

## Grammar and practice

- A. Present continuous con valore di futuro  
 B. *To be going to*  
 C. Present continuous / *To be going to*
- D. Future simple  
 E. Future simple / *To be going to*  
 Revision: tempi verbali (il futuro)

## ★ A PRESENT CONTINUOUS con valore di futuro

## Uso

Il **present continuous** si usa con valore di futuro per parlare di **azioni future programmate** prima del momento in cui si parla.

*I'm going to the pub tonight.*  
*I'm not going to the pub tonight.*  
*Are you going to the pub tonight?*  
*Aren't you going to the pub tonight?*  
*Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.*

*What are you doing this afternoon?*

*I'm going to the supermarket and then  
 I'm meeting Jenny at 5.*

Espressioni di tempo usate con il **present continuous** con valore di futuro:

<b>tonight/this evening</b> questa sera	<b>tomorrow</b> domani
<b>next week</b> la prossima settimana	<b>in two weeks</b> tra due settimane
<b>in July</b> in luglio	<b>on Monday</b> lunedì

Attenzione!!!

Confronta gli esempi:



*He's watching TV.*  
 Sta guardando la televisione.  
 (azione del presente in corso di svolgimento)

*He's watching TV this evening.*  
 Questa sera guarderà la televisione.  
 (azione futura programmata)



## PRACTICE

1. Indica quali frasi esprimono *un'azione del presente* in corso di svolgimento (P) e quali frasi esprimono *un'azione futura programmata* (F).

- *Look! That's Peter over there. Where is he going?* (P)
- What are you doing next summer? Have you got any plans? (...)
  - Tom is in the sitting room. He's trying to repair the television. (...)
  - What time are they leaving? - In a few minutes. (...)
  - What are you doing? - I'm sending an e-mail. (...)
  - Mary's working at a supermarket these days. (...)
  - He's taking an exam next week. (...)



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CONF - F

2. Completa le frasi con la *forma affermativa* del *present continuous* con valore futuro.

1. Jimmy (*work*) ..... until eight o'clock this evening.
2. Mary and Peter (*visit*) ..... their parents on Saturday.
3. I (*play*) ..... tennis this afternoon.
4. Our friends (*come*) ..... to visit us next Sunday.
5. We (*have*) ..... lunch in a few minutes.
6. They (*leave*) ..... next Friday.

3. Trasforma le frasi nella forma indicata tra parentesi.

➤ *My friends are going to Rome next week. (neg.)*  
***My friends aren't going to Rome next week.***

1. Is David meeting the boss this afternoon? (aff.)
2. George is visiting Cambridge next weekend. (interr.)
3. Are they leaving for India next week? (aff.)
4. The French tourists are arriving on Saturday morning. (interr.-neg.)
5. I'm going to the dentist's on Friday afternoon. (neg.)

4. Leggi i programmi di Alan per il prossimo sabato e scrivi *mini-dialoghi* come nell'esempio.

**SATURDAY 18 th**

9 am	visit the dentist
11 am	meet Jane for coffee
1 pm	have lunch with Peter
5 pm	catch the train to Manchester
10 pm	go to the disco with Pamela

➤ A: *What's Alan doing at 9 o'clock?*  
B: *He's visiting the dentist at 9 o'clock.*

5. Completa i *mini-dialoghi* con le domande adeguate. Usa il *present continuous* e le *question words* appropriate (*who, how, where, how long, how many*)

➤ A: *My friends Sarah and Paul are spending their holidays at the Bahamas this summer.*  
B: ***Really? How long are they spending there?***  
A: *I'm not sure. Two weeks, I presume.*

1. A: We're going on a school trip next week.  
B: .....?  
A: To Rome.
2. A: Some of my friends are travelling to London next month.  
B: .....?  
A: By plane, I presume.
3. A: Megan is staying in Manchester tonight.  
B: .....?  
A: At a Bed & Breakfast, I think.
4. A: Some of my schoolmates are going to Italy next week.  
B: .....?  
A: 18 out of 22.
5. A: I'm spending a holiday in Greece next summer.  
B: .....?  
A: Three weeks.
6. A: Sarah is going to the theatre tonight.  
B: .....?  
A: With Alan, I presume.



**Forma**

Affermativa	sogg. + <b>am / is / are</b> + ( <b>'m / 's / 're</b> ) +	<b>going to</b> + forma base
Negativa	sogg. + <b>am / is / are not</b> + ( <b>'m not / isn't / aren't</b> ) +	<b>going to</b> + forma base
Interrogativa	<b>am / is / are</b> + sogg. +	<b>going to</b> + forma base ?
Interrogativo-negativa	<b>aren't I</b> + <b>isn't he / she / it</b> + <b>aren't we / you / they</b> +	} <b>going to</b> + forma base ?
Risposte brevi	Yes, sogg. + <b>am / is / are</b> No, sogg. + <b>'m not / isn't / aren't</b>	
<i>He is ('s) going to take his car to a mechanic.</i> <i>He is not (isn't) going to take his car to a mechanic.</i> <i>Is he going to take his car to a mechanic?</i> <i>Isn't he going to take his car to a mechanic?</i> <i>Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.</i>		



<b>Frase</b>	<b>Question tag</b> (vero? / non è vero?)
<b>Affermativa</b> <i>They're going to spend their holidays in Spain,</i> Hanno intenzione di trascorrere le loro vacanze in Spagna,	<b>aren't / isn't</b> + sogg.? <i>aren't they?</i> vero?
<b>Negativa</b> <i>They aren't going to spend their holidays in Spain,</i> Non hanno intenzione di trascorrere le loro vacanze in Spagna,	<b>am / is / are</b> + sogg.? <i>are they?</i> vero?

**Uso**

Il futuro con " <b>to be going to</b> " si usa per:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• esprimere <b>intenzione</b> (azioni che si ha intenzione di realizzare ma che non si è sicuri che si realizzeranno)</li> </ul>	<i>Bob is going to save money because he wants to buy a motorbike.</i> Bob ha intenzione di risparmiare del danaro perchè vuole comperare una motocicletta.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• parlare di azioni/eventi che quasi certamente si realizzeranno perchè ne esistono già i presupposti (<b>previsione</b> basata su ciò che si vede) Può tradurre l'italiano "<b>stare per</b>"</li> </ul>	<i>Look at that girl! She's going to fall off her bike.</i> Guarda quella ragazza! Sta per cadere dalla bicicletta.

**Attenzione!!!**

Confronta gli esempi:

<p><i>It's raining.</i></p> <p>Sta piovendo.</p> 	<p><i>It's going to rain.</i></p> <p>Sta per piovere.</p> 
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## PRACTICE

1. Completa le frasi con la forma corretta affermativa di *to be going to* dei verbi tra parentesi, poi trasforma le frasi ottenute in forma *negativa*, *interrogativa* e *interrogativo-negativa*.

➤ They (give) **are going to give** Mary a present for her birthday.  
*They aren't going to give Mary a present for her birthday.*  
*Are they going to give Mary a present for her birthday?*  
*Aren't they going to give Mary a present for her birthday?*

1. He (buy) ..... a new car. 2. Pamela (invite) ..... a lot of people to her birthday party. 3. Tom and Paul (watch) ..... the football match. 4. Alan and Betty (spend) ..... their holidays in Greece.

2. Rispondi con risposte brevi.

➤ Are you going to book the tickets for the show? - Yes, **I am**.  
 1. Is Bob going to attend a guitar course? - No, .....  
 2. Are they going to sell their flat? - Yes, .....  
 3. Are you going to stay in France until the end of September? - No, .....  
 4. Is Clare going to move to Manchester? - Yes, .....

3. Aggiungi in coda a ciascuna frase la *question tag* corretta.

➤ You are going to invite George and Michael to your party, **aren't you?**  
 1. She's going to fly to Paris, .....?  
 2. She isn't going to get up early, .....?  
 3. They aren't going to leave immediately, .....?  
 4. Tom's going to see a doctor, .....?

4. Abbina i verbi forniti alle immagini e scrivi che cosa le persone stanno per fare o che cosa sta per accadere, come nell'esempio.

**What's going to happen?**

a) fall off the wall  
b) wash the car

c) score a goal  
d) open the window

e) have a bath  
f) paint the wall

1 d  
He's going to open the window.

2 ...

3 ...

4 ...

5 ...

6 ...

5. Fai riferimento all'esercizio precedente e scrivi domande e risposte come nell'esempio.

➤ A: **Is he opening the window?**  
 B: **No, he isn't. He's going to open the window.**



## ★ C PRESENT CONTINUOUS / TO BE GOING TO (azione programmata / intenzione)

Quando si parla di **programmi futuri** si può usare il **present continuous** oppure **to be going to** ma **confronta il diverso uso**:

SI USA

PRESENT CONTINUOUS + espressione di tempo futuro	TO BE GOING TO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>per parlare di un'<b>azione programmata</b> (che si è sicuri di realizzare) <i>We're moving to London next month.</i> Ci trasferiamo a Londra il mese prossimo. (è già deciso)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>per esprimere un'<b>intenzione</b> (che non si è sicuri di realizzare) <i>We're going to move to London.</i> Abbiamo intenzione di trasferirci a Londra. (ma ancora non ne siamo certi)</li> </ul>

### Usa questa strategia:

Come si può vedere dagli esempi nella tabella si usa **to be going to** quando il verbo al futuro può essere sostituito con "**avere intenzione di fare qualcosa**".

In caso di azione programmata il **present continuous** inglese corrisponde all'**indicativo presente italiano**.

### Attenzione!!!

- Il **present continuous** viene usato per parlare di un'azione programmata/progetto futuro se accompagnato da un'espressione di tempo futuro o se è chiaro dal contesto che si tratta di un'azione futura. Nel caso di dubbio se l'azione sia presente o futura, si preferisce usare la forma **to be going to**.

*They're having a party.* (Quando? In questo momento o in futuro?) diventa:

*They're going to have a party.*

- Per motivi di stile, generalmente non si usa **to be going to** con il verbo **go**.

Si dice: *I'm going to Scotland next summer.*

E non: *I'm going to go to Scotland next summer.*

## PRACTICE

1. Indica quali frasi esprimono un'**intenzione** (I) e quali esprimono un'**azione programmata** (AP).

- I'm meeting my cousin at five o'clock. ( ... )
- I'm going to work in a department store next summer. ( ... )
- We're going to the cinema at eight o'clock. ( ... )
- They're having a party this evening. ( ... )
- We're going to buy a house. ( ... )
- She's seeing the dentist at four o'clock. ( ... )

2. Sottolinea l'alternativa che esprime correttamente il futuro.

➤ *If the weather is nice, I'm going to visit / 'm visiting my friends who live at the seaside.*

- I'm going to buy / 'm buying a new car if I can save enough money.
- She's cooking / 's going to cook dinner.
- George is going to complain / is complaining about the night shifts.
- It's fixed. We're leaving / 're going to leave tomorrow at seven o'clock.
- We're going to spend / 're spending our next summer holidays in Italy. We booked the tickets yesterday.



3. Completa le frasi con il *present continuous* o *to be going to* per esprimere correttamente il futuro.

1. Mr and Mrs Gorman (*move*) ..... to Sussex next month. They have already bought a house there.
2. I (*study*) ..... computer science at university.
3. Paul (*look*) ..... for a job after the school-leaving examination.
4. Bill and I (*go*) ..... to the theatre tomorrow evening. I bought the tickets last week.

4. Leggi i programmi che Sarah ha fatto per le sere della prossima settimana e completa le frasi. Usa il *present continuous* quando vedi che Sarah ha preso accordi precisi con qualcuno, altrimenti usa *to be going to*.

<b>Monday</b>	6 p.m. play tennis with Greg
<b>Tuesday</b>	wash my hair
<b>Wednesday</b>	8 p.m. visit aunt Lucy
<b>Thursday</b>	watch a Tom Cruise film on TV
<b>Friday</b>	7 p.m. have dinner with Bob
<b>Saturday</b>	9 p.m. meet David at the station

➤ Sarah can't see Alan on Monday evening because she **is playing tennis with Greg**.

1. She doesn't want to go out on Tuesday evening because she .....
2. She can't go to the cinema with Jane on Wednesday evening because she .....
3. She doesn't want to go out on Thursday evening because she .....
4. On Friday evening she .....
5. On Saturday evening she .....

5. Completa la lettera con il *present continuous* o *to be going to* (azioni programmate o intenzioni?).

7 Park Road  
Coventry  
22 June, 20 ...

Dear Sam,

I've got some great news. David and I 1) (go) ..... on holiday for a whole month. Guess where --- Sardinia!

We 2) (leave) ..... on 1st July. We both like swimming so we 3) (stay) ..... at a hotel right next to the beach. We 4) (relax) ..... as much as possible because we're quite tired after working hard all this year.

We 5) (come) ..... back from our holidays on 31st July and I've got a lot of plans for the rest of the summer. First, I 6) (work) ..... at a Youth Club because I want to earn some extra money and buy some new clothes and a new car. I 7) (also / join) ..... a gym to lose some weight. Finally, I 8) (start) ..... a computer course because I want to find a better job.

Oh, I nearly forgot! On 20<sup>th</sup> August we 9) (have) ..... a party at my house to celebrate David's birthday. I hope you can come.

Well, that's all for now. Hope to see you soon.

Love, Clare



**Forma**

<b>Affermativa</b>	sogg. + <b>will ('ll)</b>	+ forma base
<b>Negativa</b>	sogg. + <b>will not (won't)</b>	+ forma base
<b>Interrogativa</b>	<b>will</b> + sogg.	+ forma base?
<b>Interrogativo-negativa</b>	<b>won't</b> + sogg.	+ forma base?
<b>Risposte brevi</b>	Yes, sogg. + <b>will</b> / No, sogg. + <b>won't</b>	
<i>It will ('ll) rain. / It will not (won't) rain.</i>		
<i>Will it rain? / Won't it rain?</i>		
<i>Yes, it will. / No, it won't.</i>		

<b>Frase</b>	<b>Question tag</b> (vero? / non è vero?)
<b>Affermativa</b> <i>He will win the championship,</i> Lui vincerà il campionato,	<b>won't</b> + sogg. ? <i>won't he?</i> vero?
<b>Negativa</b> <i>He won't win the championship,</i> Lui non vincerà il campionato,	<b>will</b> + sogg. ? <i>will he?</i> vero?

**Uso**

<b>Il future simple si usa:</b>	
• per fare <b>previsioni basate su ciò che si pensa</b> o ci si aspetta accadrà (spesso con verbi come: <i>expect, think</i> ; con espressioni ed avverbi come: <i>to be certain/sure, certainly, probably, perhaps, ...</i> )	<i>I don't think he will win the championship.</i> Non penso che lui vincerà il campionato. <i>(Perhaps) it will rain.</i> (Forse) pioverà.
• per esprimere <b>una decisione presa nel momento in cui si parla</b> (ad esempio quando ci si offre di fare qualcosa o si formulano promesse o minacce. In questi casi di norma si usa la forma contratta <b>'ll/won't</b> )	<i>This room is dirty. I'll clean it.</i> Questa stanza è sporca. La pulisco. <i>I promise I won't do it again..</i> Prometto che non lo farò più.
• quando <b>qualcosa è inevitabile</b>	<i>He will be eighteen next month.</i> Avrà diciotto anni il mese prossimo.
• per fare <b>raccomandazioni, esprimere accordo o disaccordo</b>	- <i>You'll remember to lock the door, won't you?</i> - <i>Yes, I will. Don't worry.</i> - Ti ricorderai di chiudere la porta a chiave, vero? - Sì, non ti preoccupare. ----- - <i>You won't forget to lock the door, will you?</i> - <i>No, I won't. Don't worry.</i> - Non ti dimenticherai di chiudere la porta a chiave, vero? - No, non ti preoccupare.
• per fare <b>richieste e offerte</b> (vedi a <b>PAG. 138</b> )	<i>Will you help me?</i> Mi aiuti? <i>Will you have a sandwich?</i> Vuoi un sandwich?



## ★ E FUTURE SIMPLE / TO BE GOING TO

Sia il **future simple** che **to be going to** si usano per esprimere **previsioni** e **decisioni** ma **confronta il diverso uso**.

SI USA

FUTURE SIMPLE	TO BE GOING TO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>per fare <b>previsioni basate su ciò che si pensa</b> o ci si aspetta accadrà (spesso con verbi come: <i>expect, think, hope</i>; con espressioni ed avverbi come: <i>to be certain/sure, certainly, probably, perhaps, ...</i>)</li> </ul>  <p><i>It will rain.</i> Pioverà.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>per fare <b>previsioni basate su ciò che si vede</b> (qualcosa sta per accadere perché vi sono premesse evidenti).</li> </ul>  <p><i>It's going to rain.</i> Sta per piovere.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>per esprimere <b>una decisione presa nel momento in cui si parla</b></li> </ul> <p><i>There's no meat left. - I'll go and get some.</i> Non è rimasta della carne. - Ne vado a prendere.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>per esprimere <b>una decisione presa prima di parlare</b> (intenzione)</li> </ul> <p><i>The grass needs cutting. - I know. I'm going to cut it tomorrow.</i> L'erba ha bisogno di essere tagliata. - Lo so. Ho intenzione di tagliarla domani.</p>

### PRACTICE

- Completa le frasi con *will* o la forma corretta di *to be going to* (Rifletti: previsione basata su ciò che si pensa o su ciò che si vede?)
  - Look at that dog! He ..... attack us!
  - Do you think Italy ..... win the next World Cup?
  - It's freezing cold and it looks like it ..... snow.
  - I think that people ..... live on other planets in one hundred years' time.
  - Look at that girl on her bicycle. She ..... fall off!
  - The sun's shining. It looks like it ..... be a nice day.
  - I don't expect they ..... be back before the end of the week.
  - I'm sure you ..... enjoy this film.
- Completa i *mini-dialoghi* con *'ll*, *'s going to*, *'m going to* (Rifletti: decisione presa nel momento in cui si parla o presa prima del momento in cui si parla?)
  - A: I'm hungry.  
B: I ..... make a sandwich for you.
  - A: Your trousers are dirty.  
B: I know. I ..... wash them later.
  - A: Why is Peter wearing his tennis shoes?  
B: He ..... play tennis with David.
  - A: Did you e-mail Susan?  
B: Oh, I forgot! I ..... e-mail her this afternoon.
  - A: Have you decided which pullover to buy?  
B: Yes, I ..... buy the blue one.
  - A: The phone is ringing.  
B: I ..... answer it.
  - A: You forgot to phone Mary!  
B: I ..... phone her immediately.



## REVISION

## tempi verbali

(il futuro: present continuous, to be going to, future simple)

1. Sottolinea l'alternativa che esprime correttamente il futuro.

1. Look! There are clouds in the sky. It's **going to rain** / 'll rain.
2. It's a nice day today but it 's **going to snow** / 'll snow tomorrow.
3. I want to go to university because I'm **going to become** / 'm becoming a doctor.
4. We **are leaving** / **will leave** for Peru on 14 th July.
5. You'll **remember** / 're **going to remember** to send her an-email, won't you?
6. I'm sure scientists **are going to find** / **will find** a cure for cancer.
7. People **will spend** / **are going to spend** their holidays on the moon in the future.
8. They 're **having** / **will have** lunch at Mario's today. They reserved a table there.
9. She hopes she **is going to find** / **will find** a flat to share.
10. I promise I **won't tell** / 'm **not telling** anyone.

2. Completa le frasi con il *present continuous*, il *future simple* o il futuro con *to be going to* dei verbi tra parentesi.

1. Mark and Jennifer (*celebrate*) ..... their wedding anniversary on Saturday.
2. Look at that boy! He (*fall*) ..... into the swimming pool.
3. "What are your plans for the summer?" "I (*travel*) ..... to Italy in July."
4. Jenny didn't study hard for her exam. I don't think she (*pass*) ..... it.
5. "I've got a headache." "I (*turn*) ..... off the CD player."
6. "Mum, I don't feel well." "I (*take*) ..... you to the doctor."
7. "The grass needs cutting." "I know. I (*cut*) ..... it tomorrow."
8. James (*fly*) ..... to the Seychelles on 14th July.
9. "Sheila is thirty minutes late." "I think I (*give*) ..... her a call."
10. "Your shirt is dirty." "I know. I (*wash*) ..... it this afternoon."
11. "Would you like a cup of tea or a cup of coffee?" "I (*have*) ..... a cup of tea, please."
12. "Have you decided which shoes to buy?" "Yes, I (*buy*) ..... the red ones."
13. I'm sure you (*enjoy*) ..... this book.
14. Get out of my restaurant or I (*call*) ..... the police.
15. "You (*remember*) ..... to lock the door, won't you?" " Yes, I will. Don't worry."

3. Completa adeguatamente i *mini-dialoghi* con la forma corretta di futuro.

1. A: I don't understand this Maths problem.  
B: That's OK. I (*help*) ..... you.
2. A: Why are you wearing those old clothes?  
B: Because I (*paint*) ..... the dining room.
3. A: Miss Swanson left a message for you. I think it's urgent.  
B: OK. I (*ring*) ..... her right away.
4. A: Where (*you / go*) ..... for your holidays, now that summer is here?  
B: I don't know. I haven't decided yet.
5. A: The sky is very cloudy.  
B: Yes, it (*rain*) .....



## Grammar and practice

- A. Present simple con valore di futuro  
 B. Periodo ipotetico di "tipo 0"  
 C. Periodo ipotetico di 1° tipo  
 D. Il futuro nelle subordinate ipotetiche e temporali - Principali connettivi di "condizione" e di "tempo"  
 E. Altri connettivi di base

★ **A PRESENT SIMPLE con valore di futuro**Uso

Il **present simple** può essere usato con **valore di futuro** per:

- parlare di **orari prestabiliti** di mezzi di trasporto (navi, aerei, treni), luoghi pubblici, spettacoli, ecc.

"What time does the plane take off from Heathrow?"

"It takes off at 9.30 p.m."

"A che ora decolla l'aereo da Heathrow?"

"Decolla alle 21.30."

PRACTICE

1. Scrivi *mini-dialoghi* usando le parole fornite e il *present simple*.

➤ A: Can you meet Mary at the station tomorrow afternoon?

B: Yes, of course. What time / the train from Manchester / arrive?

A: It / arrive / at 4.00 p.m.

A: Can you meet Mary at the station tomorrow afternoon?

B: Yes, of course. What time does the train from Manchester arrive?

A: It arrives at 4.00 p.m.

1. A: Will you hurry up, please? We're late!

B: What time / be / our flight?

A: It / be / at half past three.

2. A: Shall we take the boat from Naples to Sicily?

B: Yes, good idea. What time / it / leave?

A: It / leave / at 9.00 a.m.

3. A: After the visit to the Tower of London we can go to Kensington Palace.

B: Fine. What time / it / close?

A: It / close / at 5.00 p.m.

4. A: Why don't we visit the "Fori Imperiali" tomorrow?

B: Good idea. What time / the guided tour / start?

A: It / start / at 10.00 a.m.

5. A: What time / the conference / start?

B: It / start / at 3.00 p.m.

A: And what time / it / finish?

B: It / finish / at 5.30.

A: One more question. What time / be / the coffee break?

B: It / be / at 4.15.