



Subject: english two.

**Teacher's name: Isaías Gómez
Ballinas.**

Work: Essay.

Career: technical nursing high school.

**Student's name: Ailyn Yamili Antonio
Gómez**

Grade and group: 2° U

Pichucalco, Chiapas 27th june 2020.



The idiomatic future in English is formed with the structure to be + going to followed by a verb in its simple form and is used to indicate future events with implications of compulsion, determination, necessity or obligation, the idiomatic future is made up of three elements. First, there is the verb to be (ser or estar) to be conjugated. (must be in accordance with the subject); then, the verb go (go) in gerund must be placed together with the particle to. Finally, the main verb is placed in its simple form, the affirmative sentences of the idiomatic future in English present the following format: subject + verb to be (conjugate) + verb go (gerund) + to + verb (simple form), on the other hand, when the subject is a pronoun, this and the conjugated form of the verb to be can be contracted. So the combinations I am, you are, he is, she is, it is, we are and they are become I'm, you're, he's, she's, it's, we're and they're, respectively, the format of the negative sentences of the future idiom in English is similar to that of the affirmative. The difference is that the adverb of negation not is added between the verb to be and the gerund form of the verb to go: subject + verb to be (conjugate) + NOT + verb go (gerund) + to + verb (simple form). The interrogative sentences of the idiomatic future are formed by inverting the order of the subject and the verb to be, keeping the rest of the structure intact, thus, its format is: verb to be (conjugate) + subject + verb go (gerund) + to + verb (simple form) + question mark (?).