

The future with *will* is used to:

- A**
- make predictions about the future. In this case, adverbs can be used to indicate the level of certainty, such as: **definitely**, **certainly**, **probably**, **possibly**. **These adverbs are placed between *will* and the base form of the verb.**

Don't worry! It'll be OK.

It'll definitely end in a draw.

The weather will probably change soon.

Man will probably land on Mars before the end of the century.

- B**
- express a personal opinion as regards to what will happen. In this case, it is common to use introductory sentences like **I think**, **I don't think**, **I guess**, **I expect**, **I'm sure**, **I wonder**.

I'm sure (that) we'll have a great time!

I don't think the test will be difficult.

I wonder who will win the rugby tournament this year.

I expect Scotland will win. It's a very strong team.



- C**
- express hopes and wishes, with the verb **hope**. In this case, sentences with the modal **can** may be used instead.

I hope you will come. / I hope you can come.

- D**
- talk about future actions which are certainties and have nothing to do with our intentions or willingness.

The Sun will rise at 5.45 tomorrow.

My mother will be 40 next month.

Whatever will be, will be.

- E**
- In sentences with **will**, we often find definite time expressions, such as:

tomorrow
this year
in the next few years
in five days
in two years' time
in 2050

indefinite time expressions, such as:

in the future
in the near future
soon
later
sooner or later

These expressions are usually placed at the end of a sentence.

I'm busy now. I'll see you later.

The climate will get warmer and warmer in the future.

36.1 Tick (✓) the correct sentences and correct the sentences with mistakes in them.

- 1 I will think Jake will enjoy his retirement. *I think Jake will enjoy his retirement.*
- 2 You'll definitely get the manager's job!
- 3 **There will possibly be a vacancy here next month.**
- 4 **The committee probably promote Mr Taylor to managing director.**
- 5 I expect Freda will have more time for sport now that she's unemployed.
- 6 All the staff will get an extra day off at Easter.
- 7 I'll to talk to you later – I'm at work at the moment.
- 8 His secretary won't she retire for another ten years.
- 9 I hope you'll to be happy in your new job.
- 10 What time will the office re-open after the holiday weekend?

36.2 Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 I'm **hope** / **sure** the strike will be over soon.
- 2 Our boss **will be** / **is being** 50 next week.
- 3 Ulla **will to start** / **start** work as a scientist in three days' time.
- 4 Joe **will probably** / **certain** get the job.
- 5 I **wonder** / **think** who the new boss will be!
- 6 I **sure** / **hope** they'll do up the offices next year.
- 7 I don't think the interview **will** / **won't** be too bad.
- 8 Mel phoned to say she will be at work **soon** / **next**.

36.3 Match the two parts of the sentences.

1 e 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 The job will definitely | a apply for promotion. |
| 2 I think the boss will fire | b the new director will be. |
| 3 I wonder who | c Ralph for being late for work. |
| 4 The office will | d be time to go home. |
| 5 I'll see you at work | e be very tiring. |
| 6 Pat will probably | f in two weeks' time. |
| 7 I expect | g be closed tomorrow. |
| 8 It'll soon | h it will be difficult to find a job. |

36.4 Find the mistakes and underline them. Then write the correct sentences.

- 1 He'll probably to make a lot of money as a lawyer.
He'll probably make a lot of money as a lawyer.
- 2 I expect Norman get the job.
- 3 I won't think you'll find part-time work here.
- 4 I will like my job, but I'll look for something different in the future.
- 5 I will hope my new employer will be nice!
- 6 Will have you time to do a full-time job and run the house?

A The following cases do not require an article:

- plural nouns that are expressed in a general sense.
Restaurants are usually crowded on a Saturday night. (all of them in general)
But: *The restaurants of this chain are quite expensive.* (these ones in particular)
- proper nouns, even when preceded by a title: *Mark, Mr Champney, Doctor Jones, Queen Elizabeth...* and names of family members when referring to our own family: *Dad, Mum, Grandpa, Aunt Mary, Uncle John...*
- cities, countries (with singular word names), continents: *Berlin, Germany, Europe, Africa...*
- islands, mounts, lakes: *Sardinia, Mount McKinley, Lake Ladoga...*
- names of languages, areas of study, sport: *Spanish, French, maths, social studies, tennis, soccer...*
- days of the week, months, years, festivities, hours: *Monday, December, 1985, Christmas, Easter, two o'clock, half past two...*

With the seasons, the article may or may not be used: *in the summer / in summer*

- meals: *breakfast, lunch, dinner...* *I have breakfast at eight o'clock.*
- colours: *red, yellow, pink...* *I like green.*
- uncountable nouns used in a general sense, for example names of materials or food products:
leather, wool, butter, flour

Compare:

Butter is made from cream. (all butter in general)
*Get **the** butter out of the fridge.* (that particular packet)

- abstract nouns: *peace, brotherhood, freedom, death*
- possessive adjectives and pronouns: *my sister* (not *the my sister*), *It's mine / yours...* (not *the mine...*)
- parts of the body, pieces of clothing and personal objects, which are preceded only by a possessive adjective.

*Wash **your** hands!* (not: *Whash the hands.*)

*I usually go to school on **my** bike.*

*It's cold. Put on **your** sweater.*

BUT: *Why don't you put on **the** sweater I gave you for your birthday?*
(the specific sweater that was defined in the relative clause)

B Nouns such as **hospital, church, school, college, market, prison, court** do *not* have an article when they are meant for their primary purpose (e.g. to go to church to pray). If these places are visited for a different purpose to the primary one, however, the article **the** is used.

Compare:

She went to hospital for a check-up. (as a patient)

She went to the hospital to visit her grandma.

Children go to primary school at the age of five. (as pupils, to learn)

I'm going to the school to talk to my son's teacher.

He was in prison for two years. (as an inmate)

*He works in **the** local prison as a guard.*

67.1 Write *the* only in one of the two sentences. If the article isn't needed, write *0*.

- 1 a I enjoyed camping by the lake last year.
b I enjoyed camping by 0 Lake Garda last year.
- 2 a Mike met Mr Anderson last night.
b Mike met Andersons last night.
- 3 a Linda doesn't like maths.
b Linda didn't like maths she had for homework.
- 4 a She went climbing in mountains last week.
b She's always been afraid of mountains.
- 5 a He always goes dancing on Saturday night.
b He always goes dancing at weekend.
- 6 a We had dinner she had cooked at eight.
b We had dinner at eight.

67.2 Tick (✓) the correct sentences and correct the ones with mistakes in them.

- 1 I like the green of the English countryside. _____
- 2 I like the green. I like green. _____
- 3 **The** paper is made from wood. _____
- 4 We get wool from sheep. _____
- 5 **They** enjoyed the Christmas lunch I cooked. _____
- 6 He fought for the freedom all his life. _____
- 7 Can you pass me the teapot, please? _____
- 8 I can't see the my mother anywhere. _____

67.3 Write *the* in the sentences where necessary. If the article isn't needed, write *0*.

- 1 My mother works in the hospital as a cleaner.
- 2 My father went into hospital for an operation last night.
- 3 school where my brother goes is very good.
- 4 Dave was late for school again today!
- 5 I went to market in Weston yesterday.
- 6 Farmers always take their goods to market early.
- 7 I go to church every Sunday morning.
- 8 I visited church which stands next to your house.

67.4 Which words usually require the article *the*? Write them in the correct column.

dates and times
musical instruments
categories of people
rivers
lakes
ordinal numbers
people's proper names
abstract nouns
abbreviations of organisations
materials and food
seas and oceans
meals

usually take <i>the</i>	don't usually take <i>the</i>
<u>musical instruments</u>	<u>dates and times</u>
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