

El futuro con will

AFIRMATIVA		FORMA CONTRAIDA
I will listen	I'll listen	
You will listen	You'll listen	
He will listen	He'll listen	
She will listen	She'll listen	
It will listen	It'll listen	
We will listen	We'll listen	
You will listen	You'll listen	
They will listen	They'll listen	
NEGATIVA		FORMA CONTRAIDA
I will not listen	I won't listen	
You will not listen	You won't listen	
He will not listen	He won't listen	
She will not listen	She won't listen	
It will not listen	It won't listen	
We will not listen	We won't listen	
You will not listen	You won't listen	
They will not listen	They'll listen	
INTERROGATIVA		RESPUESTAS BREVES
They will not listen	They won't listen	
You will not listen	You won't listen	
We will not listen	We won't listen	
It will not listen	It won't listen	
She will not listen	She won't listen	
He will not listen	He won't listen	
You will not listen	You won't listen	
I will not listen	I won't listen	

- Afirmativa:** sujeto + el auxiliar *will* + verbo en la forma base. Es igual en todas las personas.
 - Negativa:** sujeto + *will* + la partícula *not* (o la contracción *won't*) + verbo en la forma base.
 - Interrogativa:** *Will* + sujeto + verbo en la forma base. *Will she come with us?* (¿Vendrá con nosotros?)
 - Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + *will* o *won't*.
- Will you live in a city? Yes, I will. / No, I won't.*
(¿Vivirás en una ciudad? Sí. / No.)

El Future Continuous

- Se distingue de *be going to* en que expresa algo seguro, no una intención, y del *Present Continuous* normal en las expresiones temporales, que se refieren al futuro y no al presente.
- I am working next weekend.*
(Trabajo / Trabajaré el fin de semana que viene.)

El Present Continuous con valor de futuro

- Como vimos en la unidad introductoria, el *Present Continuous* expresa lo que está ocurriendo en el presente, pero también se usa para anunciar planes personales que ocurrirán en el futuro próximo porque se han fijado de antemano.
- I am cooking for my friends today.*
(Hoy cocino / cocinaré para mis amigos.)
- Se distingue de *be going to* en que expresa algo seguro, no una intención, y del *Present Continuous* normal en las expresiones temporales, que se refieren al futuro y no al presente.

Anunciar acciones o hechos futuros	Kim will come to our concert.	(Kim vendrá a nuestro concierto.)
Predecir lo que se cree que ocurrirá	I think it will snow tonight.	(Creo que nevará esta noche.)
Expresar decisiones repentinas	I'm tired. I'll take a taxi.	(Estoy cansada. Cogeré un taxi.)

Los usos del futuro con will

AFIRMATIVA		FORMA CONTRAIDA
I will be eating	I'll be eating	
You will be eating	You'll be eating	
He will be eating	He'll be eating	
She will be eating	She'll be eating	
It will be eating	It'll be eating	
We will be eating	We'll be eating	
You will be eating	You'll be eating	
They will be eating	They'll be eating	
NEGATIVA		FORMA CONTRAIDA
I will not be eating	I won't be eating	
You will not be eating	You won't be eating	
He will not be eating	He won't be eating	
She will not be eating	She won't be eating	
It will not be eating	It won't be eating	
We will not be eating	We won't be eating	
You will not be eating	You won't be eating	
They will not be eating	They won't be eating	