

7.1 Prediction (will, might)

Positive

GR7.1)))

Subject	will/might	Infinitive	
People	will	use	public transport more.
Public transport	might	be	more crowded soon.

Negative

Subject	will/might	Infinitive	
Driving	won't	be	dangerous one day.
Workers	might not	travel	to offices in the future.

Questions

will	Subject	Infinitive	
Will	planes	fly	without pilots soon?

The form of *will* and *might* stays the same and doesn't change according to the subject.

- We use *will* or *won't* + infinitive without *to* when we make guesses or predictions about the future. We often use *I think/believe ...* or *I don't think/believe ...* to introduce a prediction.
I think we will all drive electric cars in the future.
- We can use *probably* after *will* and before *won't* to make the prediction a little less certain and *definitely* to make it more certain.
He'll probably pass his driving test.
The design of buses definitely won't change.
- We can also use *might* or *might not* + infinitive without *to* when we make predictions that we are less sure about.
People might travel less in the future.
I might not need my car at the weekend.
- We don't usually use direct question forms with *might*.
Do you think (that) train travel might become cheaper one day?

We normally contract *will* to *'ll* after personal pronouns, but not after nouns.

The team will probably fly there. It'll be faster than the train.

NOT *The team'll probably fly there. It will be faster than the train.*

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *will*.

People are searching for a greener form of air transport. Some experts think large balloons that can carry people, called 'airships', are a solution. Here are some recent predictions.

- Airships land and take off straight up from the ground so they ¹ will carry people and things to places with no airports, like the Arctic.
- They are comfortable and quiet so airships ² _____ (be/probably) popular for luxury travel.
- Airships are very slow so planes ³ _____ (not disappear).
- Airships can carry things across short distances so ⁴ _____ (transport) cars across water, like ferries.
- Airships travel at 100 mph so it ⁵ _____ (take) a whole day to travel from New York to Los Angeles.
- They can only carry 12 people so trips ⁶ _____ (not be/probably) cheap.

- 2 Write the sentences with *might* or *might not*.

- we / use / flying cars one day (+)
We might use flying cars one day.
- John / be / tired when he arrives (+)

- our ferry / be / on time (-)

- cars / need drivers in the future (-)

- there / be / international airports in all towns (+)

- you think / Arctic / become a popular holiday place (?)

- they / serve / food on the plane (-)

- 3 Circle the correct option.

- Some people are sure that business travel will / might decline.
- Will / Might more people own cars?
- We will / might go by train, but it'll probably be too expensive.
- I think we 'll / might definitely use the same tickets for all types of transport soon.
- Jon thinks we probably won't / might not need to travel to shops one day.
- All experts believe holidays might / will become shorter and more regular.
- I think robots will / might check passports in airports, but they probably won't.

7.2 something, anyone, everybody, nowhere, etc.

GR7.2)))

- 1 **Something** is wrong, but I don't know what.
- 2 I can't find my keys. I've looked **everywhere**.
- 3 **No one** visited her while she was in hospital.
- 4 Has **anybody** called?

	One	All	None	None (negatives and questions)
People	somebody/ someone	everybody/ everyone	nobody/ no one	anybody/ anyone
Places	somewhere	everywhere	nowhere	anywhere
Things	something	everything	nothing	anything

The endings *-body* and *-one* have the same meaning. There is no difference between them.

- We use *some-* with *-one/-body*, *-where*, *-thing* to talk about a person, place or things when we aren't talking about a specific one.
*We are going **somewhere** in France, but we haven't decided where yet.*
***Somebody** rang, but they didn't leave their name.*
The endings *-body* and *-one* have the same meaning, but *-body* is a less formal and we don't usually use it in writing.
- We use *every-* with *-one/-body*, *-where*, *-thing* to talk about all people, places or things.
***Everything** in this market is cheap.*
*I contacted **everyone** to tell them.*
No- or *any-* with *-one/-body*, *-where*, *-thing* mean no people, places or things.
We use *no-* with a positive verb and *any-* with a negative singular verb or in a question.
***Nobody** in my family cycles to work.*
*I don't know **anything** about it.*
*Is there **anywhere** to buy a sandwich near here?*
- We can give extra information about these words by adding adjectives, infinitives (with *to*) and relative clauses:
*Let's go **somewhere hot** = Let's go to a hot place*
*I need **something to drink** = I need a drink*
*A receptionist is **someone who meets you when you arrive**.*
- When we use these words as subjects, we use singular verbs.
*Everyone **hates** waiting.*

1 Circle the correct option.

- 1 There isn't *nobody* / *anybody* at reception.
- 2 *Nobody* / *Everybody* checked our tickets on the train.
- 3 We went *something* / *somewhere* nice to eat.
- 4 James looked *nowhere* / *everywhere* for his phone.
- 5 I don't want to stay *somewhere* / *anywhere* that's expensive.
- 6 There isn't *anything* / *nothing* to do in my village.
- 7 *Everything* / *Anything* is so expensive here!
- 8 Will *anyone* / *someone* help us with our heavy luggage?
- 9 *No one* / *Everyone* in Dublin was so friendly. I really want to go back again.

2 Replace the underlined words with a word starting with *some-*, *any-*, *no-* or *every-*.

- 1 The restaurant's empty. There isn't another person here!
anyone
- 2 Not one person checked our tickets on the bus. _____
- 3 He looked in all the places for a map of the city and eventually found one. _____
- 4 We walked for miles, but we saw no things that were interesting. _____
- 5 I can't find my passport, but it must be in a place around here. _____
- 6 All the people wanted to go to the gallery. The queue was very long. _____
- 7 I don't want to go to a place today – let's relax by the pool. _____
- 8 We can't buy a thing that's big because we can't carry it home. _____

3 Complete the text with words starting with *some-*, *any-*, *no-* or *every-*.

The *Hans Brinker* is a hotel in Amsterdam for people who need ¹ somewhere cheap to stay, but it's not a normal hotel. The owners of the *Hans Brinker* say that their hotel is the worst hotel in the world! In their funny advertisements they say there isn't ² _____ thing/where good about their hotel: in the rooms there's ³ _____ thing/where to eat or drink, or do; there's ⁴ _____ where to put your clothes (apart from a small locker) and there's ⁵ _____ one to deal with your problems at reception. But does every ⁶ _____ who goes there agree? No, they don't. Guests say that the place is fun and friendly, and it has a great, central location – you can travel ⁷ _____ where in Amsterdam very easily. Most agree there's ⁸ _____ thing like it.