**【巩固练习】**

**I. 选择填空。**

1. — You look excited.
 — Yes, I am. I \_\_\_\_\_ Jackie Chan’s new movie in Dalian this evening.

A. was going to　　　 B. went to　　　 C. am going to　　　 D. have gone to

2. There are many clouds coming. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rain soon.

A. will　　　B. is going to　　　C. looks like 　　D. likes

3. There \_\_\_\_\_ a talk show on CCTV-4 at nine this evening.

A. will have 　　　B. is going to be　　　 C. is going to have 　　　D. is having
4. — There \_\_\_\_\_ two football matches on TV tomorrow afternoon.
　— Really? That’s great.

A. will have　　B. are going to be　　C. is going to be　　　 D. are going to have
5. There is going to \_\_\_\_\_ a report \_\_\_\_ Chinese history in our school this evening.
A. have, on　　　　 B. be, on　　　　 C. have, for　　　　 D. be, of

**真题连接：**

 1. —Have you finished the poster for the party?**（2015 山西中考）**

 —Not yet. I it in two days.

 A. finish B. finished C. will finish

2. Stop smoking, Joe! You \_\_\_\_ yourself if you keep on doing it like that! **（2015 重庆中考）**

 A. will kill B. have killed C. kill D. killed

3. If you read a lot, your life \_\_\_\_\_\_ full of pleasure. **（2015 北京石景山 一模）**

 A. is B. will be C. be D. was

**II. 完成句子，每空一词。**

1. 我打算明天和朋友去野炊。

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a picnic with my friends.

2. 下个星期一你打算去干什么? 我想去打篮球。

What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next Monday?

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play basketball.

3. 你妈妈这个周末去购物吗？是，她要去买一些水果。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go shopping this weekend?

Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy some fruit.

4. 你们打算什么时候见面。

What time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meet?

5. 如果天气好，我们明天去钓鱼。

If it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fine tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go fishing.

**III. 句式转换，每空一词。**

1. Nancy is going to go camping.（改为否定句）

Nancy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going to go camping.

2. I’ll go and join them.（改为否定句）

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go \_\_\_\_\_\_ join them.

3. I’m going to get up at 6:30 tomorrow.（改为一般疑问句）

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get up at 6:30 tomorrow?

4. We will meet at the bus stop at 10:30.（改为一般疑问句）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meet at the bus stop at 10:30?

5. She is going to listen to music after school.（对划线部分提问）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after school?

6. My father and mother are going to see a play the day after tomorrow.（对划线部分提问）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ father and mother going to see a play?

7. We are going to play ping-pong on Saturday. (改为一般疑问句并作否定回答)

— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going to play ping-pong on Saturday?

— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. He’s going to tell me all about it. (改为否定句)

 He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going to tell me all about it.

9. She is going to work hard at English this term. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this term?

10. They’re going to the Sun Island by bus. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Sun Island?

11. The students of Class Three have a field trip on Sunday. (用next Sunday改写)

The students of Class Three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a field trip next Sunday.

12. Linda has lunch at school on Tuesday. (用next Tuesday改写)

Linda \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lunch at school next Tuesday.

**IV. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。**

1. Today is a sunny day. We are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a picnic this afternoon.

2. Tom often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) to school on foot. But today is raining.

3. ­—What do you usually do at weekends?

—I usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(catch) insects(昆虫)?

4. —It’s Friday today. What is she going to do this weekend?

 —She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (catch) insects.

5. —What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) next Sunday?

—I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (milk) cows.

6. Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) her grandparents tomorrow.

**【答案与解析】**

**I. 选择填空。**

1. C。本题考查时态，根据时间状语this evening可知用一般将来时。A 项为过去将来时，不符合句意；B/D两项均表示“去了”；只有C项表示“将来去”，故选C。
2. B。本题考查be going to 与 will 的区别。句末有soon，句子用将来时，可排除C、D 两项。有某种迹象判断可能发生的事情用be going to表示将来。
3. B。有时间状语可知用将来时。there be 句型的一般将来时为：there will be 或there is going
to be，故选B。
4. B。此题考查there be结构的将来时，后接名词复数，谓语动词用are。
5. B。考查there be句型的将来时用be going to do形式；on 表示“关于、有关”。

**真题链接：**

1. C。根据时间状语“in two days”可知应该用一般将来时态，答语为“两天内会完成海报”，故选择C。

2. A。句意：如果你继续那样做，你将会杀死你自己。if引导的条件状语从句用一般现在时表示将来的意义，主句用一般将来时。

3. B。句意：如果你阅读很多（东西），你的生活就会充满乐趣。be full of固定搭配，表示“充满”；时态属于“主将从现”，即主句是将来时，if引导的从句用一般现在时表示将来的意义。

**II. 完成句子，每空一词。**

1. am going to 2. are you going to do；am going to 3. Is; going to; is; is going to

4. are, going to 5. is; will

**III. 句式转换，每空一词。**

1. isn’t 2. won’t; or 3. Are you going 4. Will you 5. What is; going to do
6. When are your 7. Are you; No, aren’t 8. is not 9. What’s, going to do

10. How are, going to 11. are going to have 12. is going to have

**IV. 用所给词的适当形式填空。**

1. going to have 2. goes 3. watch; catch 4. is going to watch; catch

5. are you going to do\will you do; am going to milk\will 6. is going to visit\will visit