

Full form:	Short form:	Interrogative:	Negative:
I shall speak You will go. He will come She will play. It will be OK.	I' ll speak You' ll go. He' ll come. She' ll play. It' ll be OK.	Shall I speak? Will you speak? etc.	I shall not speak. (shan't) You will not go. (won't) He will not come. She will not play. It will not be OK.
We shall write. You will see They will stay.	We' ll write. You' ll see. They' ll stay.		We shall not write. (shan't) You will not see. (won't) They will not stay.

En anglais américain et dans le langage courant on utilise 'll au lieu de will et won't au lieu de will not. Comme will est un auxiliaire, les questions et les négations sont construites avec DO.

Translate:

- Où iras-tu la semaine prochaine? ... *Where will you go next week?*.....
- Ton ami arrivera-t-il demain?
- Je ne parlerai pas.
- Je ne t'écrirai pas.
- Que ferez-vous demain après-midi?
- Ils ne resteront pas.
- Viendras-tu avec moi?
- Pourquoi ne veut-il pas un nouveau vélo?
- Parleras-tu aussi?

I'm not going to trust him any more. ... <i>Je ne lui ferai plus confiance</i> You're going to miss the plane. It's going to rain in southern Spain. Are we going to find it there?	
You're going to catch a cold. What are they going to do now?	

Change from the will-future into the going-to-future:

- John will buy a new car. ...*John is going to buy a new car.*
- They will build a new bridge across the river.
- I shall have a shower.
- The dog will bite the postman.
- The Airbus will land in half an hour.
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- The weather will be cold and rainy.
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La plupart du temps on peut employer *will* ou *going to*. Quand un événement est prévisible (par ex. Un ciel chargé de nuages noirs) on utilise *going to* (aussi pour les avertissements).