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| **Future Simple: Be Going To – Affirmative and Negative Forms** | | | | |
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| **FORM:** | Affirmative:  I am going to  You are going to  She is going to  He is going to  It is going to  We are going to  You are going to  They are going to | Negative:  I am not going to  You are not going to  She is not going to  He is not going to  It is not going to  We are not going to  You are not going to  They are not going to | Contracted Forms:    I’m (not) going to  You’re (not) going to  She’s (not) going to  He’s (not) going to  It’s (not) going to  We’re (not) going to  You’re (not) going to  They’re (not) going to |  |
| **USE:** | Affirmative Form: **Subject + be (am, is, are) + going to + base verb**  Negative Form: **Subject + be (am, is, are) + not + going to + base verb**  The verb after **“going to”** is always a base verb; it is never conjugated. In informal speaking, “going to” is usually pronounced “gonna”.  e.g *I’m gonna go to the movies tonight.*  Use **be going to** to talk about plans that were made before now.  e.g*. “Are you free this evening?”*  *“No, I’m not. I****’m going to visit*** *my friend in the hospital,”*  Use **be going to** to make predictions.  e.g. *Those clouds are black. It****’s going to rain*** *soon.*  Use **be going** to with “probably” for the future to say that your plans are not definite.  e.g. *We* ***are*** *probably* ***going to buy*** *a new car next month.* | | | |
| **EXAMPLES:** | *I’m going to study for my test tomorrow.*  *They aren’t going to watch the film tonight.*  *He is going to go out with his friends on the weekend.* | | | |