

Chapter 1 : Future Tense Will vs. Going To - English Grammar

*Going to Squintums [Jennifer Westwood, Fiona French] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. A sly fox travels the countryside and collects a series of animals in his sack before he meets his match.*

A non-free image has been removed from this page. It belonged to a kind old lady who assured me that no other cat could compare with Kitty. She lived in constant fear that Kitty might be stolen. "I hear there is a shocking fashion for black cat-skin muffs; wherever is Kitty gone to? Cheesebox called her "Q", and Winkiepeeps called her "Squintums". They were very common cats. The old lady would have been shocked had she known of the acquaintance. Now most cats love the moonlight and staying out at nights; it was curious how willingly Miss Kitty went to bed. And although the wash-house where she slept was locked in was always very clean, upon some mornings Kitty was left out with a black chin. And on other mornings her tail seemed thicker, and she scratched. It was a long time before I guessed that there were in fact two black cats! If we had been outside the wash-house one summer night by moonlight, we might have seen one black cat cross the yard and jump upon the window-sill. "You are late, Winkiepeeps," said another black cat inside. Tonight he stopped outside. Kitty had put on her coat and little boots. "Get in through the window, Winkiepeeps. Winkiepeeps changed his tone, and began to purr and coax. Cheesebox was a stout tortoise-shell cat who lived at the edge of the wood. I do not think Cheesebox herself ever went rabbiting; she had more sense while there were rats and mice in plenty. But she collected odds and ends for Mr. Worry Ragman, a knowing little terrier who drove about the country in a little rattling cart. He bought rabbit skins and mole skins, rags and bones, and oh, shocking feathers and eggs from Cheesebox, and from Winkiepeeps, and from Tommy Brock the badger and Mr. Mind that. At this moment the gun, which Miss Kitty was loading, went off. Winkiepeeps fled from the house with a squall, and Cheesebox cuffed Kitty. When Kitty came out, Winkiepeeps was nowhere to be seen, "I think Cheesebox may be right about ferrets. The gun was an air-gun, so Miss Kitty ran no risks with gun-powder. Certainly not washer-women who are hedgehogs," said Miss Kitty, watching Mrs. Miss Kitty stalked behind trees. She saw a mouse, took a long aim and pulled the trigger; but the air-gun was not loaded at all, and the mouse jumped away from Miss Kitty. Another mouse she missed, another she durst not fire at because it was carrying a basket; and twice she shot at sticks and stones that were not mice at all. Except for the pride of carrying a gun, it was only poor sport. The sheep stamped their feet, and began to walk up to the odd little cat, while the crows swooped over her head. Miss Kitty took to her heels. Presently there was a scuffling noise of falling stones; Kitty was all attention. The noise moved further on. Something poked out of a hole, and whisked in again. What do you mean by shooting my cousin Slimmy Jimmy? Give us your pellets this minute! She also spat at them. Up in the wood, the real Kitty, sulky and spitting, followed the ferrets; she would not give them the pellets and they would not give up the gun. We will not go into details; they took it in turn to go underground, and I believe they did bag a few young rabbits. But at last they met their match! Slimmy Jimmy suddenly came out of a burrow, pursued by a stout buck-rabbit in a blue coat, who was prodding him violently and painfully with an umbrella. They upset John Stoa-Ferret who was waiting outside with the net; and, before he could pick himself up, Miss Kitty had seized the gun. The rabbit, after several violent pokes, went off, walking fast and brandishing the umbrella; the ferrets followed him; Miss Catherine also followed at a distance. The rabbit made no attempt to get right away; from time to time he stopped and waved the umbrella defiantly. They saw him go over a mossy tumble-down wall, and disappear. John Stoa-Ferret and his cousin Slimmy, being short-legged and in gaiters, went through a conveniently arranged tunnel under a wall, But they did not come out at the other side; they had walked into one of Mr. There we will leave them, as the rabbit did, after he had come near enough to make sure that they were fast. Miss Catherine, rather out of breath, eyed the rabbit. He was very fat. He winked at Miss Catherine, pointed at the ferrets, made a bow, and turned to go home. Now why could not Kitty have the sense to go home too? No; I fear Miss Catherine was a born poacher; nothing would serve her but she must follow that rabbit. She did not like to shoot, because he was wearing such an elegant jacket. The rabbit at first took no notice. Then he became uneasy, and hid behind trees. Miss Kitty could see the tips of his ears; whenever he

stopped, she lifted her gun. The rabbit opened his umbrella, and set off again; it bobbitted along under the bushes like a live mushroom. Miss Kitty followed and followed. The rabbit led her round and round, till at length they came back to another part of the same wall. He shut his umbrella, waved it defiantly, took a long jump off the top of the wall, and disappeared. She gave a loud caterwaul, and then sat still. Miss Kitty sat on the trap. She sat and she sat. She ate one mouse raw, which was all the game in her bag. Her toes were not really hurt, but so very, very fast. Her feet went to sleep, and she had pins and needles. Once there was a noise like a cat in the distance; could it be Winkiepeeps? Kitty mewed, but there was no answer. It was very sad; but Miss Kitty ought not to have gone out on the sly, poaching. It served her right. It seemed plain she would have to remain in the trap till the person who had set it let her out. And when he arrived—it was Mr. Tod, getting over the wall and throwing down a rather bulging bag. Is this the rest of the black cat-skin muff? Tod, opening the bag. Tod, edging up towards Miss Kitty, who immediately pointed the gun at him. Tod, skipping over the wall. Allow me to push forward the catch of the— "Oh! Allow me to unfasten the trap and pick up my bag. Tod and Miss Kitty argued all day. In the evening Mr. Kitty sat disconsolately in the trap and eyed the bag. The bag wobbled, turned over, and rolled within reach of Kitty. Quintin; you do my washing. Whatever is the matter? Tiggy-winkle jerked up her prickles. Not to mention the washing? Tiggy-winkle; do pray help me to get loose. It was of less consequence, as she immediately threw away her coat and gun— "Never again will I poach," said Miss Kitty. She limped home, and into the drawing-room. There upon the hearth rug sat Winkiepeeps, wrapped in a shawl, with sticking plaster on his tail. Kitty chose to look upon Winkiepeeps as the cause of her misfortunes; she rushed upon him and they fought all over the drawing-room. For the rest of her days Kitty was a little lame; but it was an elegant limp; and she found quite enough occupation about the yard catching mice and rats; varied by tea-parties with respectable cats in the village, such as Ribby and Tabitha Twitchit. But Winkiepeeps lived in the woods.

Chapter 2 : Going-to-the-Sun Road - Glacier National Park (U.S. National Park Service)

Going to Squintums by Jennifer Westwood, Fiona French (Illustrator) starting at \$ Going to Squintums has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

Origin[edit] The going-to future originated by the extension of the spatial sense of the verb go to a temporal sense a common change, the same phenomenon can be seen in the preposition before. The original construction involved physical movement with an intention, such as "I am going [outside] to harvest the crop. The colloquial form gonna and the other variations of it as mentioned in the following section result from a relaxed pronunciation of going to. They can provide a distinction between the spatial and temporal senses of the expression: Formation[edit] The going-to idiom, used to express futurity is a semi-modal verb that consists of a form of the copula verb be, the word going followed by the word "to", for instance is going to. Like other modals, it is followed by the base infinitive of the main verb compare with "ought to". An alternative description is that it uses the verb go in the progressive aspect , most commonly in present progressive form, serving as an auxiliary verb and having the to-infinitive phrase as its complement. The boys are going to fight. Are they not going to wear coats? The going to of this future construction is frequently contracted in colloquial English to gonna, and in some forms of English the copula may also be omitted. For derived forms found in English-based creole languages , see below. The basic form of the going-to construction is in fact in the present tense ; it is often used when the speaker wishes to draw a connection between present events, situations, or intentions and expected future events or situations, i. Different forms are often interchangeable. Some general points of usage are listed below. The ordinary present tense can be used to refer to the future when the context or time adverbs indicate futurity, and the reference is to some planned action: It is usually the present progressive that is used, as in the preceding example, but the simple present can also be used, particularly for precisely scheduled events: When the expression of futurity is combined with that of some modality , such as obligation or possibility, a modal verb not marked specifically for the future may be used: The will future is used more often than going to in conditional sentences of the " first conditional " type: But in some contexts particularly with "future in the past" " see the following section the reverse can be true "After ended, I would be a star" unconditionally describes what subsequently did happen, while "After ended, I was going to be a star" describes only intention. This is similar in form to the going-to future, with the omission of the word going. The meaning of this construction is to indicate that something is expected to happen at a future time usually in the near future , as a result of either some duty deontic modality or some set plan. Thus "John will go When was or were is used as the copula, the plan or duty is placed in past time and quite often implies that it was not carried out. It may also be used simply as a way of expressing "future in the past" see the following section. I was to visit my aunt, but I missed the train. If you are to go on holiday, you need to work hard. Expressions of relative future[edit] The going-to construction, as well as other constructions used in English refer to future events, can be used not only to express the future relative to the present time, but also sometimes to express the future relative to some other time of reference see relative tense. The following are universally attested: Future relative to a reference point is formed using the past tense of the copula, e. This may express past intention "I was going to eat dinner" or prediction "It was going to rain". Ongoing intention or prediction existing up to the present time is also attested, based on the present perfect progressive of the copula. Similar sentences can be formed on the past perfect progressive e. Future relative to a past subjunctive is attested in a condition clause: Future event relative to a future reference point. A strong example might be one that incorporates the precise difference in time between the reference point and the event: In fact, some have argued that such a construction does not occur in English or other natural languages with the intended meaning; [6] the latter "going to" in these constructions may signify the main verb to go as in "to move from one place to another. Relative future is also possible for a limited number of uses of the modular "will" or "shall" in their so-called past tense forms, respectively "would" and "should" see future in the past. Periphrastic phrases may be able to express some relative future meanings that are otherwise unattested. For example, the phrase "to be about to" means that in the very near future, one will do something.

Hence, "I will be about to leave" expresses a future event relative to a future reference point. Another construction, "to be to", also has similar denotations in some constructions, e. Related forms in creoles[edit] Some creole languages have a marker of future time reference or irrealis mood modeled on the verb "go" as found in the going-to future of the English superstrate. Analogous forms in other languages[edit] Similarly to English, the French verb aller "to go" can be used as an auxiliary verb to create a near-future tense le futur proche. As in English, the French form can generally be replaced by the present or future tense: Je le fais demain "I am doing it tomorrow" or Je le ferai demain "I will do it tomorrow". Likewise, the Spanish verb ir "to go" can be used to express the future: Here the preposition a is used, analogous to the English to; the French construction does not have this. This construction can be found in non-Indo-European languages as well, such as Hebrew and Tamil.

Chapter 3 : Steve Daines going to daughter's wedding regardless of Kavanaugh vote

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Future - Will vs. Both refer to the future and there is a slight difference between the two though in most cases they can be used interchangeably with no difference in meaning. Even if you misuse them, a native speaker is going to understand you without any problems. We use it in the following situations: Prior Plan The decision has been made before the moment of speaking. When there are definite signs that something is going to happen. Evidence Something is likely to happen based on the evidence or experience you have. I think it is going to rain - I just felt a drop. When something is about to happen: The bomb is going to explode. For things that we decide to do now. Rapid Decisions This is when you make a decision at that moment, in a spontaneous way. I just decided this right now 2. When we think or believe something about the future. Prediction My team will not win the league this season. I think it will rain later so take an umbrella with you. You can use both Will and Going to for making future predictions. To make an offer, a promise or a threat. I promise I will behave next time. Future Predictions As you can see, both Will and Going to can be used for making future predictions without having a real difference in meaning. The weather report says it will rain tomorrow. Correct The weather report says it is going to rain tomorrow. Correct Compare Will vs. Going To If someone asks: Grammar Notes A variety of English grammar notes and rules including charts and examples for beginner to advanced level students.

Chapter 4 : Going | Definition of Going by Merriam-Webster

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Going to future expresses a conclusion regarding the immediate future or an action in the near future that has already been planned or prepared.

Chapter 8 : Future I Simple going to

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