

El futuro en inglés (will, going to, presente continuo) – Test 1

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



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Elige la mejor opción (A, B, C o D) en cada pregunta.

Parte 1: Forma – afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas

Elige la opción gramaticalmente correcta para completar cada oración.

- I think it _____ rain later, so take an umbrella.
A will B is C going D wills
- We _____ to visit our grandparents next weekend.
A are going B will C going D are go
- Sofia _____ her driving test tomorrow morning. She's very nervous.
A is taking B is take C will taking D taking
- Don't worry, I _____ tell anyone your secret.
A won't B don't will C willn't D am not
- Kenji _____ going to buy a new phone this year. It's too expensive.
A isn't B doesn't C won't D not
- What time _____ meeting your friends tonight?
A are you B do you C will you D you are
- _____ going to cook dinner tonight, you or Ahmed?
A Who's B Who will C Who does D Who are
- _____ you help me carry these boxes, please?
A Will B Are C Going D Is
- They _____ not coming to the party on Saturday because they have to work.
A are B do C will D is
- Choose the correct sentence.
A She will to call you later. B She is going to calls you later.
C She'll call you later. D She going to call you later.

Parte 2: Significado y uso

Lee atentamente el contexto y elige la forma de futuro que mejor encaje.

- A: The phone's ringing. B: OK, I _____ it.
A 'll answer B 'm going to answer C answer D 'm answer
- A: Why have you bought all that paint? B: I _____ my bedroom this weekend.
A 'm going to paint B 'll paint C paint D painted
- Look at those dark clouds! It _____.
A 's going to rain B rains C going to rain D is rain

14. I can't meet you on Friday. I _____ the dentist at 4 o'clock – I booked the appointment last week.
A 'm seeing **B** 'll see **C** see **D** 'd see
15. I promise I _____ late again.
A won't be **B** 'm not being
C 'm not going to being **D** don't be
16. I'm sure you _____ the exam. You've studied so hard.
A 'll pass **B** are passing **C** passing **D** will to pass
17. That bag looks heavy. I _____ it for you.
A 'll carry **B** 'm carry **C** carry **D** 'll to carry
18. Lucia and Tom _____ married in June. They've already sent the invitations.
A are getting **B** would get **C** get **D** have got
19. Which sentence describes a decision made at the moment of speaking?
A I'm going to study medicine at university.
B I'm meeting Ana at six.
C Oh, it's cold in here. I'll close the window.
D We're flying to Lisbon on Monday.
20. A: What are your plans after you finish school? B: I _____ travel around South America for a year.
A 'm going to **B** will to **C** 'm going **D** 'll going

Parte 3: Errores y respuestas

En las preguntas 21–24, elige la parte de la oración que contiene un error. En la pregunta 25, elige la respuesta más adecuada.

21. Find the mistake: Are you go to the concert with us on Saturday?
A Are you **B** go **C** to the concert **D** on Saturday
22. Find the mistake: I think Maria will to win the competition.
A I think **B** Maria **C** will to win **D** the competition
23. Find the mistake: When you will arrive, call me from the station.
A When you will arrive **B** call me
C from **D** the station
24. Find the mistake: Daniel doesn't going to study tonight because he's too tired.
A doesn't going to **B** study
C tonight **D** because he's too tired
25. A: Are you doing anything this evening? B: _____
A Yes, I do. **B** Yes, I'm going to the cinema with Priya.
C No, I won't. **D** Yes, I will.

Parte 4: El futuro en contexto

Lee el correo electrónico y elige la mejor opción para cada hueco numerado.

Hi Mei,

Thanks for your message! Guess what? I've got some exciting news. My brother and I (26) ___ to Canada next month – we booked the flights yesterday! Our plane leaves on 12 July.

We (27) ___ in Vancouver for a week with our cousins, and then we want to rent a car and drive to the mountains. I've never seen snow in summer, so I'm really excited.

The only problem is my dog, Biscuit. Who (28) ___ after him while I'm away? My neighbour usually helps, but she's moving house next month.

Oh, and you asked about Saturday. I'm sorry, I (29) ___ to your party – my parents are visiting and we've already booked a table at a restaurant. But I'm free on Sunday. Maybe I (30) ___ you then and bring your birthday present?

Love,

Ravi

26. Gap (26): My brother and I _____ to Canada next month.

- A** are flying **B** flew **C** have flown **D** flying

27. Gap (27): We _____ in Vancouver for a week with our cousins.

- A** are going to stay **B** going to stay **C** will staying **D** are stay

28. Gap (28): Who _____ after him while I'm away?

- A** will look **B** does look **C** is look **D** looks will

29. Gap (29): I'm sorry, I _____ to your party.

- A** 'm not coming **B** don't come **C** 'm not come **D** not coming

30. Gap (30): Maybe I _____ you then and bring your birthday present?

- A** 'll visit **B** will visiting **C** visit **D** 'm going visit

Soluciones – El futuro en inglés (will, going to, presente continuo) – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

- A** – Después de 'I think' usamos will + infinitivo sin 'to' para hacer una predicción, y 'will' nunca lleva -s.
- A** – La estructura es be + going to + infinitivo sin 'to': 'We are going to visit'.
- A** – El presente continuo necesita be + -ing: 'Sofia is taking'.
- A** – La forma negativa de will es will not, que se contrae en won't.
- A** – La negación de 'going to' se forma con be + not: 'isn't going to'.
- A** – En las preguntas en presente continuo, be va delante del sujeto: 'are you meeting'.
- A** – Cuando 'who' es el sujeto, el verbo va en singular: 'Who is (Who's) going to cook'.
- A** – 'Will you + infinitivo sin to' se usa para pedirle a alguien que haga algo.
- A** – La negación del presente continuo es be + not + -ing, y con 'they' se usa 'are'.
- C** – Will (o 'll) va seguido del infinitivo sin 'to': 'She'll call'.
- A** – Usamos will para una decisión tomada en el momento de hablar.
- A** – Going to expresa una intención decidida antes de hablar; haber comprado la pintura demuestra que la decisión ya estaba tomada.
- A** – Usamos be going to para una predicción basada en algo que vemos ahora.
- A** – El presente continuo se usa para un plan fijo, acordado con hora y lugar.
- A** – Usamos will/won't para hacer promesas.
- A** – Will se usa para predicciones basadas en una opinión, a menudo después de 'I'm sure' o 'I think'.
- A** – Usamos will para ofrecer ayuda, seguido del infinitivo sin 'to'.
- A** – La boda ya está organizada (se han enviado las invitaciones), así que usamos el presente continuo.
- C** – 'I'll close the window' es una decisión repentina; las demás son planes o citas acordadas.
- A** – Going to + infinitivo sin 'to' expresa un plan o una intención de futuro.
- B** – El presente continuo necesita la forma en -ing: 'Are you going to the concert...?'
- C** – Will va seguido del infinitivo sin 'to': 'will win'.
- A** – Después de 'when' con referencia al futuro usamos el presente simple (Present Simple): 'When you arrive'.
- A** – La negación de going to se forma con be, no con do: 'Daniel isn't going to study'.
- B** – A una pregunta en presente continuo sobre planes se responde con el presente continuo (o 'Yes, I am').
- A** – Los vuelos ya están reservados, así que es un plan acordado: presente continuo 'are flying'.
- A** – Un plan se expresa con be + going to + infinitivo sin 'to': 'are going to stay'.
- A** – Ravi pregunta por algo que aún no está decidido, así que encaja will + infinitivo: 'Who will look after him?'
- A** – Ravi ya tiene un compromiso con sus padres, así que usa el presente continuo en negativa: 'I'm not coming'.
- A** – Con 'maybe', para una idea o sugerencia poco segura, usamos will + infinitivo sin 'to': 'I'll visit'.

Notas para el profesor: La parte 1 evalúa la forma, la parte 2 el significado y el uso, y las partes 3 y 4 la detección de errores y las formas de futuro en un correo electrónico realista. El test se centra en errores habituales del nivel B1: 'will to', 'going to' sin 'be', 'will' después de 'when' y el uso de 'will' para citas ya acordadas. Como actividad de ampliación, pide a los alumnos que escriban un breve correo sobre sus planes para el próximo fin de semana usando las tres formas y luego comparad qué forma eligió cada uno y por qué.