

Be going to (I'm going to leave)

1 Le frasi con **be going to** si costruiscono in questo modo:

	be going	+ to	+ INFINITO
<i>It</i>	<i>is going</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>snow.</i>

AFFERMATIVA			
I am			
He/she/it is		going to leave.	
We/you/they are			
NEGATIVA			
I am			
He/she/it is		not going to leave.	
We/you/they are			
INTERROGATIVA			
Am	I		
Is	he/she/it	going to start?	
Are	we/you/they		

2 Nota che di solito si usano le forme contratte di **be ('m, 's, 're)**:

They're going to leave.

He's going to spend a week by the sea.

3 Con **I**, la forma contratta negativa è **I'm not going to**:

I'm not going to play tennis today.

Con **he, she, it**, ci sono due forme contratte negative:

He/she/it isn't going to come.

He/she/it's not going to come.

Con **you, we** e **they**, ci sono due forme contratte negative :

You/we/they aren't going to come.

You/we/they're not going to come.

Nota la forma della risposta breve:

Is he going to leave? ~ Yes, he is.

4 Si usa **be going to** per parlare del futuro.

Si usa:

► per parlare di ciò che si è deciso di fare nel futuro, cioè intenzioni e progetti.:

A: *What are you going to do tomorrow?*

B: *I'm going to visit Paul in Brighton.*

A: *Are you going to drive?*

B: *No, I'm going to take the train.*

► per fare previsioni nel futuro, usando informazioni che si hanno a disposizione nel presente:

Look at that blue sky! It's going to be a sunny day.

I've eaten too much. I'm going to be ill.

Look at the time. It's two o'clock. They aren't going to come now.

Nota che **be going to** può essere reso in italiano sia con 'avere intenzione di' sia con il futuro semplice.

Esercizi

A Paul ha deciso quello che farà nella sua vita. Completa le frasi, usando le forme contratte di **be going to** e i verbi tra parentesi.

0 *I'm going to study*..... (study) music at university.

1 I (travel) all over the world.

2 I (not/work) in an office.

3 I (marry) a very rich woman.

4 We (have) eleven children.

5 They (become) a football team.

6 They (win) the World Cup.

7 I (play) the piano every night in a cafe.

8 We (not cook) or clean.

9 We (eat) in restaurants every day.

B Scrivi frasi affermative con le forme contratte di **be going to** e le parole tra parentesi.

- 0 (I/see/a film tonight) *I'm going to see a film tonight.*
 1 (She/buy/a new car tomorrow)
 2 (They/work/hard this year)
 3 (It/rain/this afternoon)

Scrivi frasi negative con le forme contratte di **be going to**.

- 0 (They/not/catch/that train!) *They're not going to catch that train!*
 4 (Paul/not/drive/to Scotland)
 5 (We/not/finish/it today)
 6 (She/not/buy/a new house)

Scrivi domande con **be going to**.

- 0 (you/have/a holiday this year?) *Are you going to have a holiday this year?*
 7 (they/win/the match?)
 8 (Mary/leave/her job?)
 9 (you/take/the exam in June?)

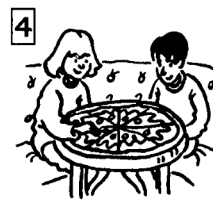
C Keiko è Giapponese. Ha intenzione di passare una settimana al mare in Inghilterra. Falle delle domande. Usa **be going to**, i verbi tra parentesi e le parole nel riquadro.

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

- 0 (speak) *Are you going to speak a lot of English?*
 1 (play)
 2 (take)
 3 (swim)
 4 (eat)
 5 (stay)
 6 (go)

D Abbina le parole nel riquadro con le figure e componi delle frasi usando le forme contratte di **be going to**.

It/rain
 They/eat/a pizza
 They/not/play tennis
 She/not/win/the race
 She/have/a swim
 They/watch/a film
 He/make/a phone call
 He/play/the piano



- 0 *He's going to make a phone call.*
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7