to start a new job next week.
- We are not going to watch the movie tonight.

2. Making Predictions Based on Evidence

Use be going to when your prediction is based on current evidence.

Examples:

- Look at those dark clouds. It is going to rain.
- She is not going to pass the exam if she doesn't study.

3. Offering or Suggesting

Sometimes, be going to can be used for offers or suggestions, especially in informal contexts.

Examples:

- I am going to help you with that.
- Are you going to join us for dinner?

How to Complete the Conversation With Be (not) Going To

When practicing or learning through conversation exercises, you'll often be given partial dialogues with missing parts. Here's how to approach completing these conversations effectively:

1. Identify the Context

Read the conversation carefully and understand the situation. Is it about plans, predictions, or offers?

2. Recognize the Subject and Tense

Determine who is speaking and whether the sentence calls for be going to or be not going to.

3. Match the Correct Form of Be

Use the correct form of be:

- I → am
- You → are
- He/She/It → is
- We/They → are

4. Fill in the Missing Verb

Add going to followed by the base form of the main verb, or not going to if the sentence is negative.

Practical Examples of Completing Conversations

Let's go through some sample dialogues and see how to complete them.

Example 1: Planning a Weekend Trip

Rick: How _____ you _____ (go) to the concert this Saturday?

Answer: How are you going to go to the concert this Saturday?

Explanation: The question asks about a future plan; therefore, be going to is suitable with the subject "you" (are).

Example 2: Talking About Future Intentions

Sara: I think I _____ (start) my new project next month.

Tom: That's great! I _____ (join) you if I finish my work early.

Answers:

- Sara: I think I am going to start my new project next month.
- Tom: That's great! I am going to join you if I finish my work early.

Note: Both sentences reflect plans or intentions using be going to.

Example 3: Negative Future Plans

Lisa: Are you coming to the party tonight?

Mark: No, I _____ (not/go) because I have to work late.

Answer: No, I am not going to go because I have to work late.

Explanation: Negative plans or decisions are expressed with not going to.

Tips for Practicing Be (not) Going To

To become proficient, consistent practice is key. Here are some tips:

1. Create Your Own Sentences

Write sentences about your plans and predictions using be going to and not

going to.

2. Use Flashcards

Create flashcards with prompts, such as "Next weekend, I ____ (travel)" and practice filling in the blanks.

3. Engage in Role-Playing

Practice conversations with a partner, taking turns asking and answering questions about future plans.

4. Correct Your Mistakes

Review your sentences and identify errors in tense or form, then correct them.

5. Listen and Repeat

Listen to native speakers in movies or podcasts, noting how they use be going to in context.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

While practicing, be mindful of frequent errors:

- Using the wrong form of be: e.g., saying "I is going to" instead of "I am going to."
- Omitting 'going to': forgetting to include going to in the sentence.
- Incorrect negatives: e.g., "I not going to" instead of "I am not going to."
- Confusing future with present tense: Remember, be going to refers to future, not present.

Summary: How to Master Completing Conversations With Be (not) Going To

Mastering this aspect of English grammar involves understanding the structure, knowing when to use it, and practicing regularly. Whether you're filling in the blanks in dialogues or constructing your own sentences, keep these steps in mind:

- Recognize the context (plans, predictions, offers).
- Identify the correct subject and verb form.
- Use am, is, or are accordingly.
- Add going to or not going to based on the sentence's meaning.
- Follow up with the base form of the main verb.

By doing so, you'll enhance your fluency and confidence in expressing future intentions and predictions. Remember, consistent practice and exposure are the best ways to internalize these structures.

Final Thoughts

Complete The Conversation With Be (not) Going To exercises are invaluable tools for language learners. They help you think critically about grammar, improve your conversational skills, and prepare you for real-life interactions. Keep practicing with different scenarios, listen to native speakers, and don't be afraid to make mistakes—each one is a step toward

mastery. With time and effort, you'll find yourself naturally incorporating be going to into your daily English conversations, making your speech more accurate and expressive.

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