

# 29 Be going to (I'm going to leave)

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

Sogg + be (am, is, are) + "going to" + VERBO			
It	is	going to	snow.

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 .....