Expresamos el futuro con el verbo be en presente, **going to** y el infinitivo:  
*It is going to rain.* (Va a llover.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AFIRMATIVA</th>
<th>NEGATIVA</th>
<th>INTERROGATIVA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am going to leave</td>
<td>I am not going to leave</td>
<td>Am I going to leave?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are going to leave</td>
<td>You are not going to leave</td>
<td>Are you going to leave?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It is going to leave</td>
<td>He/She/It is not going to leave</td>
<td>Is he/she/it going to leave?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are going to leave</td>
<td>We are not going to leave</td>
<td>Are we going to leave?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are going to leave</td>
<td>You are not going to leave</td>
<td>Are you going to leave?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are going to leave</td>
<td>They are not going to leave</td>
<td>Are they going to leave?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Observa que con frecuencia se emplean las contracciones de be al hacer frases con **be going to** + infinitivo:  
*He’s going to spend a week by the sea.* (Va a pasar una semana junto al mar.)  
*They’re going to come.* (Van a venir.)  
*We aren’t going to go to the party.* (No vamos a ir a la fiesta.)

Fíjate que **going to** es invariable y va siempre acompañado del verbo be:  
*We go to spend the weekend at my grandparents*.  
*I going to travel to Italy for our summer holidays.*

Utilizamos la forma **be going to** + infinitivo para:  
- **Expresar nuestras decisiones para el futuro:**  
  *Tomorrow I’m going to travel to Algeciras.* *(Mañana voy a viajar a Algeciras.)*
- **Predecir el futuro utilizando información disponible en el presente:**  
  *Look at that blue sky! It’s going to be hot.* *(¡Mira qué cielo tan azul! Va a hacer calor.)*

**Ejercicios**

A **Haz frases con be going to** + infinitivo y las palabras entre paréntesis. **Utiliza las contracciones de be si es posible.**

0 (I/see/a film tonight)  
1 (She/buy/a new car tomorrow)  
2 (They/not/catch/that train)  
3 (you/have/a holiday next summer?)  
4 (They/work/hard/the Maths test next month)  
5 (they/work/hard/the Maths test next month)  
6 (you/take/the exam in June?)  
7 (she/not/buy/a new house)  
8 (we/sell/our car tomorrow)
**B** Escribe frases con *be going to* y los verbos de la tabla para predecir lo que va a suceder en los dibujos. Utiliza las contracciones de *be*.

- rain eat a pizza not play tennis not win the race have a swim make a phone call play the piano

0 **He** *is going to make a phone call.*

1 **They**

2 **She**

3 **He**

4 **They**

5 **He**

6 **It**

7 **They**

**C** Andrea va a visitar Gran Bretaña por primera vez. Hazle preguntas con *be going to + infinitivo*, los verbos entre paréntesis, y las palabras de la tabla.

- an umbrella in a luxury hotel to a disco fish and chips in the sea a lot of English golf every day

0 *Are you going to speak a lot of English?*

1 *(speak)*

2 *(play)*

3 *(take)*

4 *(swim)*

5 *(eat)*

6 *(stay)*

7 *(go)*

**D** Pon las palabras en el orden correcto.

0 *(they/to/win/are/going?)*

1 *(that/she/computer/going/to/Isn’t/buy)*

2 *(he/his/visit/aunt/going/is/to)*

3 *(tonight/dance/we/to/are/going)*

4 *(finish/they/are/soon/to/going?)*

5 *(next/Chile/to/going/to/he/week/travel/is)*

6 *(eat/they/out/going/are/Saturday/on/to)*