

INTERROGATIVA	RESPUESTAS BREVES	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Will I read ...?	Yes, I will .	No, I won't .
Will you read ...?	Yes, you will .	No, you won't .
Will he read ...?	Yes, he will .	No, he won't .
Will she read ...?	Yes, she will .	No, she won't .
Will it read ...?	Yes, it will .	No, it won't .
Will we read ...?	Yes, we will .	No, we won't .
Will you read ...?	Yes, you will .	No, you won't .
Will they read ...?	Yes, they will .	No, they won't .

Afirmativa: sujeto + **will** + un verbo en la forma base. Es igual en todas las personas. En la conversación, **will** se contrae con el sujeto ('I'll) y se pronuncia como una sola "I".
I'll win the match. (Ganaremos el partido.)

Negativa: sujeto + **will** + la partícula **not** (o la contracción **won't**) + un verbo en la forma base.

They won't score another goal. (No marcarán otro gol.)

Interrogativa: **Will** + sujeto + un verbo en la forma base.

Will Jess play today? (¿Jess jugará hoy?)

Respuestas breves: se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + **will** o **won't**.

Will pollution increase? Yes, it will. / No, it won't.

Aumentará la contaminación? Sí. / No.)

En **will** se suelen usar expresiones temporales como **later** (más tarde, luego), **soon** (pronto, dentro de poco), **in an hour** (dentro de una hora), **next month / year** (el mes / año que viene / próximo), **tomorrow** (mañana), etc.

También se usan otras que indican un futuro lejano: **in ten years** (dentro de diez años), **in** + un año, **one day** (algún día), **in the future** (en el futuro), etc. Todas pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.
One day, I will become a doctor.

Algún día llegaré a ser médico.)

Usos del futuro con will

Predecir acciones o hechos futuros	<i>Messi will score a goal.</i> (Messi marcará un gol.)
Decir lo que se cree que ocurrirá	<i>I think it will rain tomorrow.</i> (Creo que lloverá mañana.)
Preferir decisiones repentinas	<i>It's cold. I'll take my coat.</i> (Hace frío. Cogeré el abrigo.)

Futuro con be going to

AFIRMATIVA	FORMA CONTRAÍDA
I am going to run	I'm going to run
You are going to run	You're going to run
He is going to run	He's going to run
She is going to run	She's going to run
It is going to run	It's going to run
We are going to run	We're going to run
You are going to run	You're going to run
They are going to run	They're going to run

NEGATIVA Y FORMA CONTRAÍDA	
I am not / I'm not going to run	
You are not / You aren't / You're not going to run	
He is not / He isn't / He's not going to run	
She is not / She isn't / She's not going to run	
It is not / It isn't / It's not going to run	
We are not / We aren't / We're not going to run	
You are not / You aren't / You're not going to run	
They are not / They aren't / They're not going to run	

INTERROGATIVA	RESPUESTAS BREVES	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Am I going to run?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
Are you going to run?	Yes, you are .	No, you aren't .
Is he going to run?	Yes, he is .	No, he isn't .
Is she going to run?	Yes, she is .	No, she isn't .
Is it going to run?	Yes, it is .	No, it isn't .
Are we going to run?	Yes, we are .	No, we aren't .
Are you going to run?	Yes, you are .	No, you aren't .
Are they going to run?	Yes, they are .	No, they aren't .

Significa "ir a" + infinitivo.

- Afirmativa:** sujeto + **to be** en presente + **going to** + un verbo en la forma base.

He is going to have a party. (Él va a hacer una fiesta.)

- Negativa:** sujeto + **to be** en presente + **not** (**n't**) + **going to** + un verbo en la forma base.

They aren't going to order pizza. (No van a pedir pizza.)

- Interrogativa:** **to be** en presente + sujeto + **going to** + un verbo en la forma base.

Is she going to take a trip? (¿Ella va a hacer un viaje?)

- Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + el verbo **to be**, sin contraer en afirmativa o contraído en negativa.

Are you going to go hiking? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
(¿Vas a ir a dar una caminata? Sí. / No.)

- Con **be going to** se suelen usar las siguientes expresiones temporales: **later** (más tarde, luego), **soon** (pronto, dentro de poco), **this afternoon / evening** (esta tarde), **tonight** (esta noche), **tomorrow** (mañana), **in** + un año, **next week / month / year** (la semana / el mes / el año que viene / próximo/a), **in the future** (en el futuro), **on** + un día de la semana o fecha, etc.

Todas pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.

I am going to visit my relatives later.

(Voy a visitar a mis parientes luego.)

Next month, I'm going to go to a concert.

(El mes que viene voy a ir a un concierto.)