

WEEK 6 – UNIT 7

NAVIGATE B1 PRE-INTERMEDIATE

- PREDICTION
- SOME-, ANY-, EVERY-, NO-

EXAMPLE SENTENCES FROM THE VIDEO

- It will be hot there.
- You'll have to fly there, so the flight tickets might get expensive for a family.
- Everyone in Italy goes on holidays in august.
- I might think of something else, ...
- That might be a good idea
- Imagine staying in an old stone house somewhere in the middle of nowhere
- You might (be) ... even drive there or go by bus.
- Do you know anybody who's been to Scotland?

prediction

Any-, some-, every-, no-

PREDICTION

- It will be hot there.
- You'll have to fly there,
so the flight tickets might get expensive for a family.
- I might think of something else, ...
- That might be a good idea
- You might (be) ... even drive there or go by bus.

Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. *Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate – Coursebook*. OUP: 2015. Unit 7 p. 67 ex. 7b

GRAMMAR FOCUS prediction (*will, might*)

- We use *will* or *won't* + infinitive ¹ **with / without** *to* when we make predictions, i.e. when we say things we think, guess or know about the ² **present / future**.
In 2045, the line will extend to Osaka.
- We use *might* or *might not* + infinitive without *to* to make predictions when we are ³ **sure / not sure** about our predictions.
In the future, some of us might fly to work by train.
- We can also use *probably* with *will* and *won't* to make the prediction ⁴ **more / less** sure.
Maglev probably won't replace other forms of transport in the near future.
- We often use *I think ...* or *I don't think ...* to introduce a prediction with *will*.
I think he'll come. I don't think they'll win.

→ **Grammar Reference** page 146

PREDICTION

Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. *Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate – Coursebook*. OUP: 2015. Unit 7 p. 146

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.*~~

PREDICTION - PRACTICE

Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. *Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate – Coursebook*. OUP: 2015. Unit 7 p. 67 ex. 8

- 8** Complete the conversations with *will*, *won't*, *might* or *might not* and the verb in brackets.
- 1 **A** The train looks very crowded. We _____ (get) seats.
B Don't worry. We _____ (have to) stand. I've already reserved seats.
- 2 **A** How _____ you _____ (get) to the airport?
B I haven't decided yet. I _____ (take) a taxi or I _____ (go) by bus.
- 3 **A** Do you think Martin _____ (come) to the meeting?
B Yes, but he's stuck in a traffic jam so he _____ probably _____ (arrive) late.
- 4 **A** I've got two euros. I hope the bus fare _____ (cost) more than that.
B I'm not sure. It _____ (be) more. I'll pay the extra money if it is.

SOME-, ANY-, EVERY-, NO-

- Everyone in Italy goes on holidays in August.
- Imagine staying in an old stone house somewhere in the middle of nowhere
- Do you know anybody who's been to Scotland?

Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. *Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate – Coursebook*. OUP: 2015. Unit 7 p. 69 ex. 10

Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. *Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate – Coursebook*. OUP: 2015. Unit 7 p. 69 ex. 11

- 11 Choose the correct word to complete the travellers' reviews of a Manga café.

★★★★ I stayed here last night because I couldn't find ¹ *anywhere* / *nowhere* else to stay. All the hostels were full so ² *someone* / *anyone* recommended staying at this Manga café. It's basic, but you have ³ *something* / *everything* you need. A great way to experience modern Japanese culture. ⁴ *Everyone* / *Anyone* should try it.

★★★ Perfect for ⁵ *someone* / *somewhere* who wants to try ⁶ *anything* / *something* different. I tried reading a Manga comic, but didn't understand ⁷ *nothing* / *anything* because ⁸ *everything* / *something* was in Japanese. ;) Cool place to stay, though.

GRAMMAR FOCUS *something, anyone, everybody, nowhere, etc.*

- We use *somebody/one, something, somewhere, everybody/one, everything, everywhere* in ¹ _____ sentences.
I need something to eat. Everyone leaves their shoes outside.
- We use *anybody/one, anything, anywhere* in ² _____ sentences and questions.
I haven't seen anything like this before. NOT ~~*I've haven't seen nothing like this before.*~~
- *Nothing, nowhere* and *nobody/one* have a negative meaning, but the verb is in the ³ _____ form.
Nobody's serving food. NOT ~~*Nobody's not serving food.*~~
- After these pronouns we often use adjectives, e.g. *something new*, infinitives, e.g. *somewhere to stay*, and relative clauses, e.g. *someone who ...*

→ Grammar Reference page 147

SOME-, ANY-, EVERY-, NO-

Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. *Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate – Coursebook.*

UP: 2015. Unit 7 p. 147

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.*