



be going to: affirmative, negative and questions

Affirmative	Negative
I'm going to swim. You're going to swim.	I'm not going to run. You aren't going to run.
He's going to swim. She's going to swim. It's going to swim.	He isn't going to run. She isn't going to run. It isn't going to run.
We're going to swim. You're going to swim. They're going to swim.	We aren't going to run. You aren't going to run. They aren't going to run.

We make the affirmative form with the verb *be* and *going to* plus the base form of the verb.

We're going to buy a guidebook on holiday.

To make the negative form, use the negative form of the verb *be* and *going to* plus the base form.

They aren't going to use a phrase book.

In spoken or informal written English, use short forms.

He's going to take insect spray.

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Am I going to cook?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you going to cook?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he going to cook?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she going to cook?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it going to cook?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we going to cook?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you going to cook?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they going to cook?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

To make questions, invert the *be* and the *-ing* form. Then add the base form of the verb. Question words like *What*, *Where* or *When* go at the beginning of the question.

Is your brother going to travel to South America?

Are we going to visit some museums on our trip?

What are you going to do in Berlin?

Where is your friend going to go on holiday?

For short answers, use the verb *be* without *going to*.

Are you going to walk in the mountains? Yes, I am.

Usage

We use *be going to* to talk about plans and intentions in the future. We often use it for things we planned to do before the moment of speaking.

will and won't

Affirmative		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They will stay here.		
Negative		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They won't get wet.		
Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Will I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they stay?	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they will.	No, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they won't.

We make the affirmative form with *will* plus the base form of the verb.

The weather will be cold and rainy tomorrow.

To make the negative form, use *won't* plus the base form of the verb.

We won't go to the beach.

In spoken or informal English, we use short forms.

She'll watch a DVD at home.

We make the question form with *will* plus subject plus the base form. Question words like *What*, *Where* or *When* go at the beginning of the question.

Where will you live when you're older?

We make short answers with *will*.

Will she be famous in the future? Yes, she will!

Usage

We use *will* for future predictions and for offers, promises and things we decide to do at the moment of speaking.

First conditional

Condition	Result
If you go to the café, If you don't hurry up,	you'll see Paul. you'll miss the train.
Result	Condition
You'll see Paul We won't catch the train	if you go to the café. if we don't leave soon.
Questions	
If the weather is nice, What will we do	will you go to the beach? if it rains?

We use the first conditional to talk about a condition and the result of this condition. You can start the sentence with the condition or the result.

Use *if* + present simple in the condition clause, and *will* / *won't* + infinitive in the result clause.

If it's sunny at the weekend, I'll go to the park.

I won't go to the park if it rains at the weekend.