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El futuro (4): will, be going to, Present Continuous

En inglés se utilizan varias formas verbales para referirse al futuro:

will: *I'll come with you.* (Iré/Voy contigo.)

be going to: *He's going to come with us.* (Va a venir con nosotros.)

Present Continuous: *We're coming tomorrow.* (Venimos mañana.)

Utilizamos **will** + infinitive (sin **to**) para:

Decisiones repentinas:	I like this coat. I think I'll buy it. (<i>Me gusta ese abrigo. Creo que me lo compraré.</i>)
Hacer predicciones sobre el futuro:	In the year 2300 everybody will be happy. (<i>En el año 2300 todo el mundo será feliz.</i>)
Ofrecerse a hacer algo por alguien:	I'll clean the car for you. (<i>Te lavaré/lavo el coche.</i>)
Promesas:	I'll love you forever. (<i>Te querré siempre.</i>)
Oraciones temporales y condicionales. Las identificamos fácilmente porque aparece en la oración principal: if (<i>si...</i>) when (<i>cuando...</i>) as soon as (<i>en cuanto...</i>) before (<i>antes de que...</i>) after (<i>después de que...</i>) until (<i>hasta que...</i>) Fíjate que tras estas expresiones se utiliza el presente, NO: I will phone you when I will arrive.	I'll phone you if I arrive early. (<i>Te llamaré si llego temprano.</i>) I'll phone you when I arrive. (<i>Te llamaré cuando llegue.</i>) I'll phone you as soon as I arrive. (<i>Te llamaré en cuanto llegue.</i>) I'll phone you before they leave. (<i>Te llamaré antes de que ellos se marchen.</i>) I'll phone you after they leave. (<i>Te llamaré después de que se marchen.</i>) I won't phone you until I arrive. (<i>No te llamaré hasta que no llegue.</i>)

Utilizamos **be + going to** + infinitivo para:

Hablar de nuestros planes, proyectos e intenciones para el futuro. Fíjate que para hablar de planes fijos se puede también usar el Present Continuous	I am going to be a famous artist. (<i>Voy a ser una famosa artista.</i>) They are going to visit the Pacific islands next spring. (<i>Van a visitar las islas del Pacífico la próxima primavera.</i>)
Predecir el futuro utilizando información disponible en el presente.	He never goes to class. He is going to fail the exam. (<i>No va nunca a clase. Va a suspender el examen.</i>)

Utilizamos **be + gerundio** (Present Continuous) para:

Citas y compromisos futuros que ya están fijados.	I' m going to the dentist tomorrow at five. (<i>Voy al dentista mañana a las cinco.</i>)
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Ejercicios

A ¿Con o sin **to**? Completa los huecos con la partícula **to** si es necesario. En caso contrario, pon una X.

0 If it rains, then I will X stay.

- 1 Are you going visit Mary soon?
- 2 Is he arriving in the next flight?
- 3 Don't worry, I won't drive if I drink.
- 4 My computer has crashed. I am going take it to the shop.
- 5 We are taking an English test on Monday.

B Completa las oraciones con **be going to/will** y las expresiones de la tabla.

take it to the car wash	get you an aspirin	see her
go to the hairdresser's	have a shower	make some tea

- 0 Mary: Philip, I'm very thirsty.
Philip: I am too. I've already put the kettle on to boil. *I'm going to make some tea.*
- 0 Sally: What's the matter, Paul?
Paul: I've got a headache.
Sally: Oh, I *'ll get you an aspirin*.
- 1 Melanie: Is your toothache better?
Jill: No, but I've phoned the dentist. I at 10:30.
- 2 Andrew: Do you think my hair looks all right?
Sam: Not really. I think it needs a cut.
Andrew: Yes, I think so too. I as soon as I can.
- 3 Mother: Where have you been with the car? It's very dirty.
Daughter: Oh dear! I'm so sorry, mom. I
- 4 Mike: Where's Tom?
Paul: He's just gone to the bathroom. He

C Dí lo que Ann va a hacer la semana próxima con ayuda de su diario. Si tiene una cita o compromiso, utiliza Present Continuous. Si se trata de un plan o intención en general, emplea **be going to**.

Monday 8:00 p.m. play tennis with Bob
Tuesday Write some letters
Wednesday 9:00 p.m. have lunch with Jo
Thursday Tidy my room
Friday Get Dad a birthday present!
Saturday 11:00 a.m. meet Aunt Jane
Sunday Watch *Titanic* again!

- 0 Ann can't see Fred on Monday because she *'s playing tennis with Bob.*
- 0 She doesn't want to go out on Tuesday because she *'s going to write some letters.*
- 1 She won't be at home on Wednesday evening because she
- 2 On Thursday Ann
- 3 Ann is excited about Friday because she
- 4 Ann can't oversleep on Saturday because at 11:00 a.m. she
- 5 Ann really likes films, so on Sunday she