

GUÍA “BE GOING TO” 2do Ciclo



We use “**be going to**” to talk about plans.
Usamos “**be going to**” para hablar sobre planes.

For example, the woman in the picture is reading the newspaper **in the morning** and finds out about a TV show **in the evening** that she is interested in, thus she say:
Por ejemplo, la mujer en la imagen está leyendo el diario **en la mañana** y se entera de un show **en la noche** que le interesa ver, por lo que dice:

I'm **going to** watch TV this evening.
Yo **voy a** ver televisión esta noche.

*We also use “**be going to**” when there's evidence that something is going to happen.
*También usamos “**be going to**” cuando hay evidencia de que algo va a ocurrir.



The clouds are grey, **it's going to** rain.
Las nubes están grises, **va a llover**.

STRUCTURE

1. The structure for this verbal tense in affirmative sentences is:

La estructura para este tiempo verbal en oraciones afirmativas es:

AFFIRMATIVE			
SUBJECT	TO BE + GOING TO	VERB	COMPLEMENT
I	AM GOING TO	TRAVEL	TO VALDIVIA NEXT SUMMER
YO	VOY A	VIAJAR	A VALDIVIA EL PRÓXIMO VERANO
YOU	ARE GOING TO	LEARN	ENGLISH
TÚ	VAS A	APRENDER	INGLÉS
HE	IS GOING TO	LIVE	IN VALPARAISO THIS YEAR
ÉL	VA A	VIVIR	EN VALPARAISO ESTE AÑO
SHE	IS GOING TO	STUDY	ARCHITECTURE
ELLA	VA A	ESTUDIAR	ARQUITECTURA
IT	IS GOING TO	BE	RAINY
	VA A	ESTAR	LLUVIOSO
WE	ARE GOING TO	SING	IN THE FESTIVAL
NOSOTRAS/OS	VAMOS A	CANTAR	EN EL FESTIVAL
YOU	ARE GOING TO	BE	IN THE FIRST SEATS
USTEDES	VAN A	ESTAR	EN LOS PRIMEROS ASIENTOS
THEY	ARE GOING TO	SELL	THEIR CAR
ELLOS/AS	VAN A	VENDER	SU AUTO

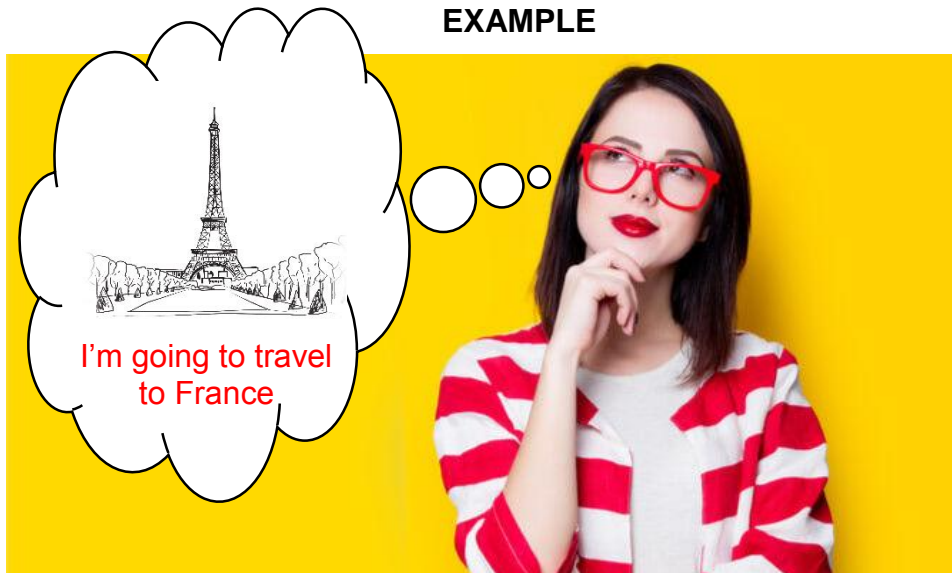
*To talk about the plans of any person we use **GOING TO + VERB** (Going to travel...) what changes according to the subject is **VERB TO BE** (I AM going to travel / She IS going to travel).

*Para hablar de los planes de cualquier persona usamos **GOING TO + VERBO** (going to travel...) lo que cambia de acuerdo al sujeto es el **VERBO TO BE** (I AM going to travel / She IS going to travel).

*The verb **TO BE** in **BE GOING TO** sentences doesn't have a specific translation.

*El verbo **TO BE** en oraciones de **BE GOING TO** no se traduce.

EXAMPLE



She's going to travel to France

Ella va a viajar a Francia

2. To make negative sentences we just add “not” after the verb to be (am-is-are).

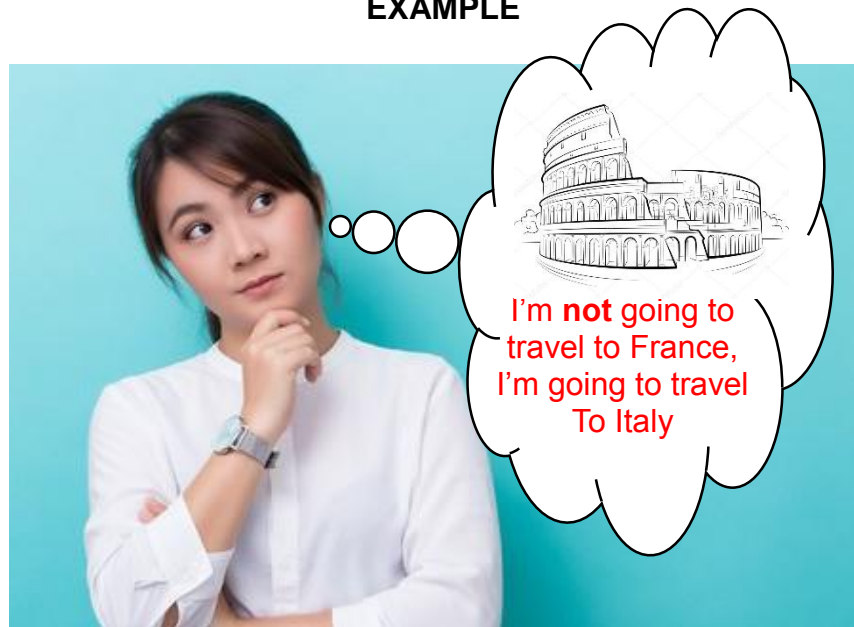
Para hacer oraciones negativas solo añadimos “not” después del verbo to be (am-is-are).

NEGATIVE				
SUBJECT	TO BE + NOT	GOING TO	VERB	COMPLEMENT
I	AM NOT	GOING TO	TRAVEL	THIS YEAR
YO	NO	VOY A	VIAJAR	ESTE AÑO
YOU	ARE NOT	GOING TO	LEARN	GERMAN
TÚ	NO	VAS A	APRENDER	ALEMÁN
HE	IS NOT	GOING TO	LIVE	IN SANTIAGO THIS YEAR
ÉL	NO	VA A	VIVIR	EN SANTIAGO ESTE AÑO
SHE	IS NOT	GOING TO	STUDY	ARCHITECTURE
ELLA	NO	VA A	ESTUDIAR	ARQUITECTURA
IT	IS NOT	GOING TO	BE	RAINY
	NO	VA A	ESTAR	LLUVIOSO
WE	ARE NOT	GOING TO	SING	IN THE FESTIVAL
NOSOTRAS/OS	NO	VAMOS A	CANTAR	EN EL FESTIVAL
YOU	ARE NOT	GOING TO	BE	IN THE FIRST SEATS
USTEDES	NO	VAN A	ESTAR	EN LOS PRIMEROS ASIENTOS
THEY	ARE NOT	GOING TO	SELL	THEIR CAR
ELLOS/AS	NO	VAN A	VENDER	SU AUTO

*Remember that the abbreviation for IS NOT is ISN'T and for ARE NOT is AREN'T.

*Recuerda que la abreviatura de **IS NOT** es **ISN'T** y la de **ARE NOT** es **AREN'T**.

EXAMPLE



She **isn't** going to travel to France, she's going to travel to Italy

Ella no va a viajar a Francia, Ella va a viajar a Italia

3. To make interrogative sentences we put **VERB TO BE** (am-is-are) before the **SUBJECT**.

Para hacer oraciones interrogativas ponemos el **VERBO TO BE** (am-is-are) antes del **SUJETO**.

INTERROGATIVE I					
TO BE	SUBJECT	GOING TO	VERB	COMPLEMENT	QUESTION MARK
AM	I	GOING TO	TRAVEL	THIS YEAR	?
	YO	VOY A	VIAJAR	ESTE AÑO	?
ARE	YOU	GOING TO	LEARN	ENGLISH	?
	TÚ	VAS A	APRENDER	INGLÉS	?
IS	HE	GOING TO	LIVE	IN SANTIAGO THIS YEAR	?
	ÉL	VA A	VIVIR	EN SANTIAGO ESTE AÑO	?
IS	SHE	GOING TO	STUDY	ARCHITECTURE	?
	ELLA	VA A	ESTUDIAR	ARQUITECTURA	?
IS	IT	GOING TO	BE	RAINY	?
		VA A	ESTAR	LLUVIOSO	?
ARE	WE	GOING TO	SING	IN THE FESTIVAL	?
	NOSOTRAS/OS	VAMOS A	CANTAR	EN EL FESTIVAL	?
ARE	YOU	GOING TO	BE	IN THE FIRST SEATS	?
	USTEDES	VAN A	ESTAR	EN LOS PRIMEROS ASIENTOS	?
ARE	THEY	GOING TO	SELL	THEIR CAR	?
	ELLOS/AS	VAN A	VENDER	SU AUTO	?

*Remember that these types of questions are answered basically with **YES** or **NO**.

*Recuerda que estas preguntas se responden básicamente con un **SÍ** o un **NO**.



Are they going to travel to Italy?

¿Ellos van a viajar a Italia?

Yes / No.

Sí / No.

4. If we want to know more information we use **QUESTION WORDS** at the beginning of the sentence.

Si queremos saber más información utilizamos **QUESTION WORDS** al comienzo de la oración.

INTERROGATIVE II						
QUESTION WORD	TO BE	SUBJECT	GOING TO	VERB	COMPLEMENT	QUESTION MARK
WHERE	AM	I	GOING TO	TRAVEL	THIS SUMMER	?
DÓNDE		(YO)	VOY A	VIAJAR	ESTE VERANO	?
WHAT	ARE	YOU	GOING TO	LEARN		?
QUÉ		(TÚ)	VAS A	APRENDER		?
WHEN	IS	HE	GOING TO	LIVE	IN VALPARAISO	?
CUÁNDO		(ÉL)	VA A	VIVIR	EN VALPARAISO	?
WHAT	IS	SHE	GOING TO	STUDY		?
QUÉ		(ELLA)	VA A	ESTUDIAR		?
HOW	IS	IT	GOING TO	BE	THIS MORNING	?
CÓMO			VA A	ESTAR	ESTA TARDE	?
WHERE	ARE	WE	GOING TO	TO SING		?
DÓNDE		(NOSOTROS/AS)	VAMOS A	CANTAR		?
WHERE	ARE	YOU	GOING TO	SEAT		?
DÓNDE		(USTEDES)	SE VAN A	SENTAR		?
WHAT	ARE	THEY	GOING TO	SELL		?
QUÉN		(ELLAS/OS)	VAN A	VENDER		?

*Remember that in Spanish sometimes is not necessary to mention the subject.

*Recuerda que en Español a veces no es necesario mencionar el sujeto.

(How are **you**? Cómo estás (**tú**)?)



Where is the girl going to travel? (The girl = she)

¿Dónde va a viajar la niña?

She's going to travel to the moon. (Affirmative sentence)

(Ella) va a viajar a la luna. (Oración afirmativa)

When is she going to travel?

¿Cuándo va (ella) a viajar?

She's going to travel in 2040. (Affirmative sentence)

(Ella) va a viajar en 2040. (Oración afirmativa)