

---

**We will, we will rock you.**  
**Futuro simple y condicional con 'will'. 'Going to'**

*En inglés existen los verbos modales como can y will que sirven para acompañar verbos "principales". Se puede decir que la conjugación verbal inglesa es más sencilla que la española pero requiere de un conocimiento de unas estructuras desconocidas en nuestra lengua. Una vez se aprenden estas formas y estructuras se aplican de forma mecánica sin mayor problema.*

*En el apartado de pronunciación volvemos sobre un aspecto interesante en este nivel de aprendizaje: las palabras homónimas. Una manera de aprender vocabulario y, a la vez, entender un poco más los entresijos de la lengua inglesa.*

Inglés

Módulo IV  
Unidad Didáctica 4

## Índice

<b>1. "WILL" CON VALOR DE FUTURO .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1. Formación .....	3
1.2. Usos .....	5
1.3. <i>Think + 'will'</i> .....	8
1.4. El clima ( <i>The weather</i> ) y la predicción del tiempo ( <i>weather forecast</i> ) .....	9
1.5. El horóscopo .....	11
<b>2. 'TO BE GOING TO' .....</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1. Usos de "to be going to" .....	12
2.2. Formación de "to be going to" .....	12
2.3. Estudio comparativo entre <i>GOING TO</i> y <i>WILL</i> .....	13
<b>3. "WILL" CON VALOR CONDICIONAL: ORACIONES CONDICIONALES (PRIMER TIPO)</b> <b>(<i>CONDITIONAL SENTENCES: FIRST TYPE</i>) .....</b>	<b>14</b>
3.1. Formación .....	14
3.2. Usos .....	16
<b>4. PRONUNCIACIÓN .....</b>	<b>20</b>
4.1. Homófonos (3ª parte) .....	20
<b>EJERCICIOS DE AUTOCOMPROBACIÓN .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>SOLUCIÓN A LOS EJERCICIOS DE AUTOCOMPROBACIÓN .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>SITIOS WEB DE REFERENCIA .....</b>	<b>22</b>

## 1. "Will" con valor de futuro

---

'Will' es un verbo modal y auxiliar. Esto quiere decir que, por un lado, no se conjuga para las diferentes personas y, por otro, acompaña a otros verbos considerados como principales en la oración: no se pueden usar sin verbo principal.

I **will go** to the concert                      -Iré al concierto  
She **will read** the book                         -Leerá el libro

Los verbos modales son verbos auxiliares que nos ayudan a transmitir el sentido de las oraciones.

Sin los verbos modales no podríamos hacer frases indicando valor de probabilidad o de futuro.

Los verbos modales también se llaman modales auxiliares o simplemente modales. Se cuentan hasta diez verbos modales ingleses:

can	could
may	might
shall	should
will	Would
must	ought to

La forma verbal "will" se utiliza principalmente en dos circunstancias:

- ✓ Con valor de futuro para hacer predicciones y promesas
- ✓ Con valor condicional para expresar predicciones basadas en ciertas condiciones

### 1.1. Formación

- ✓ Para formar la **afirmativa** del verbo modal "will" lo único que debemos hacer es escribirlo delante del verbo principal, que va en infinitivo sin *to*.

It's hot. I will go to the beach.    → Hace calor. Iré a la playa.  
Peter will come today.            → Pedro vendrá hoy.  
I will help you tomorrow.        → Te ayudaré mañana.
- ✓ En el caso de la **negativa** lo que haremos será escribir la palabra "not" detrás de "will" o en su forma contracta "**won't**" (will not → won't) delante del verbo principal, que va en infinitivo sin *to*:

I won't go to the beach today.    → Hoy no iré a la playa.  
Peter won't come today.            → Pedro no vendrá hoy.  
She won't help you.                 → Ella no te ayudará.
- ✓ Y la forma **interrogativa** se forma escribiendo "will" delante del sujeto realizando la inversión propia de las preguntas en inglés (Módulo IV\_Unidad-5):

Will he come?                        → ¿Vendrá él?  
Will you help me?                    → ¿Me ayudarás?

Will you wait for me?

→ Me esperarás?

De forma esquemática así se conjuga el verbo WORK (trabajar o funcionar) en futuro simple:

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I will work	I won't work	Will I work?
You will work	You won't work	Will you work?
He/She/It will work	He/She/It won't work	Will he/she/it work?
We will work	We won't work	Will we work?
You will work	You won't work	Will you work?
They will work	They won't work	Will they work?

#### FORMAS CORTAS

- ⌚ I'll /
- ⌚ you'll
- ⌚ he'll
- ⌚ she'll
- ⌚ we'll
- ⌚ they'll

La contracción de "will not" es "won't" y son intercambiables

#### SHORT ANSWERS

*Will you be at home this evening?*  
Yes, I will / No, I won't.  
*Will John win the match?*  
Yes, he will / No, he won't.

Ejemplos:

I think it will rain tomorrow.

-Creo que lloverá mañana.

Next weekend the weather will be sunny and warm.

-El fin de semana que viene el tiempo será soleado y templado.

People won't use cars in the future. They will fly.

-La gente no usará el coche en el futuro. Volarán.

- **Expresiones temporales usadas en el futuro:**

- Soon: pronto, enseguida.

He will be back soon → Volverá enseguida.

- Next week, month, year: la semana/el mes/el año que viene.  
We'll work harder next year → Trabajaremos más el año que viene.
- Tomorrow: mañana.  
He'll be in town tomorrow → Estará en la ciudad mañana.
- In ... minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years ...: dentro de ... -  
I think he will come back in two months → Creo que volverá dentro de dos meses.

## 1.2. Usos

WILL con valor de futuro se usa:

- ✓ Para hacer predicciones y promesas sobre el futuro. Decimos lo que creemos que ocurrirá.

It will be cloudy in the north next week (predicción).

-Estará nublado en el norte toda la semana.

I'll pay you next month (promesa).

-Te pagaré el mes que viene.

- ✓ Para expresar decisiones rápidas y hacer ofrecimientos

The phone is ringing. I'll answer it.

-Suena el teléfono. Ya contesto (en español no usamos un futuro).

- ✓ A menudo se usa el futuro simple con estas expresiones:

I am sure (estoy seguro de que).

I think (creo que), I expect (espero que).

I suppose (supongo que).

I hope (espero –tener esperanza- que).

probably (probablemente).

perhaps (quizás).

surely (seguramente).

Ejemplos:

I'll probably get there by car.

-Probablemente iré en coche.

I suppose Thomas will pass his exam.

-Supongo que Tomas aprobará el examen.

Perhaps people in the future will be happier.

-Quizá la gente será más feliz en el future.

I am sure you will like this book, it is very good.

-Estoy seguro que te gustará este libro.

**Actividad 1. Transform these sentences into the simple future.**

- 1.- We have a party tonight. .... (afirmativa)
- 2.- I travel to Spain next week. .... (afirmativa)
- 3.- I'm sure Jeff gets the job. .... (afirmativa)
- 4.- The concert begins at 8.00 o'clock. .... (afirmativa)
- 5.- He is busy this evening. .... (afirmativa)
- 6.- She wins the election. .... (negativa)
- 7.- I think he is successful. .... (afirmativa)
- 8.- Are you at home this evening? ..... (interrogativa)
- 9.- Are you here tomorrow? ..... (interrogativa)
- 10.- I am here tomorrow. .... (negativa)
- 11.- I always love you. .... (afirmativa)
- 12.- I forget you. .... (negativa)

**Actividad 2. Complete the blanks with the simple future of the verbs in brackets.**

1. He ..... (be) at home tonight.
2. Europe ..... (have) one government in the year 2100.
3. Mary ..... (not/phone) you tomorrow.
4. What time ..... we ..... (meet)?
5. In the future, people ..... (travel) to other planets.

**Actividad 3. Write sentences saying *Lauren will ... or Lauren will not/won't....***

1. Pack the cases	affirmative
2. Go shopping	negative
3. Meet some friends	negative
4. Have a tea	affirmative
5. Phone her grandmother	negative

1. **Lauren will pack the cases**

2. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_.

**Actividad 4. Complete the blanks with these expressions.**

**Will you join  
'll get**

**will be  
will pass**

**Will you give  
will need**

**will buy  
will visit**

1. It is very cloudy, I \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella
2. Don't eat all that cake. You \_\_\_\_\_ sick
3. I am very hungry. I \_\_\_\_\_ something to eat
4. Don't worry if it is broken. We \_\_\_\_\_ a new one
5. I am sure Peter \_\_\_\_\_ his exam. He is very intelligent
6. We have a party tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_ us?
7. I don't feel well. \_\_\_\_\_ me an aspirin?
8. My grandmother is ill. I \_\_\_\_\_ her tomorrow.

### 1.3. Think + 'will'

A menudo se usa el futuro simple WILL en esta expresión con el verbo THINK (pensar, creer, opinar) para subrayar su valor de futuro incierto o fundamentado en una opinión personal y, por lo tanto, subjetiva.

Ejemplos:

I think Peter will pass his exams.

-Creo que Pedro aprobará sus exámenes.

I don't think I'll finish my work next weekend.

-No creo que acabe el trabajo el fin de semana.

Do you think it will rain tonight?

-¿Crees que va a llover esta noche?

#### Actividad 5. Write three sentences beginning with *I think* and using *will*.

Example: I think they will have a nice time together

1. Susan/ enjoy her holidays.
  2. The weather/ be hot in my town.
  3. They/ go to the beach everyday.
1. I think \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Actividad 6. Write three sentences beginning with *I don't think* and using *will*.

Ejemplo: I don't think Paul will go with them.

1. Carol/ be tired to do lot of things.
  2. The weather/ be cloudy.
  3. They/ visit the cathedral.
1. I don't think \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. \_\_\_\_\_.

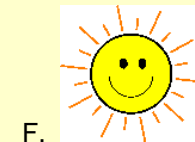
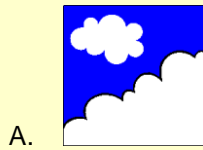


#### 1.4. El clima (*The weather*) y la predicción del tiempo (*weather forecast*)

Uno de los temas en los que se recurre constantemente al uso de “will” es cuando queremos hacer predicciones en el futuro y esto se ejemplifica al hablar del tiempo.

### THE WEATHER

Actividad 7. Match the pictures with the descriptions of the weather forecast for tomorrow.



Fuente: <http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/educacion/>

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Cloudy  | 6. Sunny   |
| 2. Windy   | 7. Cold    |
| 3. Snowing | 8. Raining |
| 4. Warm    | 9. Hot     |
| 5. Stormy  |            |

1. Tomorrow it will be \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_

**Actividad 8. Answer these two questions.**

1. What's the weather like today?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What will the weather be like tomorrow?

\_\_\_\_\_

**RECUERDA**

Para preguntar por el tiempo decimos:

En presente

**-What's the weather like?**

En futuro

**-What will the weather be like?**

## 1.5. El horóscopo

Otro tema muy recurrente a la hora de realizar predicciones y donde más se utiliza “will” con valor de futuro.

**Actividad 9. Write the horoscope predictions in the newspaper and answer the questions.**



Fuente: <http://www.catedu.es/webcatedu/>



Today will be a great day for you: you will meet an old friend. Also, you will get a surprise when you get home. An anonymous present will make you feel nervous, but ...don't worry: it comes from somebody you love. Advice: don't be so impatient.



Another normal day. There will be nothing new. Your life seems to be in a dead point, but if you don't change the situation, nobody will do it for you. You will have to face problems some day. Advice: time goes by, so be brave! You will not repent.



You will have to risk if you want to win. It's time you are your own boss. If not, you will be trapped and you will feel terribly, terribly miserable. You will discover new things and sensations and you will get to know there are lovely people around you. Advice: simply, have a look outside.

1. If you are under the sign of Sagittarius, will you get any surprise?
2. If you are Taurus, what is the advice for you?
3. For Libra: who will you meet?

## WRITING

**Actividad 10. Imagine you are writing the horoscope prediction in the newspaper. Write your predictions for today.**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## 2. 'To be going to'

---

El verbo "to be going to" equivale a "ir a hacer algo". Su estructura en la oración es:

**To be + going + to + Verbo (en infinitivo).**

She is going to do the shopping → Ella va a hacer las compras.

El verbo que se conjuga es "to be" y tiene que concordar en tiempo y persona con el sujeto.

### 2.1. Usos de "to be going to"

1 Se usa el futuro con "be going to" para expresar **acciones futuras ya planeadas** (pero que no forman parte de un programa establecido).

I am going to buy a new house → Voy a comprarme una casa nueva (plan).

2 Con "be going to" se indica sobre todo la **intención de hacer algo** en un futuro cercano o el **convencimiento de que algo va a ocurrir**.

It's going to be a great day → Va a ser un día genial (tengo la certeza).

### 2.2. Formación de "to be going to"

Afirmativo → Sujeto + presente de "to be" + going + to verbo en infinitivo + ...

La traducción al español sería: "Yo voy a trabajar ", "tú vas a trabajar ", "él va a trabajar "...

Negativo → Sujeto + presente de "to be" + not + going + to verbo en infinitivo + ...

Interrogativo → Presente del verbo "to be" + sujeto + going to + verbo en infinitivo + .... ?

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am <b>going to</b> work	I am not <b>going to</b> work	Am I <b>going to</b> work?
You are <b>going to</b> work	You are not <b>going to</b> work	Are you <b>going to</b> work?
He is <b>going to</b> work	He is not <b>going to</b> work	Is he <b>going to</b> work?
She is <b>going to</b> work	She is not <b>going to</b> work	Is she <b>going to</b> work?
It is <b>going to</b> work	It is not <b>going to</b> work	Is it <b>going to</b> work?
We are <b>going to</b> work	You are not <b>going to</b> work	Are we <b>going to</b> work?
You are <b>going to</b> work	We are not <b>going to</b> work	Are you <b>going to</b> work?
They are <b>going to</b> work	They are not <b>going to</b> work	Are they <b>going to</b> work?
<b>Contracted forms:</b> am = 'm	is = 's	are = 're
am not = 'm not	is not = isn't	are not = aren't

**Actividad 11. Ejercicios Write the verb in brackets in the affirmative, negative or interrogative form of GOING TO.**

- 1 Lucy is very good at science. She study ..... medicine. (study)
- 2 Jane and Tom love travelling. They ..... a sabbatical year to travel. (take)
- 3 Your /son/ ..... to university? (go)
- 4 We ..... a dress for the wedding. (wear)
- 5 What /you/..... this weekend? (do)

**2.3. Estudio comparativo entre GOING TO y WILL**

Future simple: will	To be going to
Decisión instantánea (=cuando decidimos hacer algo mientras hablamos). I will have a cup of coffee I will operate my patient again	Intención (=ya está previamente decidido) I am going to have a cup of coffee I am going to operate my patient
Predicción (= creemos que ocurrirá). He will travel to Ireland He will hit the ball	Predicción basada en situación actual present situation (=vemos que va a ocurrir) He is going to travel to Ireland He is going to kick the ball

**Actividad 12. Will or going to? Choose the correct answer for the verb in brackets**

- 1.- The fire is gone! I ..... and get some matches (go)
- 2.- I have a new computer and I ..... to use it. (use)
- 3.- You have a lot of paint. .... your living room? (redecorate)
- 4.- Did you remember to book the tickets? No, sorry., but I ..... (telephone)
- 5.- She is in hospital after the accident. I..... her some flowers (send)

**3. "Will" con valor condicional: oraciones condicionales (primer tipo) (Conditional sentences: first type)**

**3.1. Formación**

La oración condicional está compuesta por dos partes (*clauses*):

La oración de "IF" y la oración principal:

ORACIÓN SUBORDINADA	ORACIÓN PRINCIPAL
<p><b>If + presente simple</b></p> <p>If it rains (<i>Si llueve,</i>)</p> <p>If you don't hurry (<i>Si no te das prisa</i>)</p>	<p><b>Futuro simple (will)</b></p> <p>you will get wet (<i>te mojarás</i>)</p> <p>we will miss the train</p> <p>(<i>perderemos</i>)</p>

Si la oración de "if" va en primer lugar, hay que poner coma:

- If I see Bob, I will invite him.  
 -Si veo a Bob, le invitaré.
- If you are late, we won't go to the cinema.  
 -Si llegas tarde, no iremos al cine.
- If it is cold, will you stay at home?  
 -Si hace frío, ¿te quedarás en casa?

**Actividad 12. Match the two parts of the sentence.**

1. If it's sunny,
- 2.- If you study hard,
- 3.- You'll feel much better
- 4.- If it rains,
- 5.- If she cuts her hair,

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

- A if you take this pill.
- B you will pass the test.
- C the match will be cancelled.
- D we'll go to the park.
- F he will look completely different.

Si la oración de "if" va en segundo lugar, no hay que poner coma:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| -I will finish my essay if I have time    | Acabará la redacción si tengo tiempo.      |
| -What will you do if you are late?        | ¿Qué harás si llegas tarde?                |
| -You won't get in time if you get up late | No llegarás a tiempo si te levantas tarde. |

**APRENDE**

El orden de la oración principal y subordinada puede alternarse sin que el significado de la oración varíe.

PERO:

Siempre en la parte de IF el verbo tiene que ir en presente, mientras que en la cláusula principal irá en futuro.

**Actividad 13. Match the two parts of the sentence**

- 1 Do you mind
- 2 If you mix red and blue,
- 3 The coin will sink
- 4 The TV set turns on

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

- A if you throw it into a lake.
- B if you press this button.
- C if I smoke?
- D you get purple.

### 3.2. Usos

La primera condicional se usa:

- Para hablar de situaciones que pensamos que son posibles.
- Para situaciones referidas al presente o al futuro, nunca al pasado.
- Cuando hay una posibilidad real de que la condición se cumpla.

If it rains tomorrow, I will stay at home.

Si llueve mañana, me quedaré en casa.

If John's father doesn't buy him a bike for his birthday, he'll be very unhappy.

Si el padre de John no le compra una bicicleta para su cumpleaños, se pondrá muy triste.

#### Actividad 14. Match the two columns to make conditional sentences.

If I study drama,	I'll pass my exams
If it snows,	we'll go out
We'll go to the beach	I'll become a famous actor
I'll call you	if you invite her
She'll come to the party	you'll arrive at 9.00
They will understand you	if it is sunny tomorrow
If you go to New York,	you'll never forget it
If you leave at 8.30,	if she comes
If I study hard,	will you drive to the north?



**Actividad 15. Complete the following IF sentences.**

Ejemplo:

**If you train hard, you'll be a good tennis player**

1. If my daughter gets up early,
2. She'll phone you if.....
3. If you save enough money,
4. If he comes late,
5. Paul will see a lot of paintings if .....
6. Mary will get a beautiful suntan if .....

**Actividad 16. Sean is planning a trip to Denmark. He has not got too much money. So he needs your help: complete de IF sentences to help him make the right decisions. / Sean está planeando un viaje a Dinamarca. No dispone de un presupuesto muy alto. Así que necesita tu ayuda: completa las oraciones condicionales para que pueda tomar las decisiones acertadas.**

Example: If he goes on foot, ... it will take a long time, and he  
will be very tired



Fuente: <http://www.fotosimagenes.org>

If he goes by plane, it...

if he rides a motorbike,...

If he drives,...

If he goes by ship,...

If he rides a bicycle,...

If he goes by coach,...

If he takes the train,...

If he drives a van with more people,...

**Actividad 17. Give an answer to the following questions.**

1. What will you buy if you win a lot of money?  
-
2. Where will you go if you have a boat?  
-
3. What will you do if you pass all your exams?  
-
4. If you go to London, what places will you visit?  
-
5. What will you do if you meet a famous person?  
-

**WRITING**

---

**Actividad 18. Write a short paragraph saying what you will do IF you win the lottery next Christmas.**

"THE BIG LOTTERY"

If I win the lottery next Christmas,

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## 4. Pronunciación

### 4.1. Homófonos (3ª parte)

Las palabras homófonas son aquellas que suenan igual pero tienen significados distintos:

Examples: **bye** → adiós

**by** → por

**buy** → comprar

bye by buy	<b>Bye</b> , see you later! I'm going to school <b>by</b> bike. I'm going to <b>buy</b> a new video game.
hour our	I will be ready in one <b>hour</b> . This is <b>our</b> house.
mail meal male	The postman brought me some <b>mail</b> . Breakfast is the most important <b>meal</b> of the day. That dog is not a female, it's a <b>male</b> .
great greet	I'm going on holiday! Isn't that <b>great</b> ? I always <b>greet</b> my neighbours.
site sight side	We had an excellent camping <b>site</b> . He was out of <b>sight</b> , so I couldn't see him anymore. They drive on the left <b>side</b> in England.

#### Actividad 19. Choose BY / BUY / BYE to complete the sentences.

1. I go to work \_\_\_\_\_ train.
2. She's going to \_\_\_\_\_ a new car.
3. The painting was painted \_\_\_\_\_ Picasso.
4. I never \_\_\_\_\_ books. I always go to the library.
5. The president arrived \_\_\_\_\_ helicopter.

**Actividad 20. Choose OUR / HOUR to complete the sentences.**

1. Welcome in ..... house.
2. We have been walking for more than an.....
3. ....bus was late.
4. We're visiting ..... grandparents.
5. The test will take one.....

**Ejercicios de autocomprobación**

---

**Ejercicio 1. Complete the sentences using the appropriate verb.**

1. If Sean ..... hungry, he'll make a sandwich
2. I will take an umbrella if it \_\_\_ tomorrow
3. If you don't study, you \_\_\_ the exams
4. She will stay until late if she \_\_\_\_\_ to the party
5. If you ..... \_\_\_ your umbrella, you'll get wet
6. I'll go to the party if I \_\_\_\_\_ busy
7. If the weather is bad, they \_\_\_\_\_ the match
8. She will finish her work if she \_\_\_ time
9. If you drive too fast, you \_\_\_ an accident
10. What ..... if you miss the plane?

**Ejercicio 2. Complete the sentences using the right form of the verb in brackets.**

1. If I go to London, I ..... (visit) my aunt Mary.
2. If I study hard, I..... (learn) a lot.
3. She'll receive a present if she ..... (pass) her exam.
4. He ..... (be) very happy if he sees David Bisbal in concert.
5. If we turn off the lights in the morning, we ..... (save) a lot of money every month.

**Ejercicio 3. Write first conditional sentences**

- 1- If/ you/ buy the food,/ I / cook dinner  
.....
- 2- We/ not play tennis/ If / it/ rain  
.....
- 3- If/ he/ go to Paris, /he/ visit the Louvre  
.....
- 4- I / go to university/ If / I / study a lot  
.....

## Solución a los ejercicios de autocomprobación

---

### Ejercicio 1. SOLUCIÓN

1. *is*
2. *rains*
3. *will fail*
4. *comes*
5. *don't take*
6. *am not*
7. *will not play (won't play)*
8. *has*
9. *will have*
10. *will you do*

### Ejercicio 2. SOLUCIÓN

1. *will visit*
2. *will learn*
3. *passes*
4. *will be*
5. *will save*

### Ejercicio 3. SOLUCIÓN

- 1- If you buy the food, I will cook dinner.
- 2- We will not play tennis if it rains.
- 3- If he goes to Paris, he will visit the Louvre.
- 4- I will go to university if I study a lot.

## Sitios web de referencia

---

<http://www.bbc.co.uk>

<http://www.mansioningles.com>

<http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com>

<http://serbal.pntic.mec.es/~fcastro/index.html>

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca>