







## Answers

1. a) Are
2. b) Is
3. c) are
4. d) are
5. a) am
6. c) isn't
7. b) is
8. c) are
9. a) Am
10. b) is
11. a) is
12. c) are
13. d) Are
14. b) is
15. b) is
16. d) are
17. c) not
18. b) Are
19. c) is
20. d) is



# Explanations

## 1. “Are” (a)

Start questions with Am/Is/Are + subject + going to: Are you going to...?

## 2. “Is” (b)

Use 'Is' with he/she/it: Is she going to...?

## 3. “are” (c)

Wh-questions: What + are + you + going to...?

## 4. “are” (d)

Use 'are' with 'they' in Wh-questions with be going to.

## 5. “am” (a)

Short answers: Yes, I am / No, I'm not (not 'Yes, I going to').

## 6. “isn't” (c)

Negative short answers use am not/isn't/aren't, not 'won't'.

## 7. “is” (b)

Use 'is' with singular subjects: When is the meeting going to...?

## 8. “are” (c)

Use 'are' with 'we': How are we going to...?

## 9. “Am” (a)

Use 'Am' with 'I' to form questions: Am I going to...?

## 10. “is” (b)

With 'Who' as subject, use 'is': Who is going to...?

## 11. “is” (a)

Use 'is' with singular subjects in be going to questions.

## 12. “are” (c)

Short answer: Yes, they are (matching the question form).

## 13. “Are” (d)

Use 'Are' with plural subjects: Are your parents going to...?

## 14. “is” (b)

Use 'is' with 'she' in Wh-questions: Why is she going to...?

## 15. “is” (b)

Match the question form: 'Is it going to rain?' → 'Yes, it is going to rain.' Use 'is' as part of the 'be going to' structure.

## 16. “are” (d)

Use 'are' with 'you' in How long questions with be going to.

## 17. “not” (c)

Negative short answer: No, I'm not (I am not).

**18. “Are” (b)**

Use 'Are' with plural subjects: Are the children going to...?

**19. “is” (c)**

Use 'is' with 'he': What is he going to study?

**20. “is” (d)**

Short answer matches the question: Is she...? → Yes, she is.