

Be Going To – Test 1

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 30



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Elige la respuesta correcta (A, B, C o D) para cada pregunta.

Parte 1: Forma – afirmativa, negativa y preguntas

Elige la forma correcta para completar cada oración o pregunta.

1. I _____ visit my grandmother this weekend.
A going to **B** am going to **C** am go to **D** is going to
2. My brother _____ start a new job next month.
A are going to **B** goes to **C** is going to **D** is going
3. We _____ have dinner at home tonight. We're going out.
A don't going to **B** not going to **C** isn't going to **D** aren't going to
4. _____ Lucia going to study medicine at university?
A Is **B** Does **C** Are **D** Do
5. What _____ you going to cook tonight?
A do **B** are **C** is **D** will
6. They _____ to buy a new car this year. They don't have enough money.
A don't going **B** isn't going **C** aren't going **D** not going
7. Choose the correct sentence.
A She is going travel to Japan. **B** She going to travel to Japan.
C She is going to travels to Japan. **D** She is going to travel to Japan.
8. Choose the correct question.
A Are you going to watch the match tonight?
B Do you going to watch the match tonight?
C Are you go to watch the match tonight?
D Are you going watch the match tonight?
9. "Is it going to rain tomorrow?" "Yes, _____."
A it's **B** it does **C** it is **D** it going
10. "Are your parents going to move house?" "No, _____."
A they don't **B** they aren't **C** they isn't **D** they not
11. Where _____ Tom and Mia going to stay in Rome?
A is **B** do **C** does **D** are
12. Put the words in the correct order: leave / are / when / going to / you / ?
A When you are going to leave? **B** When are you going to leave?
C When are going to you leave? **D** When going to are you leave?

Parte 2: Significado y uso – planes y predicciones

Elige la mejor respuesta para cada situación.

13. Look at those dark clouds! It ——— rain.
A goes to **B** is going **C** is going to **D** going to
14. I've decided! I ——— learn to drive this year.
A 'm going to **B** go to **C** 'm go **D** going
15. In which sentence does 'going to' talk about the future?
A I'm going to the park. **B** She's going to school by bus.
C I'm going to call Sam later. **D** We're going to the station right now.
16. Look! That man is running, but the bus is leaving. He ——— miss it.
A will to **B** is going to **C** is going **D** goes to
17. Be careful! You ——— drop those plates!
A 're going **B** go to **C** going **D** 're going to
18. "What are you going to do after school?" Choose the best answer.
A I play football yesterday. **B** I'm going play football.
C I'm going to play football. **D** I went to play football.
19. "Why are you buying flour and eggs?" "I ——— make a cake."
A 'm going to **B** 'm going **C** going to **D** 'll going to
20. "Kemal is going to sell his bike." What does this mean?
A Kemal sold his bike yesterday. **B** Kemal sells bikes every day.
C Kemal is riding his bike right now. **D** Kemal plans to sell his bike.
21. We're going to fly to Canada ———.
A last summer **B** next summer **C** two weeks ago **D** yesterday
22. I'm really tired. I ——— go out tonight. I'm going to stay at home.
A don't going to **B** 'm not going to **C** isn't going to **D** not going to

Parte 3: Encuentra el error

Cada oración tiene un error. Elige la parte de la oración que es incorrecta.

23. Find the mistake: I am going to buying a new phone next week.
A I am **B** going to **C** buying **D** next week
24. Find the mistake: Tomorrow my friends is going to play tennis in the park.
A Tomorrow **B** is **C** to play **D** in the park
25. Find the mistake: Do you going to visit the museum on Sunday?
A Do **B** going to **C** visit **D** on Sunday
26. Find the mistake: Sara not going to come to the party because she is ill.
A to come **B** the party **C** Sara not **D** she is ill

Parte 4: Comprensión lectora – Summer plans

Lee el correo electrónico de Priya y elige la respuesta correcta.

Hi Leo,

Thanks for your email! I have some big news. My family and I are going to spend the summer in Portugal. We aren't going to stay in a hotel. We're going to rent a small house near the beach. We're going to travel there by car, and my dad is going to drive all the way, so the journey is going to be very long!

I'm going to take lots of photos, and my sister is going to learn to surf. I'm not going to try surfing because I'm afraid of big waves. I'm going to read on the beach and swim in the sea.

What about you? Are you going to visit your cousins in July? Write soon!

Priya

27. Where is Priya's family going to stay?

A in a hotel

C in a hotel near the beach

B with their cousins

D in a small house near the beach

28. Who is going to learn to surf?

A Priya

B Priya's sister

C Priya's dad

D Leo

29. Which sentence is true?

A Priya is going to drive.

C Priya isn't going to try surfing.

B The family is going to stay in a hotel.

D Leo is going to go to Portugal.

30. Why is the journey going to be very long?

A They're going to fly.

B They're going to take the train.

C They're going to go by boat.

D Priya's dad is going to drive all the way.

Soluciones – Be Going To – Test 1

1 B	2 C	3 D	4 A	5 B	6 C	7 D	8 A	9 C	10 B
11 D	12 B	13 C	14 A	15 C	16 B	17 D	18 C	19 A	20 D
21 B	22 B	23 C	24 B	25 A	26 C	27 D	28 B	29 C	30 D

Explicaciones

- B** – Con 'I' usamos 'am going to' + verbo en forma base.
- C** – 'My brother' equivale a 'he', así que usamos 'is going to' + verbo en forma base.
- D** – La negación con 'we' es 'aren't going to'. No usamos 'don't' con 'be going to'.
- A** – En las preguntas colocamos 'is' delante de un sujeto en singular. No usamos 'does'.
- B** – Con 'you', la forma interrogativa es 'What are you going to...?'
- C** – Con 'they', la negación es 'aren't going to'.
- D** – La estructura completa es sujeto + be + going to + verbo en forma base, sin -s en el verbo.
- A** – La forma interrogativa es be + sujeto + going to + verbo en forma base.
- C** – Las respuestas cortas repiten 'be', y no podemos usar la contracción 'it's' al final de una respuesta corta.
- B** – La respuesta corta negativa para 'Are they...?' es 'No, they aren't'.
- D** – 'Tom and Mia' es plural, así que usamos 'are'.
- B** – El orden de las palabras en la pregunta es partícula interrogativa + be + sujeto + going to + verbo.
- C** – Usamos 'is going to' para hacer una predicción cuando vemos la evidencia en este momento.
- A** – Usamos 'be going to' para un plan o una decisión que ya hemos tomado.
- C** – 'Going to' + verbo en forma base (call) habla del futuro. 'Going to' + lugar expresa movimiento.
- B** – Vemos lo que está pasando, así que usamos 'is going to' para hacer una predicción.
- D** – El hablante ve el peligro en este momento, así que 'you're going to' + verbo en forma base es correcto.
- C** – La pregunta se refiere a un plan, así que la respuesta usa 'I'm going to' + verbo en forma base.
- A** – El hablante ya tiene un plan, así que usamos 'I'm going to' + verbo en forma base.
- D** – 'Be going to' expresa un plan o una intención para el futuro.
- B** – 'Be going to' habla del futuro, así que necesitamos una expresión temporal de futuro como 'next summer'.
- B** – Con 'I', la negación es 'I'm not going to' + verbo en forma base.
- C** – Después de 'going to' usamos el verbo en forma base: 'buy', no 'buying'.
- B** – 'My friends' es plural, así que debería ser 'are going to'.
- A** – Las preguntas se forman con 'be': 'Are you going to visit...?'
- C** – Falta el verbo 'be': debería ser 'Sara isn't going to come'.
- D** – Priya escribe: 'We're going to rent a small house near the beach.'
- B** – Priya escribe: 'my sister is going to learn to surf.'
- C** – Priya escribe: 'I'm not going to try surfing because I'm afraid of big waves.'
- D** – Priya dice que van en coche y que su padre va a conducir todo el trayecto, así que el viaje va a ser muy largo.

Notas para el profesor: Utiliza este test después de presentar 'be going to' para planes y predicciones basadas en evidencias, o como repaso antes de pasar a 'will'. Se centra en los errores típicos del nivel A2: omitir 'be', usar 'do/does' en preguntas y negaciones, añadir -ing o -s después de 'to' y confundir 'going to + verbo' con 'going to + lugar'. Como actividad de seguimiento, pide a tus alumnos que escriban cinco frases sobre sus planes para el próximo fin de semana y dos predicciones basadas en lo que ven a su alrededor.